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VOL. XXII.

IOWA CITY, IOWA, NOVEMBER 9, 1889.

NO. 8.

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VIDETTE-REPORTER,
Iowa City, Iowa

In another place in this issue will be found an article from the pen of ex-Gov. Samuel J. Kirkwood on a question of importance to those who are to take any part in the future of Iowa's leading educational institution. No man knows the relations of the State to the University better than our Grand Old Man, for he has been identified with both institutions since their organization. It is peculiarly fitting that Samuel J. Kirkwood should call the attention of the present generation of legislators to the duty of the State toward the University, and the VIDETTE-REPORTER takes great pleasure in presenting Governor Kirkwood's views, feeling that by so doing we bear the reader back to the days of the organization of our splendid institution and make him see, though but dimly, the great expectations of our fathers and grandfathers. If the University is not so wealthy as they had intended, it is a great wrong which intelligent and generous Iowa should make right at once.

The November *Cosmopolitan* contains the first of two arguments on the question of location for the World's Fair of 1892. In this number the side of Chicago is presented by U. S. Senator Charles B. Farwell. It will be followed in December by the New York side of the question, written by William Waldorf Astor, who, in addition to his wealth and extensive ownership of real estate in New York, is the author of several works which have caused him to be favorably known in literary circles.

The MS. of Mr. Ethan Allen Reynolds, which was lost in the whirlpools of the Grand Canon of Colorado, at the time that three of his companions perished, has been re-written, and appears in this number.

The College series for this month is Professor Boyesen's article on Cornell, with many illustrations. "The Tenement-House Life of New York," taking in all sides of this life, from the most splendid flat to the squalid tenement, is the result of a careful study of several years by Miss Elizabeth Bisland. Another article, which will be appreciated by lovers of horses, and which has never been done for any other periodical, is the work of Mr. Pelham-Clinton, who obtained special permission from the Queen of England to photograph her stables and horses, obtaining from the head groom such information as would be of interest concerning "The Queen's Stables."

Gov. Samuel J. Kirkwood on the Constitutional Relations of the State to the University.

Editor Vidette-Reporter: I take pleasure in complying with your request to write a short article for your paper touching the relation of the State University to the State, expressing my views on that subject.

The endowment of the University consists mainly, if not entirely, (1st) of the proceeds of the sale of seventy-two sections of land granted by Congress to the Territory of Iowa, and afterwards conferred to the State when admitted; (2d) of the proceeds of the Saline Lands granted by Congress to the State, and afterward by the State to the University. In addition to these the State granted to the University its present campus, with the old capitol building not entirely completed, and has since erected the additional buildings now thereon.

It thus appears that the endowment of the University arises almost wholly from grants made by Congress for the special purpose of establishing in the State a University, and from grants made to the State for such purposes as the State might determine, and afterwards granted by the State to the University. The actual expenditure by the State for the University consists mainly, I think, of the moneys expended in completing the old capitol building, and erecting the other buildings now on the campus.

It was entirely competent for the State to accept or refuse the original grant made for the purpose of establishing the University, and the State accepted it. What obligation, if any, did the acceptance of the grant impose upon the State? Perhaps no legal obligation beyond that of carefully husbanding the donation, and applying its proceeds to the purpose for which it was given. But, waiving the

question whether the grant was carefully husbanded, was there not beyond this a moral and an honorable obligation? Did not the acceptance of the donation imply a promise by the State that if the donation was not sufficient to effect the purpose for which it was made and accepted the State would supply the deficiency? Was not the same promise implied when, at a later date, the State accepted the more valuable grant made by Congress for the Agricultural College? We recognize and honorably perform that promise growing out of our acceptance of the magnificent grants made by Congress for common schools, and consequently are able to make the proud boast that Iowa has less "illiterates" than any State in the Union. Why do we not recognize as fully and perform as honorably our implied promise in regard to our University and our Agricultural College, as that in regard to our common schools? It may be said, nay, it is said, that it is not the duty of the State to qualify our young people for particular colleges. Is not that a mistake? We have in our State at least one school (the normal school at Cedar Falls), the especial purpose of which is to qualify young men and young women as school teachers. Is not that a good thing? Yet our University and our Agricultural College are both qualifying many of these graduates to follow the same calling and many of them are following it. But some of the objectors say we are not willing to have the State put to expense to qualify men to practice law or medicine—to make lawyers and doctors. Why not? Are not law and medicine useful callings? The Agricultural College qualifies some of the students to be farmers and horticulturists, and to work in wood and iron, and all right thinking men and women are glad to have that done. The same institution qualifies some of its students in becoming doctors—teaches them how to treat the diseases, and save the lives of horses and cattle, and we all say well done. Is it not as well done for our University to teach doctors how to treat the diseases and save the lives of our people? Are not the health and lives of our people as valuable as the health and lives of our horses and cattle? "But the lawyers," says an objector. Well if the millenium were here, we would not need lawyers, perhaps, as every one would then do right and no one would do wrong. But the millenium is not here, and I fear it will be long before it comes. Until then we will constantly need courts to punish crimes, and to right civil wrongs that men do. To have courts qualified for that work we must have judges learned in the law. How shall we get them? Shall we look to other States to qualify them for us and import them?

The laws of the states differ in many particulars, and we need men learned in the laws of Iowa to administer the laws of Iowa. But it may be said we have too many practicing lawyers. Perhaps we do, but that evil corrects itself. The lawyer who is well qualified for his work gets much of the work to do, and the others must seek other employment. No one is the worse qualified for other employment because he has knowledge of the fundamental principles of the law. But it may be said that lawyers charge too much for their services. Perhaps they do, but no one is compelled to employ a lawyer. The plaintiff or defendant in any suit can prosecute or defend for himself if he so prefers. But if all men were compelled to do so would not the keen intelligent plaintiff or defendant have a great advantage over his dull and ignorant opponent? The fact that no litigant chooses to be his own lawyer, although he has the right to do so in all cases, seems to show that the common sense of our people recognizes the truth of the saying, that "he who acts as his own lawyer has a fool for his client." Why should not every man be his own preacher, or doctor, or carpenter, or blacksmith, as well as his own lawyer?

I hope I have succeeded in showing that the honor and good faith of our State, of which we are all so justly proud, require that we shall deal with our entire educational system generously and liberally.

There is another matter upon which I wish to touch briefly. The University is hampered and embarrassed in its work for want of means to do its work properly. It needs additional buildings, additional apparatus, additions to its library, and its condition compels it to rely upon the State for all it requires beyond its present income, for its endowment and its tuition fees. Private colleges are differently situated. They properly can and do send out persons interested, locally or otherwise, in their success to solicit donations from persons without our State to aid them in their work. But the University and the Agricultural College cannot do this. They are State institutions, and a proper degree of State pride forbids that they should send out agents to solicit donations from persons without our State to aid in doing for the State that which the State is properly engaged in doing, and I think honorably bound to do. I think I need not enlarge on this point. The University is growing slowly but steadily, and is doing excellent work. If it had additional means it could do more than it is doing, and could do it perhaps better. Am I too sanguine in believing that the State will furnish the needed additional means? S. J. KIRKWOOD.

LITERARY DEPARTMENT

The Correspondence of Daniel O'Connell the Liberator
Edited by W. J. Fitzpatrick.—No. 2.

BY PROF. W. R. PERKINS.

It is sixty years since the "unaided genius of a single man" won the victory of Catholic emancipation. This "single man" was Daniel O'Connell. Although as late as the reign of James II, there were Catholics in both Houses of Parliament, the statutes of disabilities had been strenuously enforced since the accession of William III.

The effect of the severe laws against the Catholics, which began to load the statute-book in the reign of Elizabeth, had been that neither Catholic peers nor Catholic commoners had voted at Westminster for many generations; and for the repression of the Irish-Catholics a most grinding and oppressive and barbarous code had from time to time been enacted. The severities of the Penal Code had been greatly relaxed before the time of Daniel O'Connell, for whom was reserved the glory of at length achieving Catholic emancipation.

The Liberator was born in 1775, in County Kerry. He was educated by his uncle, a man of some substance, who had determined to make Dan his heir, and who, although offended by his nephew's marriage with a portionless cousin, left him a considerable estate. After the Irish schools, which were wretched, had been exhausted, Dan, with his brother Maurice, was sent, as was the custom among well-to-do Irish Catholics, to St. Omer, and then to Donay, but the French Revolution and the consequent disorders in Belgium, curtailed their "foreign days," and they completed their education in London. In 1798 O'Connell was admitted to the Irish bar, and his abilities and eloquence quickly gave him a commanding position. His fees in his first year's practice amounted to £58, but by 1814 had risen to the great sum of £3,800, and from that time to 1829, when he virtually abandoned practice, his business had so increased that it was impossible to keep any account of it.

Although time has not justified those extravagant estimates of his future fame which were made by even some of the greatest of his contemporaries, neither has it suffered his memory to meet with that neglect which was prophesied by the bitterest of his enemies. No name is dearer or better remembered in Ireland than that of Daniel O'Connell. Go where one may, from Ulster to Munster, or into the remote and western wilds of Connaught, the peasants have yet upon their lips the name of O'Connell, and many an old Irishman holds it as his proudest recollection that he heard in his younger days the eloquent voice of the great Liberator.

It is something to have strongly im-

pressed the national history of the time, and it is more to have been placed by the verdict of his country among the greatest of its past heroes. It is entirely un-supposable that he would have suffered this double apotheosis unless he had possessed some of the elements of greatness. It is idle to say that a grand personality, a talent for vituperation, and a tremendous ambition, could have given him the power which he wielded over his countrymen, and in the Parliament of Great Britain. Neither of these alone, nor all of them together, could have made him intensely hated and intensely idolized, or called forth the enthusiastic devotion of the one party and the bitterest abuse of the other. The great gift of oratory, which he confessedly possessed, was, though not perhaps an absolute proof of greatness, at least an evidence of something which is closely allied to it. The orator moves men primarily by his appeal to their emotions, and when the logic of the argument unites with burning words which touch the heart and sweep the soul of the hearer into unison with that of the speaker, there has been displayed a power which falls little short of greatness. But to these two conditions to successful oratory a third must be added; the orator must have a great motive—he must be penetrated with the fullest belief in the cause which he advocates, and the greater the motive, and the more fully the soul of the speaker is yielded up to its sway, the greater, if the two other conditions be fulfilled, will the orator himself be. The eloquence of O'Connell fulfilled all these conditions; it was not indeed the finished eloquence of Demosthenes, nor yet such as delighted and terrified the hearers of Chatham. It was often violent and unlicensed, and sometimes undignified, yet it was in the highest degree effective, and it had for its motif the miseries of his countrymen, and for its object their relief from their long enduring oppressions. It was his entire and thorough sympathy with the Catholic Irish that led O'Connell to abandon his great practice at the bar, and to devote his life and energies to the "cause." If ambition, as has been said, influenced and directed him, it was an ambition which ruined his fortunes and destroyed that delightful home-life, which was his greatest pleasure.

It was then as an orator that he most nearly approached greatness, and the power of the orator is so evanescent, so dependent upon the time and place, and so entirely incapable of being committed to pen and ink, as are the words in which he has expressed himself, that it is not to be wondered that the letters of the Liberator display no especial brilliancy. They are eminently the letters of a man of business and affairs, or of a husband to whom his wife and children are inexpressibly dear. He seems to have possessed little power of origination, a faculty indispensable to commanding intellectual greatness. Even the startling, and as it proved, the effective means of hastening and accomplishing Catholic emancipation,

i. e., the election by an Irish constituency of an Irish Catholic to the House of Commons, undoubtedly the most important event in O'Connell's political life, had been suggested long before by Keogh, of Mount Jerome, to P. V. Fitzpatrick, in the following words:

"John Bull is very stolid and very bigoted. He looks upon emancipation as liberty to burn him in Smithfield, and hence is ignorantly opposed to the proposition. He is, however, peculiarly jealous of the constitutional privilege of the subject, and if a man, Catholic though he be, shall be returned in due form to Parliament, and then shall be refused the right to take his seat notwithstanding, John Bull will look very accurately to the nature of the impediment, and his attention then being directed for the first time with proper effect to a short clause in the oath of qualification, his constitutional feeling will lead him to assert to a modification of that oath in favor of a *constituency*, whose chosen representative has been prevented from discharging his duty to them by the existence of the clause in question." The propriety of O'Connell himself standing for Clare was first suggested to Fitzpatrick by Sir David Roose, late High Sheriff of Dublin, on the morning of June 22, 1828, and the mind of Fitzpatrick instantly reverted to the long, half-forgotten words of Keogh. He saw that the time and the man had come, and, raising his hat, reverently exclaimed: "Great God, the Catholics are at last emancipated!" He now hastened to O'Connell who was not at first inclined to adopt the suggestion, but soon did so, with the result of his triumphant election, the passage of the Catholic emancipation bill, and his own repeated election to Parliament.

Notwithstanding this lack of marked power of origination, O'Connell possessed many of the elements of greatness, and not the least among them were his boundless resources in an emergency, his facility in organization and his limitless capacity for labor. Each and every one of these resources of a powerful and versatile mind he brought to bear upon the accomplishment of his dearest wish, *i. e.*, the emancipation of the Catholics, and by the added gift of his persuasive oratory he at length accomplished his task. This was his greatest victory and his most lasting service to Ireland, and when this had been done he had reached the highest pinnacle of his glory. But he was not satisfied with this. He had resolved to obtain the repeal of the Union, and in this he failed; though to this effort he devoted the remainder of his life, abandoning his practice of the law, and supported by the so-called "Irish Tribute," which his countrymen in their gratitude gave him in lieu of his income, now abandoned, of his vast practice. He wielded an enormous influence in Parliament, but all his efforts to secure the repeal were futile. The causes which led to his failure were many, and some of them were deep-seated. One was, undoubtedly, the reluctance of the English, of whatever

party, to confess the failure of the Union, and another was the conviction of the English heart that the dignity of England would be lowered by concession which should appear to be extorted by "Agitation" and "Associations." To these may be added the very cordial personal dislike which O'Connell inspired in many. When George the IV., the "first gentleman in Europe," saw the Liberator at his levee, he had exclaimed in no guarded accents—"D—n the fellow," and many not so high in place had echoed, and had continued to echo, these words of the king.

The English statesman, cold, proper and conservative in manner, as well as in opinion, could not comprehend the Celt, with his impulsive, overflowing and unbridled eloquence, and his intensely national characteristics, for O'Connell was, if anything, a true Irishman, and he possessed the race traits to a marvelous degree. His nature was altogether genial, he overflowed with wit, he bristled with repartee, nor was his wit invariably modelled upon the careful precepts which forbid gross personalities and coarseness of expression. The old and well known story of his bandying of epithets with a fishwife, in the streets of Dublin, is stated, upon the authority of his daughter, to be untrue, but it might well have been true of him, for instances of his retorts in court prepare us to believe that he was indeed capable of putting to shame and silence even the most vituperative of tongues.

Among the letters so ably edited by Mr. Fitzpatrick the most charming and entertaining are those to his wife and children, and in them his ardent and effusive and tender nature is most touchingly displayed. On the 7th of August, 1813, he writes from Limerick:

"My Darling Heart:—Your letter, and Charles' account of you, give me fresh life and spirits, but I thought you would have written to me again, heart's treasure, and I feel lonely and disappointed at not hearing from you by this day's post. Upon consideration I have blamed myself for it, because I ought to have written to you every day, but I will do so in future, sweetheart, love, and you must follow my example. Do, then, my own Mary, let me have the happiness to hear that you are thoroughly well. Take the kindest care of my Kate, and better still, more care of yourself for my own darling love, * * * but I never was in such good health, and have no anxiety but what relates to my own dearest, dearest darling. I wish to God you knew how fervently I doat on you. Kiss sweet, saucy Kate for me."

The foregoing was written eleven years after marriage, and breathes the same lover-like fondness that marks the earlier and the later letters to his wife. But his correspondence is almost entirely given up to matters of public and private business, and impresses the reader with the tremendous amount of labor which he was capable of, and in which he delighted.

The greatest and the most successful of the years of O'Connell's life were

those which preceded 1829. The years which may be said to be the second period of his life in political and pecuniary which hastened his death, hot debates upon the 1832 he was ardent a behalf, and pushed might the movement changed the old Eng. Yet as the great ap- constantly encourage- tion in Ireland, havin- convinced that mass- sions, petitions and co- fnl upheavals would in- lish the denied chang- ever, he failed to gr- sentiment, and in- forces and feelings th- powerful as he was, ke- He became in the eye- of the dozen years su- form Bill of 1832, year- dangerous. The un- actions of the young a- of the Irish party we- shoulders, and indeed t- the hoped-for repeal- the enthusiasm whi- leadership had inspir- himself disgusted wit- Englad toward repea- the "agitation" in Ire- precedently great, an- of not thousands, bu- thousands, were held, upon charge of seditio- was condemned to a- ment. This sentence- or appeal, but the pri- tor was severely hurt, a- that he left the priso- he had been a prisoner- powers began so fail- three years rendered w- niary distress and men- was prevailed upon to- to Italy in search of he- through Paris on his w- died in Genoa on the 15- His heart reposes in Ro- lies on the shores of h- Glarnevin cemetery w- Ruthven too are buried-

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those which preceded and included 1829. The years which followed, and which may be said to constitute the second period of his life, involved him in political and pecuniary difficulties which hastened his death. During the hot debates upon the Reform Bill of 1832 he was ardent and active in its behalf, and pushed on with all his might the movement which so greatly changed the old English constitution. Yet as the great apostle of Repeal he constantly encouraged peaceful agitation in Ireland, having become firmly convinced that mass-meetings, processions, petitions and constant but peaceful upheavals would in the end accomplish the denied change. Herein, however, he failed to grasp the English sentiment, and in Ireland aroused forces and feelings that he could not, powerful as he was, keep under control. He became in the eyes of the English of the dozen years succeeding the Reform Bill of 1832, year by year more dangerous. The unwise and hasty actions of the young and fervent wing of the Irish party were laid upon his shoulders, and indeed the long delay of the hoped-for repeal began to lessen the enthusiasm which his earlier leadership had inspired. He became himself disgusted with the attitude of England toward repeal, and finally, as the "agitation" in Ireland became unprecedentedly great, and mass-meetings of not thousands, but hundreds of thousands, were held, he was arrested upon charge of sedition, and after trial was condemned to a year's imprisonment. This sentence was annulled upon appeal, but the pride of the Liberator was severely hurt, and from the day that he left the prison, where indeed he had been a prisoner only in name, his powers began to fail. After two or three years rendered wretched by pecuniary distress and mental suffering, he was prevailed upon to make a journey to Italy in search of health. He passed through Paris on his way to Rome, but died in Genoa on the 15th of May, 1847. His heart reposes in Rome, but his body lies on the shores of his native land in Glarnevin cemetery where Curran and Ruthven too are buried.

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Round trip Winter Tourist tickets to Jackson, Tennessee, Jackson and McComb City, Mississippi, and Hammond, New Orleans, Jennings, Lake Charles, Louisiana, good to return June 1, 1890, will be on sale on and after November 1st. Parties going south for health, pleasure, or in search of a southern home, should first read what the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD has to say, in their new pamphlet, entitled "Southern Homeseeker's Guide," and "Farmer's and Fruit-Grower's Guide to McComb City, Mississippi. These pamphlets will be mailed free, on application to the undersigned, at Manchester, Iowa. J. F. MERRY, Ass't Gen. Pass. Ag't.



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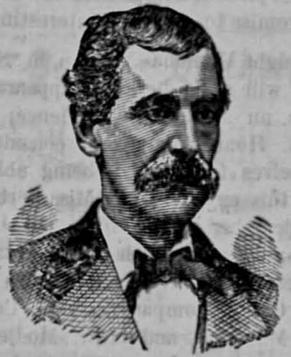
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STUDENTS' CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Prayer meeting every Tuesday noon in central building. All are cordially invited.

LOCALS.

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The dog had evidently heard the story before.

W. L. Bannister, class '93, is very sick with typhoid fever.

For watch repairing and engraving a specialty at A. M. Greer's.

Miss Mina Orlett, of Waterloo, is visiting Miss Ida Greer.

You can tell a Democrat every time now by the six by twelve smile on his face.

Six weeks till Xmas. Get there, everybody. Times goes faster than ever.

Will the leaves be taken from the campus this year as they were last, George?

The voters voted and came straggling in through several days. Better next time, boys.

Mrs. North desires us to announce that the Library will close hereafter at 4:30 P. M.

Major Read has the thanks of the boys for dismissing them Monday evening thirty minutes early.

Conner, Weaver, LaForce, Hollingsworth, Cal Lichty, Shinn, Heald and Coggeshall went home to vote.

Miss Kate Legler returned to-day from Muscatine, accompanied by her brother, Ed., from Oxford, Kansas.

Mrs. Schuyler, from Ft. Elliott, Texas, sister of Mrs. Schaeffer, is visiting the family of the latter this week.

Mr. Gleason, of Audubon, will spend Sunday in Iowa City, the guest of his daughters, Misses Myrtie and Maggie.

John Bacon, '89, now Principal of the High School of Fulton, Iowa, is stopping a day or two with S. U. I. friends.

Dr. Schaffer and Prof. Currier were in Cedar Rapids, Wednesday attending the Council of the State Teacher's Association.

The natural science people have another *Bulletin* in press. It is devoted to Zoology, and will appear early in December.

Y. M. C. A. Gospel meeting, Sunday 4 P. M. at the Christian Chapel. Subject, "Whole armour of God." Invitation extended to all.

Rev. Arthur Beavis will speak in the Unitarian Church, Sunday, Nov. 10, at 10:45 A. M. The subject of his discourse will be "Miracles."

Judge Orton is visiting with Helen and Ira for a short time. He favored the class in Grecian History with a short talk, on Friday.

C. A. Eggert, formerly Professor of Modern Languages in the S. U. I., and a graduate of the Law school last year, is now located as Attorney at Law in Salt Lake City, Utah.

The best shoe in the market for the money is the "S. U. I." shoe, made expressly for us. We are selling lots of them to the boys. Come in and see them. Stewart the Shoeman.

We learn that Terry Boal will soon open an architect's office in Denver, in partnership with some one of experience. His host of Iowa City friends unite in wishing him extended success.

The many friends of Chuck Schroeder are glad to welcome him back to the S. U. I. After a short stay he will leave for Davenport, where he enters the Business College. The VIDETTE extends best wishes to its former editor.

Mr. J. B. Weaver, Jr., who graduated in the law department of the University several years ago and who is one of the most promising young attorneys in Des Moines, was married to Miss Fay Atkins, of that place, Thursday evening.

D. F. Coyle, LL. B., '81, now practicing at Humboldt, Iowa, was elected on the Republican ticket to a seat in the State Legislature. Many friends will remember Mr. Coyle as an industrious and energetic young man, and will be glad that he has been chosen to such a responsible position.

The battalion drilled as such for thirty minutes yesterday evening. It is to be regretted that we could not have dress parade once more before going into winter quarters. Lieut. Read says that we may have another in a week or two if the weather permits notwithstanding the close of the Fall term.

President Schaeffer will deliver a lecture at the Academy next Friday morning, on the subject, "Blast Furnaces." The lecture is the first of a series which Professor Tripp has arranged for the benefit of Academy students, and will be of special value to those interested in Mechanics and Engineering.

By an accident, we neglected to make mention in our last issue of the Pi Phi "taffy-pull" which was given on Halloween night at the home of Miss Cora

Ross. The scene, where the festivities took place, was one of unbounded pleasure and happiness and the taffy, pop corn, apples, hickory nuts, the toasts and the 38 or 40 girls and boys all conspired to render the occasion one long to be cherished in memory.

Immediately after the Rugby Football rules were adopted by the S. U. I. team, the Sophomores reorganized and began to practice the new rules. The result is that now they have a good team. But they are unable to get a game. The boys say they would like to arrange for a game with one of the class teams. If the present state of affairs continues the Sophomors will be obliged to claim the championship without playing a game.

On last Sunday morning Mr. Sampson delivered a lecture at the Unitarian Church on the poet Shelley. As this was Mr. Sampson's first appearance before an Iowa City audience, unusual interest was taken. Mr. Sampson's essay which, to say the least, showed its author to be thoroughly acquainted with Shelley's nature, was intensely interesting throughout and places him in the foremost rank of our entertainers. He has a pleasing delivery and keeps up a lively interest in his hearers.

H. G. Donnelly's "Natural Gas" is billed for Wednesday night, and we may expect a treat for all lovers of musical farce. It is a "Hoyt piece," a sufficient recommendation in itself, and reputed to be infinitely better than anything yet turned out by Hoyt. It is brimful of funny situations, songs, dances, parodies and imitations, and in the hands of the inimitables, Donnelly and Girard, keeps the audience in a continual uproar of laughter from first to last.

The Law Department has arranged several optional courses of instruction for the benefit of students in all the departments of the University. Prof. Wambaugh is the professor who has the matter under charge. Once a week throughout the Fall term, he will give guidance in the study of Roman Law. In the Winter term a course will be given upon the early history of institutions, social, legal, and constitutional. The work in the Spring term will be a course in early English Law. These subjects present a large field for study and promise to be highly interesting.

To-night Vernona Jarbeau, in "Starlight," will make her first appearance before an Iowa City audience; the Opera House managers considered themselves fortunate in being able to book this engagement. Miss Jarbeau has spent her whole life on the stage, playing in all branches of theatrical business, with such companies as the Duff Opera Company, D'Oyle Carte, Max Maretzek, and Mme. Modjeska, and is well supported by a splendid caste in her present role. The sale of seats has been large, and a nice house is assured for the performance to night.

The first lecture of the course to be given this year under the auspices of the Y. M. and Y. W. C. A. of the University, was delivered by Dr. J. L. Pickard, in the Christian Chapel, last Sunday afternoon. A good audience composed largely of students, listened to an admirable address, in which, by an infinite number of examples, the speaker proved the God of Nature to be the God of the Bible. It was a discourse that no student could afford to miss, conservative, yet not in any sense narrow. In fact it was just such an one as students need to show them the safe middle ground between the shallows of unreasoning bigotry on the one hand, and the dangerous depths of so-called liberalism on the other.

THE October number of the *Iowa Wesleyan*, of Mt. Pleasant, is a remarkable issue. It is remarkable for some "fowl" pictures, and funny (?) accounts of a class party, and of a "prep" banquet, all of which are far beneath the dignity of a college journal. One would expect to see such work in St. Jacob's Oil calander, but not in a dignified college paper.

Among the many remarkable things, we see in the paper is an account of a collection of birds and mammals recently secured by the Iowa Wesleyan. And the fact that the State University tried to secure the collection seems to inspire the writer more than the collection itself. The *Wesleyan* says: "This collection contains the *finest ornithological museum in the world* [the italics are ours] besides many other rare and valuable specimens." * By competent judges, the collection, as it now stands, is valued at \$25,000. * * A small part of the collection, one car load, has already arrived, and the rest will be on hand soon." These are a few choice specimens. Now the VIDETTE does not want to detract one bit from the worth of the Buettner collection, but in justice to all concerned, we wish to make a statement of the facts as they are.

When Professor Nutting made his report to the Regents, and recommended the purchase of the collection at Burlington, he reported it worth \$5,000. Professor Nutting is the curator of our Museum, and he knows the value of such specimens better than any other man in Iowa. If the collection is worth more than that sum, Professor Nutting would have so reported to the Regents. As for the Buettner collection being the "finest ornithological museum in the world," we have nothing to say. Such ignorance is unpardonable in a college paper. The ornithological collection is probably more valuable than ours in some respects, but ours is larger and better adapted to the use of classes. Besides many specimens of the Buettner collection are not identified, and cannot be properly identified, since their history is not known. The "small part of the collection, one car load," is just half of it.

Buettner closed representatives of the fore the authorities an tried to get his iversity wanted th thought best to ma evident that the W saw a museum. and we will show in the "Hornaday in all your so-called find a geological basement of the S. U. I., that is wor Buettner collection or six other depart able. Come up, an tail its museum a around.

THE Y. M. C. A. disappointed in the their building proje by the citizens of I tlemen are enthus body of business m Will Iowa City seiz tunity?

MUSIC

Last evening was very delightful ente home of Pres. Sch street. Though the evening was rainy a was quite appare more than this wou cause guests to rem home where they ar antly entertained. gram was composed talent, and their s pecially sweet and program was as follo Nétarine..... Miss An Arabian Song.. Miss First Novellets. . Mrs. "The Springtime". Miss "Angel's Cerenade." with Misses Cox an La Fileuse..... Mrs. Dreams..... Miss Lorgo..... Miss Anna

NOTICE

The following is an rules of the Univ whose average schola falls below 75, shall lo low average (85)." T the following resoluti

Resolved, That fro beginning of the prese the rule in reference t arship be rigidly enfor

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ACADEMY COLUMN.

VINNIE C. ROBINSON, Editor.

The Athenians are going to have an alumni programme before long.

The Philos and Athenians talk of having a joint debate some time in the near future.

Mr. L. L. Elliott, class '89, entertained several of his friends at his home in West Lucas Wednesday evening.

Miss Carrie Clark has been absent from Virgil two or three days on account of sickness.

Prof. said there are twenty-five voters in the Academy. (Some are girls, however.) But they can vote next year.

A little scene at the electric light house: Miss B. to Mr. F.—Hold my hand tight if you want to feel the shock.

Miss Kakofen gave the literature class an interesting talk on the Vicar of Wakefield last week. Ask her to describe the character of Mr. Thornhill.

A young lady of the Junior class would like to know if Thanksgiving comes on Thursday this year. Anyone who will give the desired information can do so through the VIDETTE.

The society that has its programme in the evening will probably have to adjourn Friday night, as several of the members who are on for that evening take part in the merchants' carnival.

The Philos came marching into chapel the other morning wearing a blue ribbon on which was neatly printed the name of the society and school and also a latin motto. We are glad to see the interest they are taking in their society and we hope it will grow.

President Schaeffer will lecture before the Academy students on Friday morning, Nov. 15, at 8:30. The subject is an interesting one, "The Blast Furnace and the Processes in the Manufacture of Iron." The lecture is free to all friends of the Academy.

The physics class with their teacher, Mr. Anthony, spent a very pleasant and profitable evening at the electric light works Wednesday. One of the young men with very curly hair put his head between the belts, which, of course, caused his hair to stand on end. And it took him so long to curl it the next morning that he was late to class.

The Y. W. C. T. U. will give a merchants' carnival in the opera house the 14th and 15th of this month. There will be a grand march by fifty-two young ladies, and there will also be other attractive entertainments. After the programme refreshments will be served in the halls of the opera house. Admission twenty-five cents. There will be an opportunity of reserving seats at Mr. Wienecke's store on Wednesday, Nov. 13.

DENTAL DEPARTMENT

C. KREMER, Senior, | A. E. OSBORN, Junior,
Editors.

Query: Will little Gibson remember what an "incipient abscess" is?

A. D. Barker, better known as "Deacon," has been out of town for a few days.

Our guileless friend Hubbard passed a few days at home and returned on Tuesday morning looking like a giant refreshed.

S. L. Dowdy, who was one of us last year, arrived with bag and baggage on Tuesday and will remain with us during the winter.

Good little Rogers, whose only fault is his love for the G. O. P., went home to vote. He is with us again and has settled down to business.

W. E. Fish, as a citizen who is loyal to his party and principles, took a short trip home to do all for the Republican party that one ballot could do.

D. J. Brown returned to his college duties Tuesday after spending a few days at Waterloo, during which time he cast his ballot for the Republican party.

The election seems to afford the boys a very good excuse to go home. Party loyalty was the incentive, no doubt. C. D. Perrill voted the Republican ticket at Mt. Pleasant and is at school again.

Bandy says "it is strange that a man who has waited on a lady for eight years and finally proposes and is rejected, should notice for the first time that the lady has freckles on her nose." Funny you didn't observe it before, Bandy.

Dr. Hinkley, of Williamsburg, who graduated from this department in '88, has been visiting his old friends here this week. He spoke of the wonderful change which has taken place in the college during the last two years, and said the progress made here seems almost incredible.

"Six days shalt thou labor and do all thy work." This, as we understand it, refers to mental as well as physical labor, and if it is wrong to do one it naturally follows that there is harmful tendency in the other. Who will not exclaim with me: "Oh consistency! Thou art a jewel!" No insinuations in this, Professor.

The Junior students who have been grinding sectional gum teeth for the full dentures during the past week find it as difficult to make a perfect union as a Methodist minister when uniting 'humanities.' If, however, all eyes watched with a close scrutiny and a double set of lenses as our genial demonstrator, Dr. Breene, there would be no longer need for our periodicals to talk on the old subject of failure.

The S. U. I. Dental Society met on Tuesday evening and listened to four most excellent essays by Drs. Bennett,

Bethel, Albin and Anderson. The reading of these documents was followed by discussions which were participated in by quite a number of the members present. The remarks of Prof. Hunt were of such a character as to show his love for his profession and his sincere regard for the welfare of the members of the college over which he so ably presides, and were gratefully received with spontaneous outbursts of applause. Too much cannot be said of the excellence of Dr. Bennett's essay, "Why?"

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

A. L. BELT, A. G. HULL,
S. C. BEEDE, J. B. WERTZ.
Editors.

Ah there!

"Who is 'Papa's supe'?"

Rholf, why did you drop it?

Ask Kirby which is the largest.

We have a few mugwumps in our department.

Were you raised on corn cobs and sour milk?

The new medic's name is Johnson. He dawned upon us last Saturday.

There is that smart little blonde who made so much fun of me last week.

Barthill, is not three an assemblage on Sunday nights going home from the opera house?

Quite a number of the boys are sick. Wonder if election results had anything to do with it?

Some of the boys who went home to vote came back looking as if they had been poorly stayed with.

What was the cause of the scrap at 119 North Capitol street? Ask the Kindergartens or V. & D. Co.

Presnell is at Omaha and writes that he can "fumble the twenties" in his pocket. That is what we long for.

Prof. Littig is evidently afraid that a chosen few do not study their anatomy lessons. Attest how he quizzes them.

"Turn to the right" is not a universal law. In this country, however, it is a law. Call on the anatomy professor for reasons.

We who pay for hospital tickets are entitled to the exclusive benefit of the clinics. It is your own fault that the Cads attend.

The boys say they won't know who is elected Governor until the VIDETTE comes out. That is right. THE VIDETTE is authority.

The unmitigated gall of some of the non-Seniors at clinic is something astounding. Some of the hypertrophied supes at the operating table forget that they are opaque. The Seniors have a right to claim a precedence at the clinics and all others should stand on an equal footing. "Sauce for the goose, etc."

We have heard from Dimond this week. He is located at Albany, Ill., and is doing well. Haughey at Fairfield, Neb., Mularkey at Roseland of the same state, and Wymore at Rose Hill, Ia., report plenty of work and send a kindly word for this department of the S. U. I. One says: "Pound your anatomy or regret your neglect when you come to practice."

LAW DEPARTMENT

F. R. MILLAR, Senior, | S. F. SAWYER, Junior,
Editors.

Wm. Johnson occupies the honored position of President of the Law Literary this year.

Foster visited the law library for a few minutes on Monday. He was heartily welcomed by the boys.

Tompkins, class '89, visited the Law department Monday. By means of agile dodging he avoided the ordeal of speech making.

Our lady students have been elected honorary members of the Law Literary, and hereafter will appear, from time to time, on the programme.

Wills, who might be termed a Senior at large, arrived here Monday, from Mt. Hope, Wis., where his school is located. He will take the lectures for three weeks, and will stand examination in Senior studies, of which he says he packed himself full during vacation.

The Law Literary Society is doing excellent work, and has started upon another year with flattering success. Fifty or sixty members, representing the best talent of the department, are giving to the public programmes of high excellence. A special programme will be announced next week, to be given in the near future. A nice feature added last week was Mr. Hunn's male quartette.

A most enjoyable affair was the reception tendered by Vice-Chancellor and Mrs. McClain, on Saturday evening last, to the students of the Law department. The parlors of the Vice-Chancellor's residence were crowded to a late hour with those who attended, to pay their respects, in receiving whom the host and hostess were assisted by the wives and lady friends of the members of the Faculty. Many a student, no matter how homesick a Junior, even, he might be, felt as though his two years exile had been considerably brightened by a taste of home that he somehow or other received beneath the hospitable roof tree of the resident head of the law faculty.

Four Junior laws, whose names we keep secret on pain of death, had a hard time getting to the Vice-Chancellor's reception, on Saturday evening last. Two of these Juniors being Benedicts, and having their wives with them, rang the bell at the house of—well, it was not Prof. McClain's,—walked in, laid

aside their wraps and of-a-welcome air, entered as a voluntary host in company with them. They were reinforced by the presence of the misle Juniors. As soon as the manor could get wise, which was an hour had elapsed, that led his guests of curiosity, apprehending the last stage being

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aside their wraps and, in a jaunty, sure-of-a-welcome air, engaged their involuntary host in conversation, in which they were reinforced by the balance of the misled, the two skittish Juniors. As soon as the lord of the manor could get in a word edge-wise, which was after some half an hour had elapsed, he dropped a remark that led his guests through the stages of curiosity, apprehension and dismay, the last stage being followed by a precipitate retreat, a perfect rout in fact.

And now each is endeavoring to excuse himself at the expense of the other; one whose name is synonymous with that of a writer on torts, insisting that his tall, side-whiskered friend was to blame; another is shielding himself behind the same rock, while the fourth is Calkin' up his case with a variety of miserable subterfuges. Whoever was to blame, the whole outfit strayed in on the reception at a late hour, looking very sheepish.

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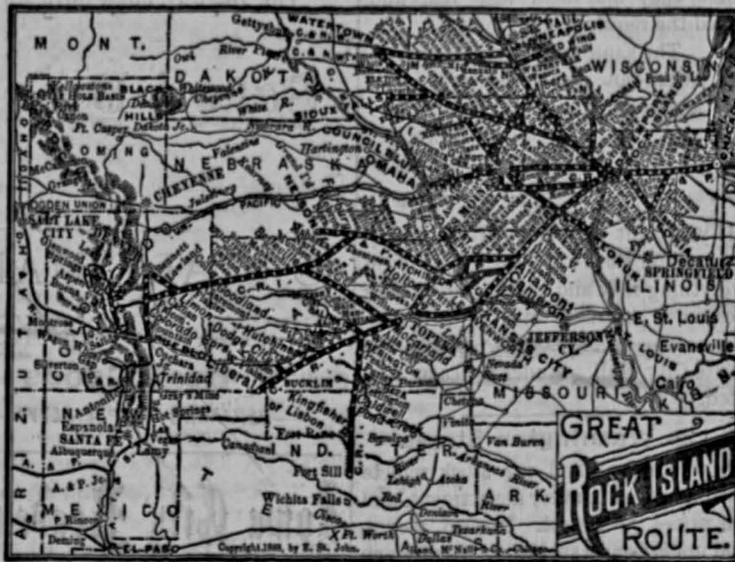
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