

THE VIDETTE.

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Iowa City Republican.

and then send it home to your friends. Old Students, retained their interest in the University and Iowa City, all want

The Republican.

Weekly only.

The Chambers.

This is the ship of pears
Sails the unshadowed
The venturous bark
On the sweet summer wave
In gulf enchanted, where
And coral reefs lie
Where the sea-maidens
Hair.

Its wails of living gauze
Wrecked is the ship
And every chamber
Where its dim dreams
As the frail tenant shun
Before thee lies reverend ceiling rent, I

Year after year behold
That spread his lust
Still, as the spiral's
He left the past year's
Stole with soft step its
Built up its idle do
Stretched in his last-foul
No more.

Thanks for the heavenly
Child of the wand
Cast from her lap, I
From thy dead lips
Than ever Triton blew
While on mine ear
Through the deep caves
That sings:—

Build thee more stately
As the swift season
Leave thy low-vaunt
Let each new temple, and
Shut thee from heaven
Till thou at length
Leaving thine outgrow

The ocean's depths are
Worth is the ocean

shore.
A NEGLECTED EDUCATOR.

Life without amusement is solitary confinement to the soul. Laughter is a necessity, mental, moral, and physical. The soul thirsts for it, whether domiciled in a body of a king, or the body of a beggar; whether associated with intelligence or ignorance, wealth or poverty, virtue or vice. The appetite is naturally as innocent as it is universal, and should not be disregarded.

Some who prefer the cloak of religion to the mantle of charity, would banish mirth in all its forms, from what they call "this vale of tears." They preach the gospel of labor and sorrow—six days' labor to one day's sorrow—and call it Christianity. Why the Great Creator taught the birds to sing after a season's silence, and nature to rejoice, and blush, and bloom after a winter's sleep, must seem to them a mystery; unless, indeed, they blame the devil for it, as they do when the human soul feels its genial spring-time prompting it to mirth. The theory that "man was made to mourn" is false. There is none of God's creatures on this mundane sphere so equipped for mirth. There is no command traced more distinctly on the human soul by the finger of Omnipotence, than that which says "Rejoice."

Religion is only the warp of character. The woof consists of all the lights and shades of humanity. Labor is there, and leisure, side by side; and mirth and sadness, joy and sorrow, love and hatred intertwine, and beautify the web, which true religion only can make strong. If but the warp be good, all must be good; some may be beautiful: none can be wrong. But if the warp be bad, the finest woof is worse than thrown away. Look well to the warp. If
it be good, it will carry business and pleasure as well as worship and duty. The morality which can only be maintained by isolation, is like the virtue which requires a lock and key—not worth guarding. It is warless wool—hypocrisy.

Religion is not incompatible with amusement, and the effort to make it so is a sin against humanity. If half the money wasted on church edifices were spent in providing national amusement for the people, the world would be the better for it. We cannot give the poor man the advantage of wealth in his own home; we cannot provide him with a choice library or a grand piano for his individual use; but we can and ought to provide a place, where, for a pittance, all these things could be enjoyed. The public theater and the public library are alike educators: their mission is to amuse, to instruct, to elevate. That they are perverted, is not their fault. There are very few social instruments which cannot be used by the social shark, as well as the social reformer; and that they are so used should be taken as an evidence of their power, and not of their inherent depravity.

Religion is an embodiment of the duties we owe to God and our neighbor. Business and pleasure are the embodiment of the duties we owe ourselves. It takes both to make a man. The religion which will not mix with business and pleasure is hypocrisy, the business which admits no pleasure is slavery. The business which admits neither pleasure nor religion is idolatry.

Society, to be healthy, should see itself more frequently: not alone in select coteries and cliques, but as a whole. The whole community, high and low, and rich and poor, should be permitted to meet occasionally, to look at some pictures, listen to some music, laugh at some jokes, enjoy the same wit and humor, and cry over the same sentiment; and thus learn, by closer contact with each other, the lessons of humanity. Let each attend, in the sphere which heritage, or industry, or education enables him to fill. This is the great school of public manners, and might be made the school of public morals just as well. The uncouth habits of certain classes will never be improved until the refining influence of example is brought to bear upon them; and loose morality will prevail until the ennobling effect of honesty and virtue has been seen. There are hundreds and thousands of men and women, in many of our large cities, who know no church. So far as they are concerned, the church is a failure. Shall they be permitted to perish in this maelstrom of wickedness, because certain moralists object to their rescue by any but ecclesiastic means? Forbid it humanity! Forbid it God! Let the church continue its appointed work, and gather in the sheep, until the last stray lamb has been secured, but let it not decree starvation to the goats.

The community owes it to itself to see to this. We have been drifting silently away from the moral moorings of our forefathers for over half a century. The fear of hell held even irreligious men in check a hundred years ago. The church, by her anathemas, made stalwart sinners cringe, and beg, and promise to amend. Now both have lost their power. By not a few the one has been abolished, and the other is defiled. We are fairly adrift on the ocean of immorality. Where will we be when the storms of passion are aroused?

The dangerous elements in society must be reached by some humanizing influence. They must be educated and elevated morally. If they will not listen to the church, we must try some other means. Think of it, social reformers and temperance workers. The gin shop, the dance house, and the low variety show are more successful anglers for men than you. And why? Because they recognize the universal hunger for amusement. Let reformers learn a lesson from their adversaries, and rehabilitate the stage as an educator. Although it has degenerated, it has not lost its power. Reform is possible. Would it be wise to condemn literature because some of it is sensational? Certainly not. Neither is it wise to condemn the stage.

**Evolution in Schools**

The strong interest of Evolution has for some time been illustrated by a discussion in The New York Independent. The subject is now being thoroughly examined by the schools. The subject of Evolution is to amuse, to instruct, to elevate. The religion which is not compatible with amusement is not the religion of God and our neighbor. Religion is not incompatible with amusement, and the effort to make it so is a sin against humanity. If half the money wasted on church edifices were spent in providing national amusement for the people, the world would be the better for it. We cannot give the poor man the advantage of wealth in his own home; we cannot provide him with a choice library or a grand piano for his individual use; but we can and ought to provide a place, where, for a pittance, all these things could be enjoyed. The public theater and the public library are alike educators: their mission is to amuse, to instruct, to elevate. That they are perverted, is not their fault. There are very few social instruments which cannot be used by the social shark, as well as the social reformer; and that they are so used should be taken as an evidence of their power, and not of their inherent depravity.

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THE VIDETTE.

Evolution in the Colleges.

The strong interest which the hypothesis of evolution has for scientists and religionists is illustrated by a discussion which has recently been going on in some of the religious papers. The subject was started by the New York Independent, which made the rash assertion that the evolution of man, physically, from the lower animals, was "taught in our best schools, almost without exception." The New York Observer took the question up, sent inquiries in different directions, and publishes letters from the presidents of Amherst, Lafayette, Brown, Yale, Williams, Union, Rochester, Hamilton, and Princeton, saying, with more or less emphasis, that evolution is not taught in their schools.

To this the Independent replies, with some force, that the inquiries should have been addressed to the professors of science in the different colleges, instead of the presidents. As these professors teach the sciences, they are, certainly, the best qualified to tell what they teach, and undoubtedly, in some cases, they would not have answered just as the presidents did. It is credibly reported, that, at one time, in our own University, the gentleman who was then President felt it his duty to warn the professors of science against teaching evolution.

I have known of a college where a professor of science in one class-room has positively taught evolution as the best explanation yet offered of the present condition of the universe, while another professor in a literary or philosophical chair, in a class-room just across the hall, or in an adjoining building, taught that evolution has not a fragment of proof to sustain it. Evidently very different answers, as to what was taught in such a college, might have been given by the president and the conflicting professors.

The Independent shows conclusively that in some of the colleges whose presidents positively deny the fact, undoubtedly not being familiar with all that goes on in the scientific class-rooms, evolution is clearly taught. In Princeton, Prof. Macloskie, their only naturalist, is strongly in favor of the legitimacy of evolution, as are the distinguished professors of astronomy and physics, Young and Brackett. Indeed, Dr. McCosh did not say that evolution was not taught in Princeton, but only that they did not teach that man is evolved from irrational animals. In Yale, Professors Marsh, Verrill, and Brewer are evolutionists, and Prof. Dana has recently given it a qualified endorsement. Prof. Marsh has said: "It is now regarded among the active workers in science as a waste of time to dispute the truth of evolution. The battle on this point has been fought and won." Two ex-presidents of the American Association for the Advancement of Science were questioned. Both affirm that among naturalists the belief in evolution is almost universal. One says: "I should regard a teacher of science who denied the truth of evolution as being as incompetent as one who doubted the Copernican theory."

President Seeley, of Amherst, in reply to the inquiries of the Observer, said, in a very vigorous fashion, that his college did not teach evolution, and that he thought it better be left with the sciologists. But the Independent seems to prove that the Professor of Geology at Amherst is an evolutionist; and the Springfield Republican, the most influential paper in Massachusetts, outside of Boston, affirms that Amherst has not had, for six or seven years, an intelligent graduate interested in scientific subjects, who did not look upon the evolution of man from the lower animals as probable, if not proven.

The very pertinent inquiry is made of the Observer as to why it did not send inquiries to Howard, John Hopkins, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Cornell, Dartmouth, and Bowdoin. These institutions certainly rank among our best and most influential schools, and it is affirmed that in all of them evolution is taught. Perhaps the Observer was aware of this, and so wisely refrained from asking them any questions. While the Independent
was somewhat too hasty in declaring that
the evolution of man from the lower animals
is taught in our best schools, almost without
exception, it does appear, nevertheless, that,
in a large proportion of the best schools,
evolution is taught, and that the current of
teaching, in nearly all the schools, is setting
strongly in that direction, in spite of the vig­
orous denials made by some able and earnest
men.

When it is remembered that Darwin pub­
lished his "Origin of Species" only about
twenty years ago, that it was at first
looked upon by scientists with caution or
positive opposition, and that almost the
whole theological world regarded it with
undisguised scorn, this course of rapid con­
quest is almost incredible. It proves a
greater revolution in thought than has, per­
haps, ever taken place before in so short a
time.

O. Clute

Adagia.

Fortune has no power over discretion.—
Solon.

Change of weather is the discourse of
fools.—Span.

If pride were an art, there would be many
teachers.—Ital.

An angry man opens his mouth and shuts
his eyes.—Cato.

He who revealeth his secret, maketh himself
a slave.—Arab.

Before you make a friend eat a peck of
salt with him.—Scotch.

One should make a serious study of a posi­tion.—Alexander the Great.

If the mountain will not go to Mahomet,
let Mahomet go to the mountain.

It is better to sit with a wise man in prison
than with a fool in paradise.—Russian.

He must be a wise man himself who is
capable of distinguishing one.—Diogenes.

Go slowly to the entertainments of thy
friends but quickly to their misfortunes.—
Chilo.

If the best man’s faults were written on his
forehead, it would make him pull his hat
over his eyes.—Gaelic.

Justice is truth in action.—Joubert.

The morning hour has gold in its mouth.—
German.

Ambition is not a vice of little people.—
Montaigne.

Things past may be repented, but not re­
called.—Livy.

The dog wags his tail not for you, but for
the bread.—Spanish.

Bigotry murders religion to frighten fools
with her ghost.—Cotton.

Silence is a figure of speech unanswerable,
short, cold, but terribly severe.—Parker.

Men show their character in nothing more
clearly than by what they think laughable.—
Goethe.

They never taste who always drink;
They always talk who never think. —Prior.

The man who goes on the theory that
human beings are not to be trusted will fail
in life.—Beecher.

By taking revenge, a man is but even
with his enemy; but in passing over it he is
superior.—Bacon.

I have always observed, that, to succeed
in the world, we must be foolish in appear­
ance, but in reality wise.—Montesquieu.

There is no workman that can both
worken well and hastilie. This must be
done at leisure parfaithely.—Chaucer.

We sound our modesty and make foul the
clearness of our deservings, when of our­
selves we publish them.—Shakespeare.

The first ingredient in conversation is
truth; the next, good sense; the third, good
humor; and the fourth, wit.—Sir William
Temple.

Wise men are instructed by reason; less
intelligent men by experience; the most ig­
norant by necessity, and animals by instinct.

Cicero.

He who ascends to mountain tops shall find
Their loftiest peaks most wapt in clouds and snow.
He who surpasses or subdues mankind,
Must look down on the hate of those below.
Though far above the sun of glory rise,
And far beneath the earth and ocean spread;
Round him are ly rocks and loudly blow
Contending tempests on his naked head.—Byron.
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If all communications should be addressed,
THE VIDETTE,
Iowa City, Iowa.

Editorial.

Considerable dissatisfaction has been expressed with the workings of the Home Oratorical Association; and it has become exceedingly doubtful whether it can be maintained much longer as it is. It is still in arrears for the expenses of its delegates of two years ago, and it has been with great difficulty that a quorum could be got to take some action concerning those of last year. If matters are left thus, it will only require a few years to completely sever our connection with the State Association. There can be no doubt but this connection has been beneficial to the University in the past, and certainly some measures ought to be taken to maintain it. It is doubtful whether any organization of the collegiate classes can be strong enough to effect the purposes of the association. There can be nothing binding, and the few who take any interest in its affairs object to paying all the taxes where all have equal privileges in voting and holding office. If we could pay all expenses from the proceeds of an admission fee, to the home contest, as many associations did last year, the question would be easily solved; but unless some such scheme can be contrived, the best plan seems to be to place the management into the hands of the literary societies. Each hall could elect a delegate, and either the societies appoint competitors for the home contest, or allow any one to compete, and thus make the thing a success. More interest would be taken, greater efforts be made, the University be better represented, and the quibbling about expenses be effectually done away with.

Report of the Board of Regents.

Much interesting information concerning the University is to be found in the report lately made to the Legislature by the Board of Regents. The present prosperous condition of the school is shown, and the numerous advantages which it has derived from a fixed endowment are pointed out. The following is the report with regard to the loss in the number of students occasioned by the dropping of the Sub-Freshman department:

"The number of students at the time of this writing shows a large gain in the college classes of nearly thirty-three per cent, and in the professional department a gain of twenty-seven per cent. More than fifty per cent of our loss in numbers is made up at the opening of the first year of the operation of the act; and should our numbers increase as in the past, during the year, seventy-five per cent of the loss will be made up by the close of the year."

In spite of the dropping of this department, which it was thought would leave ample room for the others, the classes already are crowded, and a very proper request is made to the Legislature for more buildings. Already, in its precarious existence of twenty-four years, the University has taken a high rank among Western institutions, and the legislation of the last few years has been such as to firmly establish it, and put it in a position for rapid development. Already its accommodations are insufficient to meet a demand which is constantly increasing, and timely appropriations are needed to enlarge its capacities to meet it. The committee appointed by the
Legislature to visit and examine into the workings of the school, recognized this, and in its report to that body. While it “recognizes the fact that it is impossible, at this time, to appropriate the amount of money necessary to rectify these inconveniences, yet it suggests that the growing necessities of the State University are such that financial assistance must be granted at some time in the near future, in order that the institution may keep pace with the constantly growing demands on it in all its departments.” That the money thus far appropriated has been judiciously expended is also testified to by this committee in answer to the interrogatories of the resolution under which it acted:

“In answer to the first interrogatory of the resolution, your committee would say, that, in their opinion, the funds appropriated by the last General Assembly have been carefully, wisely, and judiciously expended.

“In answer to the second interrogatory, we deem the expenditures made within the scope of the act of the General Assembly authorizing the same.

“In answer to the third interrogatory, would say, that we find that the requirements of Chapter 67, Acts of the 17th General Assembly, have been fully complied with, and that there is a balance in the treasury.

“In answer to the fourth interrogatory, would say that your committee find that the funds drawn from the State Treasury have been properly used, and that there has been no misapplication of such funds.”

The Legislature can make no more profitable investment of public money than in advancing the educational interests of the State. That it would be doing this in properly building up the University, cannot be doubted by any one who is at all acquainted with the workings or management of the school. It fully deserves the high compliment paid it by the committee in closing its report:

“In concluding their report, your committee take great pleasure in testifying to the excellent character and value of the work of the University. Between the teachers and pupils there seemed to exist the most cordial relations, and the morale and government of the institution appeared to be the result of a law of love rather than fear: developing self-reliance and true manhood and womanhood as its practical result. Teachers and pupils seemed like one family, in which each sought to maintain the dignity, honor, and good name of the household. Who can measure the value of the work of such an institution to the State and to the world? Standing, as it does, at the head of our educational system; completing the work so grandly begun in our common schools and high schools; giving alike to the children of the State, whether rich or poor, the benefit of thorough education and liberal culture,—considerations of justice and of public policy require that it shall continue to receive at the hands of the General Assembly a liberal support.”

EXCHANGES.

*Student Life*, published at Washington University, St. Louis, Mo., comes to us this month greatly altered in appearance. It has been enlarged, and a cover added; and in every respect we notice an improvement. Its space is divided in about the right proportion between the several departments.

The article entitled “Poetry of Mathematics,” in the January number of the Cornell *Collegian*, seems to be attracting considerable notice. The exchange editor of the *Collegian* and Neotian* is amazed at the title, and declares that he never could see the poetry in mathematics. To that sentiment we can say “Here, too,” most emphatically. The editor of the *Ariel* has not read the article, yet, by the mere mention of the title, he goes on in a half column space to justify the author’s position; and, soaring aloft on the “wings of imagination,” he discovers mathematics in everything around him, even in the songs of birds and the rippling brooks. We confess such a conception of mathematics must in-

Talent of the highest order is possessed by a few. Of the great majority of the first class, it is a rare privilege to have been considered in any way as a master. In the court of the magician’s art the audience would be more wondrous if the sounds were as loud as the tricks; but the magician’s voice is the only one that would echo in the City audience. The ringing of bells, the sound of the crowd, the clap of the hands, the shout of the people, would seem to be their peculiar, indescribable delight; but no doubt the performers of the *Ariel* would exalt; but doubt about “passing by without a name” the associate mathematics which produce wonderful effects.
There is value in the work of the teachers and it is essential that there be the most cordial relationship between the teachers and the government of the school. The work should not be the result of fear, but of love and dedication to the children of the public schools. The work of the teacher is not to be judged by the results of the test, but by the progress of the student.

The Archangel! What a name! Had we never seen the paper, judging from its name, we might be led to believe it one of the largest, best edited college journals in the land. But what is it? An eight-page sheet, printed on the poorest kind of white paper with three pages devoted to advertisements and the remaining five filled up with matter that plainly indicates the ability of its editors to be far below the average ability of college editors. We turn to its editorial pages and find, as usual, only apologies for its weakness and complaints against its ill treatment. It is continually promising to do better, and this month startles us with the announcement that it has discarded a part of its "new apparel," but we have looked in vain to discover it, for it presents the same ragged appearance as usual. As a panacea for its ills, we would not, like the Index, advise it to take a plunge beneath the salt water, but would advise it to add a little more ability to its editorial corps.

REMEMY.
Talent of the highest order is the gift only of a few. Of the four or five great violinists of the first class, now living, Rememy is one of the most distinguished. It was, therefore, a rare privilege of the art-loving public of Iowa City to have the opportunity of hearing such a master. To say that the artist charmed his audience would be a dry commonplace; to say more would be running the risk of being considered hyperbolic. Certainly such sounds as were called forth by the touch of the magician's wand—that is, his bow—have never before charmed the ears of an Iowa City audience. The song of birds, the ringing of bells, the sweet voices of children—all seemed to be there; and, more than this, that peculiar, indescribable charm, inherent in the purest sounds, that only that queen of instruments, the violin, can produce in the hands of a master.

Of the pieces played, the first one on the programme, a fantasia from "Les Huguenots," and the piece played directly after this, in response to the enthusiastic encore of the audience, a variation on a famous air by Schubert, ranked perhaps highest from a purely musical standpoint. The "Carnival of Venice" showed the extreme skill of the performer, but its musical value was inferior to the spirited march with which he concluded the concert. The variations on the "Suwanee River" and other well-known airs were in the highest degree charming.

The concert was interspersed with vocal music that would have been considered excellent but for the transcendent beauty of the violin playing, though the pieces sung were of that sweetish, emasculated kind, which characterizes so much of the Italian and English music of the day.

Oberlin is again on the warpath against vice. For some years there have been no saloons or billiard halls, but now the war is against tobacco. The rules of the school, with regard to its use, have been repeatedly broken, and even two of the professors' sons have been caught indulging in the forbidden luxury. At a mass meeting forcible speeches were made by members of the faculty and citizens, and it seems probable that, in the near future, its sale will be prohibited in the city.

Iowa Wesleyan University celebrated her "silver anniversary" on the twenty-fifth return of her charter day—the evening of the 24th. Among others, Senator James Harlan delivered an address. The presents were both ornamental and useful, being about a hundred dollars in silver coins of various denominations.

President Pickard has given the Didactics class several interesting lectures on High Schools and Supervision.
Locals.

Proctor will be here March 12th.
Three Seniors elected Latin this term.
Straws show which way the wind blows, and so do some valentines.
The Laws are beginning to agonize somewhat over Commencement theses.
The tongue of the University bell broke off, a while ago. It was soon reclapped.
From good authority we learn that the "Baby" of the Law Class has gone home.
One of the Professors is so near-sighted that he can't hear what is said in the hack part of the room.

President Pickard lately delivered an address on "What shall we do with our boys," at Nevada, Story county.

Don't ask a ratiocinative Senior anything, if you don't want to be knocked down flat by some two-thousand-year-old syllogism.

Some member of Class '82, with as much modesty as charity, contributed twenty-five cents to the Irish relief fund, signing himself "Sophomore."

A member of the Logic Class confidently defends the following as a valid syllogism:

When the ground is wet, rain has fallen.
The ground has not fallen; therefore, the rain is not wet.

As the tall Soph. tore the envelope from his fourteenth valentine, and found it exactly like the preceding thirteen, he was heard to exclaim indignantly: "Oh, ye generation of meddlers! when will ye know enough to know that a valentine doesn't signify anything, anyhow?"

A Soph. recently amused the Zoology class by a series of gymnastic evolutions, in which he tried to balance himself on the hind legs of a chair. The result was interesting, as it was a plain contradiction of the laws of gravitation, for his head went down and his feet up.

International Law, under the President's instruction, is a rare study. Beyond dry text-book-routine facts, all in the class draw freely on their imagination for complex suppositions and knotty conditions, but they always get them elucidated very thoroughly. Few in the class are literally cosmopolitan. Most all appear to believe there is such a thing as patriotism.

Webster says "Valentines are letters containing professions of love or affection, sent on St. Valentine's Day." One of our most aspiring base-ballists will thank any one to "satisfactorily explain" just where the "love or affection" professions come in, in the valentine he got—a sort of ghoul-like, monkeyish black-skinned, bony-fingered, impish demon, "striking an attitude" for a "catch."

Great discovery, due to an erratic Soph. Here it is: If you have never seen "The dimple-cheeked wave of the billowy sea hold a twinkling star in its trembling embrace," and want to see the next best thing to it, on most any moonlight night, when the darkling sky is strewn with sparkling gems, throw an empty ink-bottle into the street, and yield yourself entirely to imagination. An effect is guaranteed.

The thanks of the Zetaghathian Society are due to Mr. Matthews, the business man of the Law class, who saved the exhibition from financial failure by buying most of the desirable seats, and offering them for sale at a slight advance. His implicit faith in the ability of the society to draw a crowd was highly flattering, and we are sorry that it could not have been better rewarded, for he only made eighty cents for his trouble. In order, however, to show the high appreciation which the society has for such kindnesses, we publish this notice gratis, and will gladly furnish a few copies of this issue if the gentleman wishes to send any to his friends, who, no doubt, would rejoice at such a display of business capacity on his part.
Eager Soph., thirsting for knowledge, to the Professor, who is trying to explain that, perhaps, in all cases, sensation does not have to travel to the brain before we act, but only to the first nerve ganglion—"Then would you have intelligence scattered all over the body?"

Professor—"Well, I don't know; in fact, in some people, it is hard to tell just where the intelligence is situated."

"The world does move," but sometimes very slowly. Leipsic University illustrates this just now, tor while the faculty have permitted ten ladies to enter this year, the regents now demand that their consent shall be obtained also, and first. We glean this fact from a late letter from Miss Harriet J. Parker, A.B., '79, who is still in the University, and deems this new rule the final link between the past exclusion of ladies and their future admission to the institution. She writes that Prof. Curtius lectures to a splendid class on "Homer," but that she constituted one-fourth of Prof. Welcker's students in "Socialism"!

The International Law Club became somewhat nervous the other day. The class had just begun its usual quiet recitation, when a furious uproar burst out, all of a sudden, in the adjoining hall, caused probably by some riotous Laws. The President immediately jumped up, grabbed a long window-hook, and, to the infinite surprise of all, hurried down the aisle toward the door. What was coming? Now the Laws will catch it! and "eyes looked" fun "to eyes that spake again." But just as the piteous cries of quarter were expected to rise from the luckless wretches, before the Titan with his shepherd's crook, the Doctor calmly closed the transom!

Scene in the Library.—A Law sauntering with assumed carelessness toward the door is pursed by the librarian, who having intercepted him, demands hurriedly:

"Did you not pick up my lead pencil and put it into your pocket?"

Breathless suspense of students scattered through the room.

Baffled Law, with weak laugh—"Why n-no; why ye-es; here it is!"

Librarian departs triumphantly, students laugh heartily, Law becomes apparently absorbed in reading, but quotes mentally:

"There's many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip."

It is a Law this time. A leap year party was on the tapis, and the Law was expectant. Along in the evening a lady (stranger to the Law) called in the parlor below for a Medici living on the same floor as the Law, and a wary Academic, *immembrabile dictu,* was sent up to tell the Medici; but instead of doing that, he told the Law there was a lady waiting for him. The Law, with usual audacity, brushed up, straightened his collar, and, full of brightening hope, went down; but alas! a strange face. Great embarrassment, a hasty retreat, in quick succession followed. And then "the air grew denser, perfumed by an unseen censor" of brimstone excrections.

Later, a lady really did call for the obstreperous Law, and the same Academic acted as Angelos; but the Law stonily turned a deaf ear, and vowed the lady might stay down there all night before he would go down on the word of the Academic—and he didn't! A friendly cook offered her services, and "two hearts beat happily as one."

"Time was when the student in college came up to the library once or twice a week, on sufferance, under the impression that it would never do to have too much of a good thing. 'Boys!' cried the warden of one of our first college libraries, within the memory of the present generation, 'Boys! what are you doing here? This is no place for you!' And the poor craving creatures slunk away to Euclid and Horace in the seclusion of their bed-rooms."
The following are some of the questions debated by the literary societies during the last few months:

Resolved, That the neutrality policy of our country, in regard to the war between France and England was unjust and ungenerous.

That Chinese immigration should be prohibited.

That Congress has the right, and ought, to regulate and fix railroad tariffs.

That church property should be taxed.

That Ingersollism has injured Christianity.

That every voluntary action arises from a selfish motive.

That the action of Gov. Gar-elson was justifiable.

That the Bible should not be excluded from the public schools.

That it is better to be in love than in debt.

That the bills for the reduction of salaries State and county officers and the cutting off of the mileage of the Judges of the Supreme Court, accord with the best interests of the State.

Enrollment of Students, 1879-80.

Collegiate Department ........................................ 230
Law Department .................................................. 124
Medical Department ............................................. 120
Homeopathic Medical Department .......................... 42

Total enrolled to Nov. 1, 1879 ...................... 516

In the Collegiate Department there are—

Senior Class .................................................. 46
Junior Class .................................................. 32
Sophomore Class .............................................. 55
Freshman Class and Irregulars. ........................... 96

Total ......................................................... 230

Embryo Statesmen in the Sophomore Class.

Mr. S.—"Gimme liberty, or gimme death."

Mr. D., hesitating slightly in a burst of eloquence—"I cannot express myself, Professor."

Mr. S., anxiously—"A man don't have to go to Congress unless he wants to, does he?"

Professor—"Where is that expression found?"

Mr. P., repeating slowly—"All men are free and equal." In a puzzled aside—"Is that from the Bible?"

Another Student, contemptuously—"That's in the Ten Commandments!"

University Salaries.

President ...................................................... $2,800
Academic Professors ...................................... 1,700
"Assistants ............................... $450 to 1,200

Law Department.

Chancellor ................................. 2,500
Resident Professor .......................... 1,700
Lecturers ........................................ 1,100

Medical Department.

Dean and Professors .............................. 950
Assistants ...................................... $50 to 575

Homeopathic Medical Department.

Dean ........................................ 1,400
Professor .......................................... 950
Assistants ........................................ $50 to 300

University Secretary .......... 1,000
Treasurer ........................................... 800
Librarian ......................................... 900

Elizabeth Cady Stanton's lecture was quite well appreciated generally, especially by the ladies. Her subject was "Our Girls." Though her lecture contained much wholesome advice, ridicule and sarcasm appeared her best weapons, in defending her "sphere." In spite of all this, however, we could not help greatly admiring her kind, genial, motherly face.

A certain undergraduate was sitting on a hammock down town, one evening last summer, with a young lady and a pet dog. Some passers-by heard the young lady remark: "I like you very, very much; but I'd rather you wouldn't lick my face. Which one she was talking to remains the anxious inquiry.—E.A.

A tall Soph. recently worked himself up into a fearful agony, trying to find a Greek word in a Latin lexicon. After a five minutes' struggle he discovered his mistake.
### Personalities

Arthur Craven has rejoined his class. Mattie Floyd teaches near West Liberty. Rosa Cowgill is teaching near Grundy Center. 

Law, '78; M. J. Sweeley is deputy treasurer of Dallas county. 

Class '74; C. A. Bond, cashier in a bank at Storm Lake, Iowa. 

Mrs. Johnson, nee Carrie Holmes, is visiting Iowa City friends. 

Lela Fleming is employed in the Grammar department of the New Hampton Schools. Miss Gardner, a former student of the University, is visiting her brother in the city. 

Law, '78; G. W. Clarke is prospering as a lawyer and justice of the peace at Adel, la. The friends of Misses Hattie and Lizzie Hooag will be glad to learn that they expect to return to school. 

J. H. Landes conducts a Teachers Training School at Bloomfield. We understand he is meeting with success. 

John T. Marvin, A.B., '77, is teaching in Minneapolis, in a school preparatory to the University of Minnesota. 

Law, '76, Messrs. Gray & Tucker, form a rising law firm at Columbus Junction. 

J. S. Enlow, at present principal of the Springdale Seminary, expects to return to the University about two weeks before this term closes. 

Married.—February 3d, 1880, Thomas Stapleton and Miss Sibyl Riley. Mr. S. was a member of Law Class '78. We extend hearty congratulations. 

Died.—Many old students will be pained to learn of the death of Belle M. Whitney. She graduated in Class '77, and during this year was teaching at Le Mars. 

“Helm & Campbell” is the title of a law firm in Colorado Springs, Col. “Helm” is Mr. J. C., LL.B., ’71, a very popular gentleman, and member of the Colorado Senate. The “Campbell” is John, A.B., ’77, and LL.B., ’79. 

Dennis Murphy, A.B., is the clerical friend of the University in the Methodist church at Muscatine, who allows no one, even in prayer meeting, to misrepresent his alma mater, without correction. We can trust him, of course—he was a Zet. 

### Zetagathian Exhibition

The Fifteenth Annual Exhibition of the Zetagathian Society occurred Friday evening, February 26th. Equal in interest to any of the exercises connected with the University, the Society exhibitions have always received the hearty support of students and citizens. More than this, the Zetagathian Exhibition, as it is called, the speakers chosen to represent the Society were greeted by as fine an audience as is often congregated in the Opera House. 

After an introductory speech by the chairman, Mr. Hitchcox, and a song by the Law Quartette, the exercises were opened by an oration on “The Man,” by Harvey Ingham. Mr. Buerkle followed with a declamation, “Mona’s Waters,” in which he showed how a dry purist can advance the purity and flexibility of his voice. His rendition was excellent, and was well received. 

After a vocal duet by Charlie Clark and Miss Alice Freeman, Horace L. Wood delivered an oration on the “Higher Culture.” It was strikingly original, and was, in many respects, the finest production of the evening, although it possessed more of the characteristics of an essay than of an oration, and was not as well delivered as its merits deserved. 

Mr. Hubbard entertained the audience with some excellent instrumental music, and Olin Fellows appeared, to affirm the question of the injustices of England’s present policy toward Ireland. His speech was marked by thorough earnestness. Mr. Vanderpool, who followed, labored under the disadvantage of speaking extemporaneously, but left a good impression. Mr. Howard followed in the affirmative, and Mr. Goshorn closed the debate with an argument which, undoubtedly, gained the decision of the judges. 

After a vocal solo by Miss Freeman, Fred O. Newcomb delivered “Uncle Daniel’s Apparition.” It was well executed and heartily applauded. Mr. Hunt then delivered the valedictory oration. Much was expected, and none were disappointed. Music by the Lady Quartette and Quintette Club closed the exercises. Altogether the programme was such as no Zet might feel ashamed of. Everything passed off smoothly, and no unseemly failures marred the pleasure of the occasion.
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Tuition $50 per year, or $20 per term. Further information may be obtained by addressing WILLIAM G. HAMMOND, Chancellor of Law Department.

The MEDICAL DEPARTMENT (organized 1879) begins its regular course of lectures October 1st, 1879, and ends March 5th, 1880. Two courses entitle the student to examination for the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

Lecture fees $30 for the course. Matriculation fee $5. Demonstrator's fee $10 Examination fee $20. No charge for material. For further information address Dr. R. F. LAFPT, Secretary of Medical Faculty.

The HOMOPATHIC MEDICAL DEPARTMENT (organized 1879), begins its regular course of lectures October 1st, 1879, and ends March 5th, 1880. Fee $30. Demonstrator's fee $10 Examination fee $20. Graduation fee $3. Graduating students are entitled to the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

For further information apply to Dr. A. C. COWPERTHWAIT, Dean of the faculty.

Residents who cannot enter upon a full course in the Collegiate Department will find abundant opportunity to pursue a partial course. The Institution is maintained for the benefit of young men and young women of the state, and its doors are open to men and women in active life, who may desire to avail themselves, for a limited period of the benefits of Library, Cabinet and Lectures.

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For catalogue containing full information as to course of study and expenses, address

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