The Vidette-Reporter

A portrait of Senator Hoar is to be presented to Harvard by the class of 1866.

Senator Stanford hopes to open his great University next year. A suitable present for the presidency has not been found.

President Barnard of Columbia, died a few days since, at the age of eighty. For sixty years he has been one of the leaders of higher education in the United States.

The New York Tribune says: One great truth is born in upon us these days. That is, that there is somebody who is greater than anybody, and that is everybody.

Mr. H. E. Hendrickson, formerly of Johns Hopkins University, and now a post-graduate student at Berlin, has been called to the chair of Latin in Colorado College.

The University of Minnesota is in luck. A half of science had been commenced, and $250,000 were needed to complete it. But a short sighted legislature allowed them only $100,000. Ex-Gov. John S. Pillsbury came to the rescue with the necessary $150,000. To a committee of legislators and regents he said: "Gentlemen, if the legislature will give me an assurance that the State University and these lands shall ever remain one and undivided institution, so that I can go down to my final rest with a feeling of security in this respect, I will donate the $150,000 necessary to the completion of the half of science." The committee gave all the assurance possible, and Minnesota was $150,000 richer. Would that Iowa had some Pillsbury.

President William De W. Hyde, of Bowdoin College, is the youngest man at the head of an important educational institution in the country, has cleared the way for one of the most important reforms that could be made in our educational system. He analyzed the part that examination properly conducted should play in the work of education, and he showed how examinations, as actually conducted, really defeat the purpose of education, and make school work an injury rather than a benefit. There can be nothing plainer than his analysis, which shows that the conventional examination brings mental demoralization, and causes us less an evil than an incorrect view of life. This is a practical reform suggested by a practical teacher. He has been able to make his first present in The Forum for May. The same number contains a suggestive article by Prof. James M. Hopkin, of Yale University, on the place that art is playing and should play in popular education.

The Lecture Course.

Prof. Anderson will deliver the second series of lectures for the XIXth generation, on "The Study of Poetry," at the Congregational Church. The subject is, "Victor Hugo as a Poet." We very rarely have the opportunity to listen to the discussion of a literary topic by a man of so much critical ability, whose style has so much literary excellence; and who puts so much instruction and entertainment into his subject, as does Prof. Anderson. Those who can appreciate the very best in literature cannot afford to miss these lectures. Admission, 25 cents.

Prof. Anderson's Lecture.

It is inspiring to a lecturer to be greeted by such an audience as assembled Monday night at the Congregational church to hear Prof. Anderson's treatment of "The Permanence of Poetry." an audience not specially large but keen, appreciative, capable of rising to the intellectual plane of the speaker, and requiring no sacrifice of thought, expression or reference. Few small cities can furnish such audiences. On the other hand it is gratifying, in an era where we are compelled to listen to so much more verbiage, to hear a discourse truly replete with beautiful language, piercing thought, and whole some truth. It was read impressively, though at first, a little too low to be clearly heard in the back part of the room. Unfortunately the lighting of the church was such that facial expression was lost. An attempt to distill what is almost pure essence must be somewhat unsatisfactory.

The lecturer began with a comparison of the Past and Present. Materially speaking the Past is small, Artica was no larger than a county of Michigan, and the spacious times of Queen Elizabeth shrink when compared with present. But these times were large enough to contain and nourish such men as Shakspere, Johnson, Bacon, Coke, Raleigh, Sidney, Harvey and Spencer who are peers of the foremost Englishmen of to-day. For the work of whose writings gives a mental enlargement. To let the mind rest upon the Past is certainly more liberalizing than to accept the material achievements of the nineteenth century as something final.

He then quoted the great poet Lowell as saying that this is an age of the decline of poetry. The present is undoubtedly brilliant and most hurried of all ages. Men have no time to read poetry, and yet the highest poetry is not for the public with ease but calls for the greatest powers of the mind; and it creates these powers as nothing else can. It requires meditation and who meditates now-a-days? No time now to sit like Chaucer gazing all day at a daisy or like Ben Jonson gazing at his great sword and seeing serpents and giants fighting around it. Our pride seems to be in the great newspaper, which, we boast, produces more reading matter in a week than the whole of Shakespeare. The great poets of a former generation are gone or soon to go, and in the present generation not a single poet has appeared. We have versifiers galore, but the muses are strangers to them.

The age is pre-eminently one of criticism: and so the poet has turned critic since the public, though it does not read poetry, is willing to listen to the presentation of interesting lectures about poetry. It is the poet criticism, such as Goethe, Schiller, Lessing, Coleridge, Sainte-Beuve, Matthew Arnold, and Lowell who have made this the generation of critics. Lamartine, Swin­burne, Saint-Denou, Gossi, and Dobson are also eminent poet critics. The critic gains by being a poet, but the reverse is not the case. Analysis takes the life out of poetry, and there is no critical ability so potent as to restore its life. The artistic imagination of the present is largely thrown upon the novel. Indeed in our abounding intellectual life, poetry is the one thing lacking and also the one thing needed. Amid our materialism and brilliant intellectualism, we need something so much in communion with the soothing pages of poetry to redress the desolation, the withering of the flower in man's life.

What will the coming man read? Will he read the older poets? Obvious scientific studies are the absorbing interest of the present. Such subjects as biology, philosophy, folklore, politics and political economy, formerly treated unhistorically are now rendered scientific. Literature is on the decline. So great a literary man as Mr. Howells has recently said that the writing of poetry is childish. In his essay on "Books" Emerson said: "If you should transfer the amount of your reading daily from the newspaper to the standard authors—but who dare speak of such a thing? Certainly it is one of the most dangerous and unhealthy public sentiment with regard to the daily newspaper. It is a medium of necessity but should not be made—" a stagnant goose-pod of village gossip. Next the newspaper, a man will read all he can touching his business, or profession. And the tired man will read for amusement, not poetry but fiction. Nor will he read the immortal—Homer, Cervantes, Fielding, La Sage, Scott, Thackeray, Eliot, Hawthorne, Irving; but must have his fiction fresh from the oven of the author's brain. It is natural for man to read what pays best, which is professional literature, and what pleases most, which is at present the newspaper and realistic fiction. Minds requiring solid intellectual food will bus themselves with social, political, and religious problems. These problems necessitate a study of history; and history leads up to the highest thought and feeling which are found only in poetry.

We derive from poetry knowledge as well as power. Shakespeare's plays are the essence of history; Dante mirrors the middle ages; and Chaucer his social relations. But to bury one's self in these old poets is as if a tree should concentrate all its vigor in its roots. The Past furnishes nutrient, and a foofthold, but it cannot supply light and air, upon which to develop, are unlimited atmosphere inviting and nourishing heavenward growth—these are the gifts of the Present alone.

The lecturer here quoted eloquent lines from Emerson, Goethe and Coleridge on the beauty and benefit of poetry. Matthew Arnold says poetry is "nothing less than the most perfect speech in man, in that which he comes nearest to being able to utter the truth." Surely there is no true poetry is assured. Of true poetry there can never be too much. The greater men's culture becomes, the more they will rejoice in the ideal. Even if to first-rate poetry should be written during the next generation, we cannot believe that the stores of the Past will be long neglected or found of no avail. These medicinal records of "the best and noblest moments of the noblest and best minds" shall all be welcomed and preserved. The blessed thing about poetry is that it offers men visions of beauty to dispel their sorrow, Thus they will be glad to take refuge from the miseries of life in the ideal, and bathe their bruised hearts in the healing springs the muses haunt.
study introduction apart from conclusion. A factual sentiment results, leading to the advocacy of an impartial division of all material wealth. Like man, this is a hearty recognition of the misery and terrors of the inequality.

The tempest of impulse is at last stifled under the calming influence of cool judgment. He who properly respects himself, now asks nothing more of nature than its just rewards, and in the degree of his cleverness, he would be glad to enjoy the same rights as other men. Men wisely conclude that a ship with a nobler design upon her streaming banner will never plough the waves of the dark and dreary social sea.

We study mankind by comparison and by contrast. We begin by discovering analogies and end by contemplating diversities of character. This fact is conspicuously illustrated in our own America. The profound German, the vivacious Frenchman, the strong-minded Englishman, the witty Irishman and the honest Scot-cha-men—all have had a share in making inequality.

The mutual relation of the two laws oftentimes leads to a false classification. Inherent law has been declared constitutional by all who have studied the subject and captious minds have clamored for its annulment.

If there were no power, no law, what would become of benevolence, charity, humanity, and the whole system of virtue? If there were no national society, social conditions would be the prolific source of rebellion against imparity.

The widows' homes, orphans' asylums and almshouses, stand contrasted with unbroken households, cheerful nurseries and brown-stone fronts. Men look indignantly upon this picture of social life. "Such is the life of Lazarus that ye cannot feel pity over wealth and pitiful over poverty. Dives bears the odium of existence. Pity over wealth and dictats the cry—inequality is a product of custom, not of necessity. Custom must be brought into harmony with justice." Influenced by this thought our enthusiasm gives free rein to daring fancy and audacious speculations.

Is general inequality avoidable? Nature, in the language of analogy, answers—"No," and makes earnest protest against universal equality. "To him who holds communion with her visible forms, she speaks a various language. Variety is her law. The relations among her products are expressed by the sign of inequality. Shrubs, trees; hills, mountains; rivers, oceans; islands, continents—all speak of inequality in the earth's structure. As an example of the same, oak grow in the same soil and derive vitality from the same elements. But nature is none the less beautiful because of her lack of uniformity. Her variety, rather, is her charm. She is none the less useful because she rises into lofty mountains and extends herself into rolling plains. Thus society's analogue declares inequality to be an inherent law of human relations.

Imagination builds lofty castles; experience level them to the ground. Test the theory of universal equality by the results of its operation. Its adherents, it is true, have adopted the system of Utopia, and, considering their system only in its inauguration, fancy that their dream may become a reality. Not so, the true philosopher, they study the introduction apart from conclusion. A factitious sentiment results, leading to the advocacy of an impartial division of all material wealth. Like man, this is a hearty recognition of the misery and terrors of the inequality. The tempest of impulse is at last stifled under the calming influence of cool judgment.

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From the Gofyle of Exeter College, and William Butler Yeats, Professor, Oxford.

Chairman, Oct. 23, 1868.

Dear Sirs: In April, 1966, while sketching for a course in September, I suddenly received notice that our examination would be held in a fortnight. I had only two (30) days to work! The examination was set for a certain time. I should recommend a year's preparation in the case of those who are of necessity as late, but this system had an advantage over the usual system, in that I was able to remember and give the general idea of my book after reading a few pages. Therefore I finished the work in the same time, and the result was successful in every one of the three examinations. No one was able to do better. Respectfully yours,

Prof. A. L. YEATS.

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Americans, and a catalogue of histitites and degrees would be too long to read easily. He is Dr. Elliott Cones, one of the scientific editors of the 'Century Dictionary,' the leading authority in this country on birds and bugs, the President of the Goethe Theosophic Society of the United States, and a life-long devoted student of psychology. Dr. Cones was for many years a surgeon in the United States Army. He has long been officially connected with the Smithsonian Institution, where he still has an office. His home is in Washington, but he is a citizen of the world and is a member of many foreign scientific and psychological organizations. Dr. Cones is a handsome, finely proportioned man of about forty years of age. His eyes are a clear gray, his hair thick and inclined, though well trimmed, to curl over a broad forehead. He delivered a lecture a few nights ago on the progress of psychological research and sent his hearers home looking for "ghosts" in every dark corner. Dr. Cones is one of the few men you meet who actually has, says, seen ghosts.

Alumni Notes.

H. W. Seaman is located at Clinton, Iowa.

C. B. Matson writes us from Algona, Iowa.

"J. H. Liggett is at present in Sacramento, Cal.

C. A. Hard, medical '88, is located at Northwood, Iowa.

Grant Wyatt is cashier of a bank at Rock Port, Mo.

H. L. Preston, '86, orders the Vidette to Talmage, Neb.

O. F. Hibbee is home from Chicago, where he has been taking a special course in medicine.

Mrs. Gilbert, nee Lydia Lewis and Mrs. Shell Burrows nee Kate Lewis, are visiting under the paternal roof.

N. L. Harkness, '87, is doing a land and real estate business at Florence, Alabama. He sends cordial greetings to S. U. L.

The Bellevue Leader speaks in highest praise of the manner in which the public schools of that city, under the direction of Supt. Holliker (R. U. I.) have celebrated the Centennial anniversary.

Mr. T. W. Parvin, a son of Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Parvin, is here from Mexico, to enjoy a visit with them. Mr. Parvin is an S. U. I. alumnus, and is now a Civil Engineer on the Mexican Central Railroad, and a very successful one too, as he deserves to be.—Republican.

Tennis Shoes!

We have now in stock a full supply of Tennis shoes of all kinds from $1.00 up to $2.50. If you want anything of this kind you will us headquarters. Don't postpone buying until our sizes are broken.

STEWART the Shoeam.

Base Ball.

The game at West Liberty was not favored by the weather. At 3 o'clock, when the game was called, about 100 West Liberty and 30 Iowa City people gathered to witness a game, the three first innings of which were played in the rain, and the other six innings in a ball totally frustrating the attempts made at curving the same. Lewis and Orelup were in the points for us, while West Liberty changed their battery two or three times. The batting was light on both sides, our boys securing but five safe hits, and the West Liberty's two. We will not tell of the errors, part of which were due to the condition of the field and grounds. Suffice it to say with the exception of Tantlinger, our battery was not supported by the infield, while at the last, with the exception of Lewis, Orelup, Bosmen and "Tant," we were decidedly weak. We won the game not because our nine played a strong game, but because the opponents played a weaker game 13 to 6. Boys, you must practice regularly if you want to hold your own.

The most noticeable feature of the game were one-handed line catch by Tantlinger, and his slide at home base. Lewis' base-running was excellent, he taking advantage of every opportunity. The second baseman for the West Liberty's, made a fine slide at second, as "Chuck" could not find him, though he held the ball ready to touch him. Heler, Captain of the West Liberty's, played a good game, threw smoth, and finally pitched him. He is a good player. Joe Kints, formerly with the Solon's, covered first base for the West Liberty's.

Freshmen Attention.

The Sophomore base ball nine hereby challenge the Freshmen to a game of ball to be played Tuesday, May 14.

A. G. Surrin, Capt. Soph. Team.

Students, if you want a horse and buggy, or anything in the livery line, come and see us. We will take pleasure in showing you what we have. We have the finest line of horses, buggies, and carriages in the city, and cannot fail to please you. Come and see us.

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The case of Gertman vs. M. & E. S. P. R. was tried in Senior Most Court, and proved to be very lengthy, it taking two days to complete the trial. The jury has yet not returned a verdict.

A most pertinent remark was that made by Prof. McClain, Friday morning, when he said that those who persist in taking from the shelves the reports, and leaving them lying about the rooms on tables and chairs, are depriving others of their just rights to the use of the same reports. It is to be hoped that all will heed the Professor's request and place all reports in their proper place after using them.

On Thursday eve the Shakespeare Club, with a goodly number of their invited friends, met at Prof. Calvin's to listen to Judge Love's lecture on the "Merchant of Venice." After giving a synopsis of the play, and locating the scene in time and place, he proceeded to give an extended report and criticism of the law as laid down in the celebrated case of Shakespeare vs. Atkinson, reported by William Shakespeare. He also viewed the play as a work of literary composition and dramatic art. His lecture was highly interesting and instructive.

A raw citizen of Idaho was elected justice of the peace, and the only law book he had was a Cashing's Manual. The first case before him was that of a young boy, for stealing a horse. When the case was called, the only lawyer in the little town was there to defend the prisoner. "As there is no counsel for the other side," he said, "I make a motion that the case be dismissed." The justice looked over his Manual.

"A motion to be seconded," he said. "I second the motion," promptly responded the prisoner. "The motion has been made and seconded that the case be dismissed," said the court. "All in favor will please say "aye." The prisoner and his attorney voted aye. All opposed say "nay." Nobody voted. The motion is carried, and the case is dismissed," remarked the court. "A motion to adjourn is now in order." The prisoner made the motion and the court adjourned.

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"A motion to be seconded," he said. "I second the motion," promptly responded the prisoner. "The motion has been made and seconded that the case be dismissed," said the court. "All in favor will please say "aye." The prisoner and his attorney voted aye. All opposed say "nay." Nobody voted. The motion is carried, and the case is dismissed," remarked the court. "A motion to adjourn is now in order." The prisoner made the motion and the court adjourned.

The case of Gertman vs. M. & E. S. P. R. was tried in Senior Most Court, and proved to be very lengthy, it taking two days to complete the trial. The jury has yet not returned a verdict.

A most pertinent remark was that made by Prof. McClain, Friday morning, when he said that those who persist in taking from the shelves the reports, and leaving them lying about the rooms on tables and chairs, are depriving others of their just rights to the use of the same reports. It is to be hoped that all will heed the Professor's request and place all reports in their proper place after using them.

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THE EIFFEL TOWER.
Now the Tallest Artistic Structure on the Earth Looks

The monstrous tower designed by Engineer Eiffel for the Paris exposition has three stories or divisions. The first story is sixty meters high (a meter is equal to thirty-nine inches) and rests on the arches which join the four foundation columns that carry upon them the entire weight of the huge tower.

The tower itself has four distinct sections. Each wing is provided with a refreshment saloon that may be reached by means of winding staircases under the foundation plan. Notwithstanding the center of the space has been set apart for the elevator, there still remain 4,200 square meters of floor room for the accommodation of visitors who may desire to promenade and enjoy a view of the city from that height. The apartments are very roomy, and precautions have been taken to insure the visitors against all possibility of accident.

An iron railing, about four feet high, with an arched roof to exclude the intense rays of the sun, surrounds the extreme edge of the platform, as it may be called, which has been reserved as a promenade for those who desire to walk about. The requirements for the comfort of the inner man, too, have not been forgotten. Kitchens, storerooms, ice chests and the like have been fitted up in the most handy manner imaginable. Each one of the four cafes is provided with a cellar capable of storing 200 tons of wine.

Everything about the structure is absolutely fireproof, for iron is the only material that has been used in its construction. Two thousand persons per hour can ascend and descend the staircases leading to the platform, and 4,000 can find seats to rest upon in the cafes at one time.

The second story, which is sixty meters above the first one, is also reached by four staircases built inside of the supporting columns which make a sharp inward curve, leaving but 4,000 square meters of space for the platform and promenade. Here, too, in the commodious and handsomely decorated cafes the thirsty and tired visitor may find something more potent than Saks water to rejuvenate his strength.

This story is thirty-one meters above the tip of the Notre Dame steeple, and higher than the tower of the palace of the Trouderens, on the other side of the river, and, as may easily be imagined, the view of the surrounding country to be had from such an altitude is almost indescribable. From here on the columns of the tower fall in toward each other until they ascend a distance of 275 meters above the ground, where the third and last story is situated.

Only one staircase leads to the third story, which is for the exclusive use of the persons employed in the tower, and all visitors are expected to use the elevators, two in number, to reach that point. The platform is eighteen meters square, still large enough to greet those on a comfortably sized dwelling. The view here is simply superb. The story is equipped with reflecting mirrors and a large supply of field glasses for those who wish to use them. It has been estimated that the ordinary eye can discern objects seventy miles away.

The tower terminates in what is known as the lantern, twenty-five meters above the third section, but this place has been set aside for the use of the scientists for making observations—Von Schlochter.
ACADEMY COLUMN.
Where's that black and? Did someone say Senior plumed?
"Honor and shame from no condition rise,
Act well your part, there all the honor lies."
Messrs. Young and Nemocek left yesterday for the home of the former, where they will remain over Sunday.
In the proposed new Geometry, which was mentioned last week, the subject of cylinders will be fully treated by Calvin H. Murphy.
Several "Cads" are carrying in their hats an impressive-looking bit of paper which, upon examination, proves to be a challenge from the High School Base Ball Club. The boys are frightened now, but as soon as they recover, an answer to this interesting document will be forthcoming.
A small audience greeted the Athenians last evening, but those present listened to a program which was in many respects the best of the season. The debate, led by Messrs. Harrel and Stevens, upon the subject "Christian Science," was a lively one, and called forth much merited applause. The declamations and recitations were rendered in a pleasing manner; and the other numbers were good. Success to the "new era" in the society.

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An elegant Prince Albert coat and vest worth $16 to $18 for only $10 at the Golden Eagle.

The most perfect fitting suits ever brought to the State at the Golden Eagle.

LEAVING IOWA CITY ST. TRAINS.

Time Table in effect March 17th, 1889.

Train leaves Iowa City as follows:

GOING NORTH

Ex. No. 8, 7:30 A.M. - Ex. No. 4, 5:45 A.M. Ex. No. 3, 3:50 P.M.
Freight 6, 12:39 A.M. Freights 4, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 P.M.

GOING SOUTH

Ex. No. 6, 9:50 AM. - Ex. No. 1, 7:34 A.M. Ex. No. 2, 6:45 P.M.
Freight 6, 10:40 A.M. Freights 4, 11, 12 A.M. Freights 5, 6, 7, 8 P.M.

$75.00 to $250.00 A MONTH can be made working for us. Apply preferred who can furnish a home and give their whole time to the business. Some positions must be filled immediately.

Vacation. You can earn $90 to $100 a month during your vacation selling our specialties. It may be a chance to live in a new, pleasant place. It is a good, well-paid job for the summer, or occasionally if you wish. You are only $90 away from a new and wonderful life. The work is quick and pleasant. We have had many requests. You can make a difference in people's lives. You can change the life of someone else.

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For further information or announcement address.

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N. S. DAVIS, M. D., LL. D., Dean.

The thirty-first Annual Course of Instruction will begin Tuesday, September 24th, 1889, and close Tuesday, April 29th, 1890. The course of instruction is graded, students being divided into first, second and third year classes.

Applicants for admission must present diplomas or certificates from recognized colleges, schools of science, academies, high schools, or teachers' certificates of the first or second grade, or sustain a preliminary examination.

The method of instruction is conspicuously practical, and is applied in the wards of the Mercy and St. Luke's Hospitals daily at the bedside of the sick, and in the South Side Dispensary, attached to the College, where upwards of four thousand patients are treated annually. Fees: Matriculation, $5; Lectures and second years, each, $75, third year free; Demonstrator, $10, including material; Operative Surgery, $5, including material; Laboratory, $5; Breakage (returnable), $5. Hospitals: Mercy, $5, for third year students; St. Luke's, $5, for second year students. Final examination, $20; no extra fees for Private Classes or Microscopical Laboratory.

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