

# The Vidette-Reporter.

VOL. XX.

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NO. 28

## The Vidette-Reporter

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THE VIDETTE-REPORTER,

Iowa City, Iowa.

The long looked for and much talked about investigating committee is here and is at work, having begun its task Tuesday morning. It consists of Messervy and Dodge on the part of the Senate, and of Wilbur, McFarland and Hotchkiss on the part of the House. Mr. Messervy is the Chairman and is proving to have splendid capacity for that position. The Secretary of the committee is Mr. McFarland. The committee appointed by the Regents to represent their interests consists of Richardson, Wright and Matthews. Mr. Wright is not yet here and the case of the Regents has so far been conducted by Mr. Matthews. Two stenographers, one for the Regents and one for the committee are employed, the latter being Miss Mary Ely of this city. Several representatives of the press are constantly in attendance, the city papers being represented by their editors. Conspicuous among other reporters is Mr. Sage of the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*. Deputy Sheriff C. Rogers acts as bailiff. The sessions are held from 10 to 12 in the forenoon and from 2 to 4 in the afternoon in the "quizz" room situated in the southwest corner of the Medical building, and are attended by large numbers of citizens and students. The committee refused to take the advice of Richardson and does not sit as a court. It believes that the investigation can be made most thorough and complete by receiving evidence of any kind whatever, and allowing any one who makes charges, to introduce that to corroborate or establish them which he himself thinks is evidence. This disposition of the committee is highly commendable. Any one acting in a representative capacity is allowed to question witness, and any individual whatever, has the privilege of writing out ques-

tions which may or may not be put to a witness according to the judgment of the committee as to their propriety. The city is represented by Mr. Baker and the business men by Mr. A. E. Swisher. We judge that the investigating committee is a sound one and that it does not propose to do a job of whitewashing. It seems to be starting out in its work in a thorough and business-like way which augurs well for the final result whatever that may be.

Our report must necessarily be very meagre, taking up only such portions as we deem of special interest. No testimony was taken on Tuesday, the first day, and about all of interest, were Dr. Fellow's charges. They were substantially the same as those published in his pamphlet, asserting that he and Prof. Leonard were removed from the University because they were active prohibitionists: That their prohibition principles caused them to be attacked by the anti-prohibition press of the state and that in order to get an appropriation which was in danger of not passing, in March 1886, the Regent's committee on Legislation entered into an agreement with some leading Democrats in the Senate, to remove the obnoxious Professors, if they, the Democrats, would secure the appropriation. He asserts, as his belief, that Prof. Parker was dismissed in order to cover up the true reasons for dismissing the others. On Wednesday morning Dr. Fellows was placed under oath and testified as follows:

Dr. F: First I will state parties who are objects of my charge. Mr. Richardson and Bulis were away during legislative action two years ago. Gov. Larrabee, Rich, and McConnell came in as new members. My charges of a "deal" are against T. S. Wright, J. F. Duncombe and W. O. Crosby. These men represented the Regents at Des Moines and made the bargain. I don't mean a written contract but an understanding; that may be done in many ways. My evidence may not be legal but it comes from general opinions and theories.

Dr. F. quoted the resolution passed by the Regents in 1885, as follows:

Resolved, That while we recognize the right, we deem it unwise for Professors in the University, to sign any application for permits to sell intoxicating liquors or to take any part in the prosecuting of cases arising under the prohibitory liquor law of Iowa.

Dr. F. claimed that the above resolution was not as originally presented in the Board, but that it was amended, as "a blind," to include Professors who might sign "permits."

Dr. F: In December following, after this resolution, Leonard and I gave addresses on temperance which the alliance published. Dr. F. then read editorials from Iowa City *Press* and *Post* showing their intense hatred toward

him and Leonard and evident determination to secure their removal from the University. One of the bitterest articles which appeared in the *Post* was published as a circular and distributed in Des Moines at the time of Gov. Larrabee's inauguration.

When it seemed likely that the University would fail to get the appropriation, an anti-prohibition lobby was sent to Des Moines from Iowa City, to work for the bill.

Dr. F. presented a letter from Prof. Loughridge saying that he heard editor Springer say, "Gentlemen, the fiat had gone forth, a bond had been given and payment had to be made. If you Alumni had united on Parker alone you might have saved him;" also a letter from F. W. Lohr saying that in a conversation with Mr. Congdon, Chairman of the county Democratic Committee, he said: "I have been talking with one of the Regents who said the students could make fools of themselves, holding indignation meetings if they want to. If those Professors had staid in, the University would never get another appropriation from the State as they promised when the last appropriation was made that Professors Leonard and Fellows should go."

Thursday afternoon Prof. L. F. Parker was put on the stand. When asked his occupation he created quite a laugh by replying that he "was imitating Micawber."

Mr. Matthews: Wasn't it thought that Professors were giving too much time to temperance matters?

Parker: Not that I know of. Leonard didn't go out of town in the work; Fellows may have done so; I can't say he neglected his work.

Dr. Fellows: Did you ever hear the President or any of the Professors say that I neglected my work?

Parker: Not the President; some Professors may have said so.

Prof. Parker took up the charge which has been made that the dismissal of these Professors was necessary to keep harmony in the Faculty, and said it was untrue.

Friday morning, May 13th, Prof. Parker continuing the subject of harmony, asked that Prof. Currier and Ex-President Pickard be called as witnesses. They both testified in the strongest terms as to perfect harmony during the last two years preceeding the removals. Dr. Pickard said the removals were made without consulting him and without his knowledge.

At noon the committee adjourned to meet again in public session Monday next. The chairman said less time would be spent in public session hereafter and less latitude would be allowed in the character of the matter brought before them.

Regent T. S. Wright, the other member of the committee on behalf of the Board, has arrived and was in attendance Friday morning.

We expected the *Press* would use abusive language this week and we were in no way mistaken. We recognize the editor of the *Press* as an artist in the line of abuse and ridicule—an artist of much experience. In this field we have no desire to cope with him. He shows his entire disregard of all claims to fairness when he ignores our assertion that Mr. Maine has nothing to do with the student's temperance alliance. Not only does he ignore it, but re-bases his argument upon this assumption just as though the assertion had never been denied.

The *Press* says that "no time was set for hearing these cases." We have only to say that the writer of this article was in the court room when Judge Fairall said, that any applications for injunctions could be brought before him the last week of the term. We are not ignorant of the fact that these cases were new cases and should come up as such. We have only to say that business was delayed in such a way that new cases did not come up.

The *Press* says,—"Judge Fairall, on Friday and Saturday, called over the calendar by number and case—the alliance attorneys answered in the cases where they had injunctions 'as per stipulation on file,' and in no other." It fails to add however, that previous to this, Judge Fairall had said, that no new cases would be taken up this term. Such negligence is damnable.

The *Press* gives this reason why the case which we cited has not been decided. "The court asked that briefs be submitted, citing authorities. So far the alliance lawyer has not submitted his case." Not only is the statement absolutely false; but Judge Fairall has time and again been asked to decide this case, and as many times has put it off. The *Press* says that the suit only concerns the decree of abatement; that the injunction is not in dispute at all. Granted;—but we wish to ask this question. Of what value is an injunction when it is continually violated, and when the court will neither issue a decree that the nuisance shall be abated or allow evidence of the violation of the injunction to come before him?

We have now said upon this subject all that we wish to say. We have said nothing that we see reason to retract. Unless we are compelled to do so we will probably say no more.

A fond mother called the other day upon President Patton, of Princeton, and asked anxiously if her son would be well taken care of at college. Said Dr. Patton: "Madam, we guarantee satisfaction, or return the boy."—*Harper's*.

## LITERARY DEPARTMENT

## PRINCIPLES OF POLITICAL PARTIES.

BY R. G. JOHNSON, DE PAUW UNIVERSITY,  
GREENCASTLE, IND.

[Awarded First Honors at the Inter-State  
Oratorical Contest.]

We live under a government of majorities. Through party organization alone can the will of the majority be ascertained. If there were no parties, no principles enumerated, no tickets nominated, each citizen must write his own ballot, and from the multiplicity of interests, the conflict of desires, endless confusion would result. Parties represent ideas, convictions concerning the rights of men in government. To secure majorities parties must be organized under the broadest political principles. As the principle is narrowed the number of followers is correspondingly decreased. Parties representing narrow issues can no more secure majorities than can a religious denomination, representing details in worship, include a majority of Christians. Without organization upon the broadest principles majorities are impossible. Two fundamental principles give two parties.

Whence are these principles derived? They are found in the universal law of action and reaction. This law exists in the nature of all matter, of all force. Consider a shooting-star, a sweeping hurricane, a political revolution, a religious reformation; they are but manifestations of a universal conflict between two forces, one tending to produce change, the other to resist it. Progress, social or political, is the resultant of this conflict. This law, inherent in mind and matter, divides men into radicals and conservatives, and upon this division are established political parties around whose principles the people gather and cluster as bits of steel about the poles of a magnet. What is all political history but the record of the action and reaction of radical and conservative ideas crystalized about contending principles of government?

The conflict has always been between the ideas of strong central and local self-government—a constant struggle to maintain an equilibrium of these forces. The dagger of Brutus sought not so much to stab the body of Cæsar as to destroy the tendency toward centralization. The ruins of rich cities upon the Rhine stand solemn monuments of the reaction against that declaration of absolutism, "I am the State." In Russia, in Austria, in Germany, this conflict prevails. The last seven centuries of Irish history is but a desperate struggle between these same antagonistic forces. The principle of the Whig party in England, "that all positive institutions exist for the general good," stood arrayed against the Tory principle of "the divine right of kings." It flamed like the motto of Constantine, an inspiration to the Commons; it fired with dauntless courage Hampden and Pym and Cromwell and Milton. Constantly resisted by

the conservative idea that "the king can do no wrong," it steadily gained the vantage-ground, securing self-government for the Englishman at home, rising victorious in New England, winning the day at Lexington, at Bunker Hill and Yorktown, until we behold its legitimate fruit in the fundamental principle of our government, that "the people are the true source of all political power."

At the formation of our constitution these ever active and opposing principles were at work, contending for the shaping of the Republic's destiny and creating the two great parties that must ever control it—one advocating strong central, the other local self-government. But did the acceptance of the Federal principle in the constitution destroy the logic by which Hamilton urged a strong central government, or that by which Jefferson contended for the opposing principle of state sovereignty? By no means. The same parties, actuated by the same persistent principles, divided upon the interpretation of that constitution, and have passed down the century in unbroken parallel lines. Whatever their name, they have never lost their identity; whether denominated Federalist or Anti-Federalist, Republican or Democrat, one has been the liberal, the other the strict, constructionist in the interpretation of the constitution, and, because of this, one has always desired more, the other less, legislation or measures of national reform and progress. Hamilton's tariff policy, internal improvements, the disposition of the public lands, Calhoun's nullification resolutions—all involved the question of the relative functions of state and national government. It was this when Webster met in matchless eloquence the champion of the South; the same conflict when our fathers shouldered muskets and marched to the fields of death. Back of the lines of steel at Gettysburg and Appomattox, aiming every bayonet, loading every cannon, inspiring every charge, sublime in the smoke of conflict, stood colossal the opposing principles of state and nation. Ah! there was more than a social and moral issue in that contest. Our Lincolns, our Sumners, our Grants, met the Davises, the Stephenses, the Lees, not on the moral issue of slavery only—they fought for a broader idea, a political principle.—They fought for the integrity of the nation.

The war wrote in characters of blood, "Each state is subordinate to the nation;" but it left human nature unchanged, and the silent conflict of centralization and local self-government, agitated by new issues, goes on.

An era of good feeling, as during Monroe's administration, may prevail, hiding, temporarily, these differentiating principles from public view; nevertheless, they exist. They are the criteria to which every political issue is referred. Because one believes that the national government should foster home industries by protection, the other that the function of government ceases with securing "traffic for revenue only," the two great parties are divided upon the

tariff question. Opposition to the interstate commerce, the government postal telegraph and the Blair educational bills is based upon the fundamental idea that such legislation is an invasion of the rights reserved to the states.

Both from necessity and expediency two great parties exist. By mutual criticism both are held within the bounds of reason. As the suspension of one physical force would disperse the myriad planets into chaos, or the suspension of the other would drive us to anarchy and confusion.

When these great principles are in abeyance, minor parties, based upon social and moral issues, spring into existence. Such parties fail because they involve no political principle broad enough to subvert that of a dominant party? Did the Abolition party enact the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments? The Liberal party, the Free-soilers, the Anti-Masons, the Green-backers—all have folded their tents and sleep in peace, while the two parties representing principles of government ever prevail. Does not the failure of these portend the same fate for the Labor and Socialistic parties to-day?

The error of outside party reformers is a misconception of the essential nature of parties and their relation to the people. All problems of law and politics have a real and ideal side.—Neglecting the real, idealists evolve abstract theories, fanatics attempt to put them into practice. Having but one idea, they consider it of supreme importance, and, viewing it alone, and not in its relation to the other necessary ideas of government, they have a distorted view of all. The theories presuppose an ideal state of mankind unattainable so long as human nature is the basis of society. In practice the third partyist accomplishes the opposite of his theory. Upon the theory of emancipating the slaves, third-partyism defeated Clay and elected Polk, precipitating the Mexican war and the further extension of slavery. It elevated to the presidency that tool of the slave power, Buchanan, well-nigh wrecking the Union. But what of the Independent Prohibition party? Shall six million temperance men forsake the parties of Hamilton and Jefferson, of Jackson and Clay, parties established upon principles of government, for a party based upon a social and moral issue? What superior intelligence or force of reason entitles one third-partyist to dictate to twenty sincere temperance men of a dominant party just how prohibition shall come? He points to no laws enacted by assemblies of his political faith, to no triumphs at the polls. In New York, Massachusetts, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, third-party tickets have defeated temperance legislation, and whenever it fails to co-operate with a dominant party its effect is to put the temperance cause in the hands of its enemies. Five states have already demonstrated the inability of its enemies. Five states have already demonstrated the inability of the Prohibition party to accomplish any good results through its own strength, and it only remains for the

other thirty-three to consign it to oblivion. Every temperance enactment has come through dominant parties; every attempt at reform through a third party has resulted in disaster.

A political party is not called into existence to serve a transient issue, then pass away forever. The causes of real political difference are opinions with respect to principles of government; these causes are permanent, inherent in the nature of man. Social and moral issues do not, can not, originate or sustain a political party; for when these issues are thrust into politics they involve the principles underlying the parties which of necessity already exist, and upon these basal principles must every political issue be finally settled.

Back of every reform and every statute stands public sentiment, which rests not on parties, statutes or creeds, but upon the perception of right and wrong implanted in the bosom of man. Public sentiment is the omnipotent power that enacts, enforces, enthrones, dethrones. What is your statute, your penalty, unless behind it stands a living public sentiment? The man is a hero who violates the law. What statute will ever stigmatize John Brown as a murderer, or write the name of Benedict Arnold along side that of "the father of his country?" Public sentiment rules a political party with inexorable decrees. It said to the Democratic party, "Put Boss Tweed behind the prison bars," and it was obeyed. It spoke again, and gray-haired Jacob Sharp passed to his grave through the same cell. Not third party, but public sentiment, dictated that sentence in the Republican platform, "Iowa has no compromise to make with the saloons." Public sentiment sustained the mayor of an Irish-American city who decreed that only the stars and stripes should float from the flag-staff of the city hall. It pronounced against a third term. It said to the hero of Appomattox, in whose presence the crowned heads of Europe had stood uncovered, and whose praises had been echoed in every tongue of the civilized world, "Thus far and no farther," and the most distinguished citizen of the world retired to the shades of private life. Without public sentiment nothing can succeed; with it nothing can fail. Temperance reform will come, not by reason of third party, but in spite of it. It will come because the the sublimest forces of a Christian civilization are at work creating a public sentiment before which evil will flee as from the avenging angel of God. Statesmen must adopt the will of their constituents or fall before the flood-tide of popular opinion. Political parties, based upon essential principles of government and commanding majorities, alone wield sufficient power to enforce the dictates of public opinion.

These outside movements are but ripples upon the great sea of political thought; they can never change the direction of resistless ocean currents. Identified with permanent parties are the rich legacies of patriotic statesmen; the mystic chords of memory, stretching from a thousand battle-

fields, where sleep heroes to these parties with severed by transient ing of loyalty inspired words, hallowed by throws a halo of gl principles that can never by the will o'-the-wis parties. Issues come political parties, based tendencies of human by brilliant intellects, blood of brave men, g abstract theories may ture, cultured indepe to degrade these pr parties representing t they will stand

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fields, where sleep heroic dead, bind men to these parties with ties that cannot be severed by transient issues. The feeling of loyalty inspired by a father's words, hallowed by a mother's tears throws a halo of glory around their principles that can never be extinguished by the will-o'-the-wisp of independent parties. Issues come and issues go, but political parties, based upon inherent tendencies of human nature, dignified by brilliant intellects, cemented by the blood of brave men, go on forever. Abstract theories may battle against nature, cultured independence may seek to degrade these principles, but the parties representing them will stand—they will stand.

"As some tall cliff that lifts its awful form,  
Swells from the vale and midway leaves the storm;  
Though round its breast the rolling clouds are spread,  
Eternal sunshine settles on its head."

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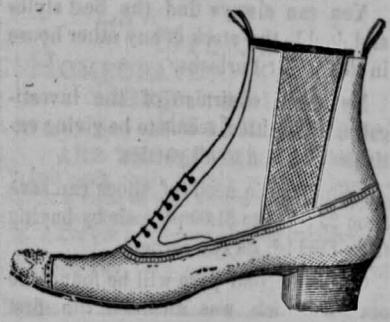
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Fish market, 123, Iowa Avenue.  
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The Regents are being investigated.  
T. P. Jenkins arrived last evening for a  
short visit.

Investigate, thou investigatest, he in-  
vestigateth.

The competative drill will take place  
next Friday.

Prof. and Mrs. Currier went to Ma-  
rengo yesterday to visit with friends.

The investigating committee, as a  
whole, is a very good looking body of  
men.

See Pratt & Strub for umbrellas, gos-  
samers, handkerchiefs and hosiery.  
Prices low.

The all-absorbing topic, now both in  
University circles and in the city is the  
investigation.

Go to Cash & Hunt's meat market  
opposite Opera House, for choice meats  
of all kinds.

Read on our literary page the winning  
oration in the recent Inter-State Ora-  
torical Contest.

Miss Rose Ankeny is a reporter at the  
investigation in the interest of the Des  
Moines Leader.

Prof. Tripp is having 2000 copies of  
the Academy Catalogue struck off at the  
Republican office.

Gov. Kirkwood attends the sessions  
of the investigating committee, and is an  
interested spectator.

Miss Julia E. Coon, class of '86, who  
has been teaching in Hastings, Neb., re-  
tains her old position.

Students patronize Waterman & Wil-  
liams when wanting anything in the  
line of dry goods or notions. 124 Clin-  
ton street.

Go to the Opera House to-night for a  
first-class shave and hair-cut.

The Parsons College boys have re-  
cently tried having a mock Republican  
National Convention.

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

Messervy, chairman of the investi-  
gating committee, seems to be giving en-  
tire satisfaction to all parties.

—Students in need of shoes can save  
from 25 cents to \$1.00 per pair by buying  
from Furbish on the corner.

On our second page will be found the  
oration which was awarded the first  
prize at the Inter-State contest.

The base-ball grounds by the river are  
being enclosed by a high board fence.  
It is going to make an excellent ball-  
field.

Owing to the late frost the Botany  
classes are deprived, the pleasure of in-  
vestigating the floral peculiarities of the  
walnuts, butternuts and sycamores.

Hon. W. W. Dodge, of the investigat-  
ing committee, was a law student here  
in 1875. Mr. McFarland graduated in  
the Law class about the same time.

W. A. Darling writes us from Chi-  
cago: "I have struck a job in an archi-  
tect's office here, and would like to have  
my V.-R. sent to 251 Winchester Ave-  
nue."

Notice:—Students desiring profitable  
employment, during summer vacation,  
will find it to their advantage to call up-  
on Geo. B. Doan, Centennial Hotel, 15  
Washington St.

Mrs. Emma White Shellenberger, of  
Humboldt, Iowa, passed through the  
city Monday morning on her return from  
Washington, D. C., whither she has ac-  
companied her husband.

—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.

Two of our professors left us this  
week. Prof. Perkins to attend the 800th  
anniversary of the University of Bolog-  
na, in Italy, and Prof. Nutting to visit  
the Bahama Islands on a scientific  
errand. They will probably not return  
till late in the summer.

Harry Allen, of Minneapolis, was  
down last Tuesday, May 8th, to eat  
a birthday dinner at home—a double  
birthday dinner, that of his father and  
himself. We presume they ate the  
dinner—double birthday in regard to  
quality and amount consumed.—*Waterloo  
Tribune.*

—Our readers will be pleased to know  
that at the Opera House Restaurant they  
can have warm meals promptly and  
quickly served at any hour, and can  
there find at any time a good oyster  
stew, the best of soda water and lemon-  
ade, and the choicest line of confection-  
ery and cigars. The best quality of  
goods kept on hand.

Miss S. Laura Ensign, teacher of Geog-  
raphy and History in the Iowa State  
Normal School, has just issued the  
second edition of "Geography; Method  
and Matter." Miss Ensign's works are  
so well known that it is needless for us  
to do more than mention the matter.—  
*Cedar Falls Gazette.*

The Tipton Advertiser is rather sore  
over the defeat of its foot-ball team by  
that from Cornell College. It alleges  
that Cornell had everything its own  
way from the first with regard to  
grounds, rules, referee, etc. Perhaps the  
Advertiser is right, but we have usual-  
ly found the Cornell fellows pretty  
straight men.

—It is all right enough to buy your  
jewelry at a jewelry store. Books at  
a book store. Drugs at a drug  
store and crockery at a china store. But  
if you want a good razor, jack knife,  
pistol, or anything usually kept in a first  
class hardware store, call on Lichty &  
Thomas. They make a specialty of that  
class of goods.

In response to our blue-marked para-  
graph last week we got the following  
from one of the boys at Sioux City:

*Dear Friend:* I am sorry you have  
the "blues," and particularly so that  
heretofore I have not even expressed  
my symyathy for you. I send enclosed  
a prescription, which if followed and ac-  
cording to directions, will afford con-  
siderable relief, at least it has that  
effect on most people.

Yours truly, —

Appleton's Annual Cyclopedia, of 1887,  
has just been received and can be found  
on the shelf in the reading room. One  
of the notable features of this work is to  
be found in the group of patriotic arti-  
cles; The Grand Army of the Republic,  
U. S. Medal of Honor, etc. The three  
portraits on copper, of Henry Ward  
Beecher, President Carnot, and the new  
Emperor of Germany, are very fine.  
The articles on customs and theories of  
elections, the fisheries and treaties  
thereto, and on the Inter-State com-  
merce law are of especial interest.

The Supreme court has appointed a  
committee to examine the graduating  
class in the law department of the State  
University, June 15. The Chief Justice  
will attend the exercises and administer  
the oath. The Committee on Examina-  
tion is made up as follows: James T.  
Lane, Davenport; Hon. R. G. Reininger,  
Charles City; Hon. L. R. Bolter, Logan;  
Capt. E. B. Soper, Emmetsburg; Hon.  
W. H. Redman, Montezuma; Hon. L.  
A. Riley, Wapello; H. C. Hadley, Hon.  
Marcus Kavenagh, Des Moines; A. Lett,  
Pascal; Hon. J. J. Russell, Jefferson; W.  
P. Whipple, Eli Cole, Jr., Bellevue. This  
committee is considered a strong one,  
and we have heard several members of  
the senior law class express themselves  
as well satisfied with it.

Wednesday morning the students and  
citizens saw suspended from the boughs  
of an oak tree just north of the front en-  
trance to the University campus, an  
effigy, bearing a placard dangling at the

feet, on which was the inscription "Our  
Noodles." On the other side of the  
pasteboard was the picture of a beer  
bottle and the inscription, "Steve, his  
mark." The effigy attracted a great  
deal of notice, and was seen by hun-  
dreds of the citizens, by the students,  
the investigating committee and by  
Professor Fellows himself. As soon as  
the facts became known to the Univer-  
sity authorities the dummy was ordered  
to be taken down. There is but one  
opinion among the better class of citi-  
zens and among the students, regarding  
the matter, and that is that the putting  
up of the effigy was an outrage in every  
respect. Opinion differs as to whether  
the act was perpetrated by citizens or  
students, but the general expression is  
one of severe condemnation. This on  
the part of citizens, students, University  
authorities, and all. The hanging was  
of course done as an insult to Professor  
Fellows, and with the desire of preju-  
dicing the investigating committee  
against him, but everyone recognized  
that it could hardly fail to have pre-  
cisely the opposite effect. The scound-  
rels who did the business entirely over-  
shot the mark.

The young ladies of the Erodolphian  
Society engaged Mr. James T. Russel,  
of New York, who gave one of his enter-  
tainments Thursday evening last in Ir-  
ving and Erodolphian hall. The evening  
was rainy, but a fair audience assembled  
and at about half past eight the enter-  
tainment commenced, consisting of  
songs and readings socalled.

Mr. Russel was introduced by Miss  
Barnard. Then followed two songs. The  
singer's voice is soft, rich and melodious,  
his enunciation almost faultless; his  
singing is rather subdued, as were all of  
his renderings. Extracts from "The  
Pilgrimage of Child Harold" were then  
recited. A slight hesitation and abrupt-  
ness of speech was noticeable from the  
first which peculiarity of Mr. Russel's  
seems to serve him well in rendering  
poetry, for in the flowing verse of Byron,  
so naturally did he blend the rhythm  
and rhyme with thought that the  
mechanism of verse was lost sight of. In  
rendering Byron (whom by the way he  
resembles very much, judging from hear-  
say) Mr. Russel seems to be especially at  
home. "The Field of Waterloo" was  
rather too hasty and light. After a  
beautiful song "Good Night my Child"  
followed selections from Hamlet. While  
gestures, poses and facial expression  
were excellent, lack of vocal variety and  
expressed soul-struggle were wanting.  
"The Spanish Love Song," and "The  
Hat," were finely interpreted. No offen-  
sive ranting.

The entertainment was short and the  
audience would gladly have listened  
longer. All in all the recital was highly  
entertaining and instructive. Mr.  
Russel is rather an entertainer than a  
teacher; characteristic but limited;  
talented, but no genius.

**Best Spectacles, Magnifying Glasses and  
other Optical Goods at Fink's Bazar.**

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or Notions of  
**Deneck**

You will always find  
ment, and save  
26 Clin

At a mass meeti  
students, held in  
Friday afternoon,  
resolutions were ad

WHEREAS, Some  
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WHEREAS, It was  
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any way whatsoever

Resolved, That w  
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Resolved, That,  
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and the city paper

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The person or per  
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Prof. Parvin is  
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Thursday after  
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with a fair share

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26 Clinton St.

At a mass meeting of the University students, held in the Zetagathian Hall Friday afternoon, May 8th, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, Some party or parties have seen fit to do, under cover of darkness, what they dared not do in the light; namely, to hang in effigy one of the ex-members of the Faculty of the State University of Iowa; and

WHEREAS, It was the action of only a few unknown persons and not of the students; therefore,

Resolved, That we, the students of the Law and Collegiate Departments of the State University, take this opportunity to publicly disavow of having aided or sympathized in the aforesaid action in any way whatsoever; be it further

Resolved, That we herewith express our disapproval and condemnation of the whole proceeding.

Resolved, That, in order to correct wrong impressions which may prevail, copies of these resolutions be presented to the editors of the VIDETTE-REPORTER and the city papers for publication.

In order that a phrase in the above may not carry a wrong impression, we would like to say that "not of the students" simply means as a whole. No slur was meant to be cast on the city. The person or persons who did the deed are unknown, and may or may not have been students.

Prof. Parvin is in the city to be present at the session of the investigation committee.

Thursday afternoon last, a mass meeting of the students was called and held in Irving Hall, the object of the meeting being, as stated, to pass some resolutions relative to the students' resentment of personal slurs cast upon present members of the faculty by those presentation charges to the investigation committee. After the object of the meeting was stated a motion to adjourn *sine die* was passed, and there was a collapse.

While there is a strong, general feeling of professional attachment to present professors, and of loyalty to the University among the students, they do not deem it wise or necessary to publicly express their sentiments at this time. There is a dignity that stands above petty annoyances, and those who hurl the shafts of malice, will in the end only injure themselves. The students have enough common sense to credit others with a fair share of the same.

**ORDERS NO. 11.**  
H'D'Q'RS UNIV. BATT., MAY 19, 1888.  
The following promotions and appointments are hereby announced:  
2d Lieutenant Geo. F. Reinking, Co. "A," to be 1st Lieutenant same company. *vice* Grimm, left University.  
To be Corporals in the Battery: Cannoniers C. A. Lichty and F. H. Chamberlain.  
To be corporal Co. "D," Private H. S. Blood, same company.  
By order of the Battalion Commander,  
CHAS. E. PICKETT,  
Capt. and Adj. Univ. Batt.

"THE CHRISTIAN STUDENT," which was heralded through these columns some time ago, has made its debut. It has a clean aspect, a bright eye, and will fill an empty niche in the University. We trust that it has come to stay and will regularly give us a monthly call. It makes no apology for its appearance. Its primary object is to give information concerning the proposed Y. M. C. A. building of the University.

To the enterprising editor and proprietor, Mr. Chas. H. Maxson, of the Sophomore class, much honor is due for his laudable undertaking. The business men of Iowa City show their appreciation of our contemporary by a liberal support in advertisements.

All the best styles of Note Books, Stationery, Fountain and Stylographic Pens, Combs, Brushes Drawing Instruments, Razors, Strops, Soaps, and everything in the toilet article line at Fink's Bazar.

Canes, Hammocks, Fishing tackle, Base Ball goods, Camp Stools and all other Sporting Goods on hand at lowest prices for best goods, at Fink's Bazar.

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The Richmond Straight Cut No. 1 Cigarettes are made from the brightest, most delicately flavored and highest cost Gold Leaf grown in Virginia. This is the Old and Original brand of Straight Cut Cigarettes, and was brought out by us in the year 1875.

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"Longfellow in His Library,"  
Engraved by Hoyer. Size 2 1/2 x 3 1/2 inches. Add 10 cents postage and packing of engraving.

**SPECIAL OFFER.**

We have on hand, in supplement form, Pansy's latest serial, "Eighty-seven." While the supply lasts we will send it FREE to each person who will return this ad. to us with \$3.00 to pay for the paper one year and the engraving. The story in book form would cost \$1.50.

SEND AT ONCE and get your friends to order with you. Say where you saw this and address  
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State University of Iowa.

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Iowa City, Iowa. President.

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When in want of anything in Drugs, Medicines, Brushes, Soaps, Perfumes, Cigars, etc., you will find the best at the Lowest Price at the Drug Store, 130 Washington Street.

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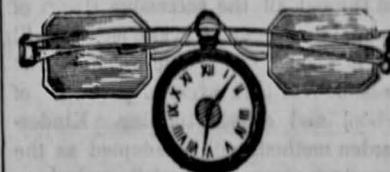
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LELAND STANFORD UNIVERSITY.

Extracts from a California Letter to the "Woman's Journal."

In his address to the trustees after the delivery of the Deed of Trust, Senator Stanford gave expression to the following religious and political views, which will, no doubt, have great influence in the control of the college:

"While the articles of endowment prohibit sectarianism, they direct that there shall be taught that there is an all-wise God, and that the welfare of man on earth depends on the belief in immortality, and that the advantages of every good act and the disadvantages of every evil one, follow man from this life into the next, there attaching to him as certainly as individuality is maintained.

"As to the manner in which this shall be taught, and whence the confirmations shall be derived, we are not prepared to advance any thought, other than that they may be sought from every available source that tends to throw light upon the subject.

"While it is our desire that there shall be no sectarian teaching in this institution, it is very far from our thoughts to exclude divine service. We have provided that a suitable building be erected, wherein the professors of various religious denominations shall, from time to time, be invited to deliver discourses not sectarian in character.

"We deem it of the first importance that the education of both sexes shall be equally full and complete, varied only as nature dictates. The rights of one sex, political and otherwise, are the same as those of the other sex, and this equality of rights ought to be fully recognized."

The ultimate scope of the university will be so great as to include almost all branches and grades of instruction. Beginning at the very foundation of school education, with the little child just leaving its mother's tender care, continuing on through all the successive stages of mental development, every facility will be furnished for producing the best possible results in every department of school and college training. Kindergarten methods will be adopted as the introductory steps to the full curriculum, followed by elementary and preparatory courses leading up to thoroughly practical technical instruction in the form of regularly conducted business, on the one hand, and to the scientific, literary and artistic departments on the other. No child need, therefore, leave the institution for any part of an education which will fit him to cope with the world as a practically educated and trained worker in the department of his selection.

All the instruction buildings will be one story only, as recommended by men of large experience in educational matters, where, as in this case, there is no lack of available area. The material used is a warm, rich, yellowish sandstone, with the natural, quarry face exposed, the only finished surfaces being about the columns and arches in the

arcade and about the doors and windows of the buildings. The roofs will be covered with dark red Spanish tiles, which will harmonize beautifully with the sandstone below. Simplicity, durability and utility will characterize the institution in every department, except the Memorial Arch and Memorial Chapel. The arch bears a general resemblance to a Roman triumphal arch. It is eighty-six feet to the top of the masonry, and eighty-four feet wide, the arched opening being forty-four feet wide, and thirty feet deep. Near the top is to be a sculptured frieze fourteen feet high, representing the progress and development of California. \* \*

Many years must elapse before every department of the university will be in a condition to achieve the highest results; but it will unquestionably take rank with the best educational institutions in the country in an incredibly short time. Its endowment of twenty millions of dollars, its policy of securing the finest talent and experience, the encouragement it offers to young people of moderate means, and its distance from rivals, all tend to make us feel that it is destined to achieve a success and exert an influence greater by far than any college or group of colleges in the United States. \* \* \* \*

What were the circumstances which suggested the idea of an enterprise so vast and so infinitely incalculable in its influences for good? The original conception of the idea goes back to a tender and sacred period in the lives of its projectors, but we may be pardoned, if, with sympathetic reverence, we lift the veil from a portion of that past. Six years ago, Senator and Mrs. Stanford were travelling through Europe with their only son, a young man of rare promise. Never had youth a brighter or more promising future. With an intense thirst for knowledge, quick perceptions, and a wonderfully retentive memory, surrounded by all the opportunities and advantages which wealth and the devotion of his parents could bestow, with a most careful early training, supplemented by the broadening influences and culture of extensive foreign travel, every element was present to indicate that before him lay happiness, prosperity, usefulness, a noble manhood, a grand and beneficial life. He had been devoting himself with intense interest and appreciation to the collection of rare articles of geological, antiquarian, and historic interests, searching out, sifting carefully, and recording the facts connected with each new acquisition. With ample means at his disposal, he had made a collection of great value, both intrinsically and by association, and was constantly adding to it. One extensive series of articles he had systematically arranged and catalogued in his home in San Francisco. Finding that his collection had attained such magnitude and variety, he requested that, on his return to America, he might be allowed to arrange his entire collection in rooms which should be freely accessible to the public. His parents gladly granted the request, and heartily

co-operated with him in the development of the museum he proposed to establish. He was destined never to see the realization of his hopes and plans. The shadow of death fell upon him. Stricken in heart and hope, broken in spirit, utterly overcome by irreparable loss, the light of the future gone out, the bereaved parents returned to their desolate home. But the seed of suggestion sown by the beloved son sank deep into abundantly fertile ground. In the hearts of his parents it found lodgment, and as it grew, putting forth a branch here in the form of a free kindergarten, another of kindness and beneficence yonder, it finally blossomed gloriously into the perfected conception of an all-comprehending university, the fruit of which is rapidly ripening ready to be plucked by thousands of the coming generations. And, as it grew, it brought comfort and consolation, with a sense of the nearness and co-operation of the sower, whose name the university will bear.

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IOWA CITY DIVISION.  
Time Table in effect December 25th, 1887.  
Train leaves Iowa City as follows:  
GOING WEST.  
No. 34, Mail, arrives at.....11:45 A.M.  
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.  
CLINTON DIVISION.  
GOING WEST.  
No. 41, Mail, arrives at..... 8:50 P.M.  
No. 43, Freight, arrives at..... 8:45 A.M.  
GOING EAST.  
No. 40, Mail, arrives at..... 6:55 A.M.

Philip Katzenmeyer,  
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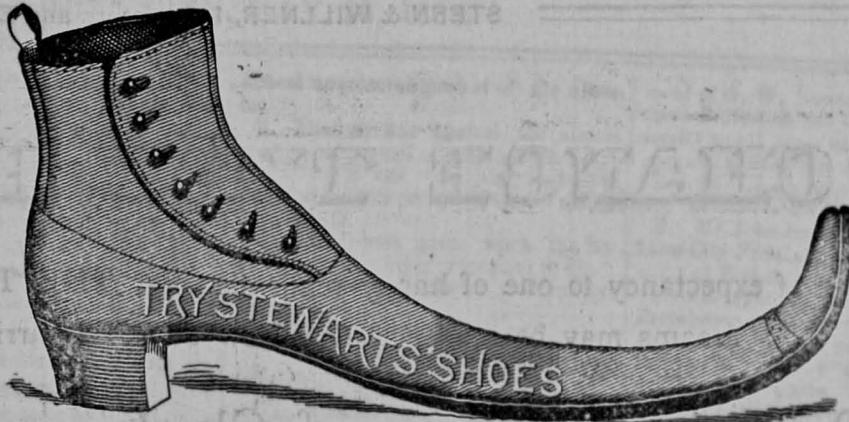
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