GROWTH OF MIND.

Behold the barren reef, which an earthquake hath just left dry;
It hath no beauty to boast of, no harvest of fair fruits:
But soon the lichen fixeth there, and dying diggeth its own grave,
And scorching suns and splitting frosts crumble the reluctant surface;
And corromants roost there, and the snail addeth its slime,
And efts, with muddy feet bring their welcome tribute;
And the sea casteth out her dead, wrapped in a shroud of weeds;
And orderly Nature arrangeth again the disunited atoms.
Anon, the cold smooth stone is warm with feathery grass,
And the light spangles of the fern are dropt by the passing wind.
The wood-pigeon on swift wings, leaveth its crop full of grain,
The squirrel's jealous care planteth the fir-cone and the lilfer;
Years pass, and the sterile rock is rank with tangled herbage;
The wild vine clingeth to the briar, and ivy runneth green among the corn,
Lording bees are studded on the down, and willows crowd around the rivulet,
And the tall pines and hazel thickets shade the rambling hunter.
Shall the rock boast of its fertility? shall it lift the head in pride?—
Shall the mind of man be vain of the harvest of its thoughts?
The savage in that rock; and a million chances from without.
By little and little acting on the mind, heap up the hot bed of society;
And the soul, fed and fattened on the thoughts and things around it.
Growth to perfection, full of fruit, the fruit of foreign seeds.

ASPECTS OF EUROPE.

BY PROF. C. A. EGGERT.

Nothing characterizes more the age in which we live, than the general disposition to travel, except perhaps, the facilities which human ingenuity has provided for those who have both time and money enough to make a proper use of them. The desire to travel in foreign countries naturally grows with the possibility of satisfying it, and if it is true, as has been said, that a young man will acquire the best part of his education by travelling, we can only wish that the possibility of thus completing one's education might be within the reach of all. Until that time comes, descriptions of foreign countries as found in books, and given by persons who know those countries from personal inspection and by means of actual observation, will be a necessary and indispensable element of all education that aims at something higher than mere word-drill and memory work.

To the American student Europe possesses all the mysterious charms and attractions that Egypt and the other ancient countries of Africa and Asia possessed for the Greek in the time of Herodotus. If it is true, as we, of course would not doubt, that "the star of Empire takes its way westward", it is no less true that the center of the very highest intellectual culture will, for many years yet, be found in the East, in Europe. The culture of more than three thousand years is centered in Europe, and whatever there is of beautiful, grand and heroic things in this country, owes its existence to that ancient culture. And it is not only one or the other country of Europe, but rather the combined glory of that ancient continent, the wisdom of all its various nations, and the best and noblest acquisitions of all its children English and French, German and Italian, Greek and Roman, Scandinavian, Scotch, Irish and Spanish that constitute a claim on the gratitude and love of Americans which none but those who refuse who have never been taught to look beyond the narrow circle of their selfish existence.

American culture is the offspring of European culture, and it is not only possible, but almost certain, that, in course of time, the daughter will surpass her mother. If this event should ever take place, it can only be in consequence of America assimilating the best ideas of Europe with her own civilization, of her maintaining the most intimate relations with the advancing nations of the continent, and welcoming to her shores all that is grand, good and noble in the aspirations, conceptions and productions of the best minds of Europe. On the other hand, Europe must surely fall behind in the onward march of civilization, if it refuses to profit by the experience, the wisdom and the example of America. The old is destined to pass away to make room for the new.—

Such is the inexorable law of history and of nature. In many respects America could fitly be the teacher of Europe, in many others the former has yet much to learn from the latter.—

We shall endeavor, in future articles, to present to our readers faithful delineations of European life and customs, and of both the light and dark sides of the social condition of the principal nations of Europe.

WORDS.

Words are little things, but when connected and spoken by common tongues or recorded on history's pages they may become mighty.

As our examples may cast a light or shadow for many years and we behold their effect so our words may echo and re-echo forever through the corridor of ages.

We believe that "words fitly spoken" will have their influence endless, on some one, and will be returned with blessings on their author both now and in future. But how will it be with words unfitly spoken? certainly their influence will not cease as long as the coils of time continue to run. They will not return to their author with blessings but with curses.

Metaphysical.—A Scotchman says, Ye see Metaphysics is when twa men is talking together, an' the ane of them dinna ken what he is talking about, an' the ither kenna understand him.
CHEMISTRY.

We take the following from Prof. Hirchits Text book, now in the course of Preparation.

INTRODUCTION.

1. It is not necessary to give a definition of the word Chemistry; we shall try to show what the principles and the essential facts of the science are, and may refer to any dictionary for the definition. A true definition of the science is unintelligible to the beginner, and it cannot be expected to give a wrong one in this place. Besides, the science is not yet sufficiently developed so that cultivators of its different branches can agree upon a common definition; and the history of chemistry shows accordingly a most astonishing variety of definitions; changing with the range and condition of the science itself. In fact, chemistry has never respected the narrow boundaries prescribed by the successive definitions of the word; in its rapid development it has continually widened its domain, until this now has become the entire universe, from a grain of dust in the air to the celestial bodies in the vault of heaven.

2. The one great subject of chemistry is matter, in all its varied forms and wherever found. The rocks, metals, minerals, and other solids made or extracted from them; the various liquids and the gases; in fact, all so-called inorganic bodies on the earth, have been subject to the chemist's scrutiny. But matter is also known to us as composing the living organisms of animals and plants; and in this form, matter is as much the subject of the chemist's study as in its lifeless condition. This part of the science was until recently set apart as organic chemistry; but since it has been utterly impossible to discover any general and constant difference between the chemical structure of these bodies and those of the inorganic world, this subdivision of chemistry has been dropped. The branch of chemistry, teaching the so-called inorganic bodies, was named inorganic chemistry.

3. But the earth is no longer the exclusive field of the chemist; his researches now reach as far as light itself, and the subject of the study of the chemist is infinite, like that of the astronomer. For the meteorites, which from unknown depths of space fall upon the earth, have been closely studied by the chemist, and the grand discovery of Bunsen and Kirchhoff (spectral analysis) enables the chemist to study the most distant stars as closely as the nearest flame tinged by the various terrestrial substances which he has in his own hands.

4. Nor must it be thought that the chemist is but a kind of cook, grooping his way among the furnaces and crucibles, flasks and retorts of his laboratory. The times of the alchemists are relatively far behind us; chemistry is no longer practice alone, and the empirical chemists, though universally and properly in the majority, are no longer the only noratories of chemistry. By long continued labor of many generations, universal laws have been discovered in chemistry; the further development of these laws is now requiring as much mathematical talent as the researches of the theoretical astronomer. Theorème chemistrir does no longer consist of fanciful dreams of the alchemist, but has become a rigid mathematical science, which, in the course of time, will be the science of matter, counting astronomy and physics only as its oldest and earliest develop-
The following play upon names, by Sigma, we pronounce capital.

Editors Reporter:

The catalogue of the University affords some amusement as well as instruction. Color is no bar to admission, as we find among the students, White, Gray, Green and Brown; of trades and professions, we have Smith, Seaman, Carter, Cook, Pickler, Barbour, Fisher, Chandler, Taylor, Baker, Butler, and Miller. It seems a little strange amongst so many there is but one Beye, and one Clearman. It should not be forgotten, however, that each lady has a Fairbrother. If the weather should be cold, our Wood and Cole would be very handy. For amusement we may retire to our Glenn and find abundance of Graves. If a storm arises, I have no doubt but our brave Seaman will stand at the Helm and Beach the ship. Order will doubtless be preserved as we have an Officer constantly in midst, and have a King and Lord. Though some of the students be Dull, Orr even Cilly; yet as a school we are Rich and Strong; we have Trashblood in our veins; indeed we are Romans, but by no means boastful, for withal we are very Meek and have but one Biggart among us. Fruit is scarce, as I notice but one Lemmon.

I may remark that the Lady Teachers show a special fondness for Pairs. I see no necessity of suffering from hunger as we have a Miller, four Bakers and two Cooks. We have Doe, but no bread except a single Crum. If the Cook will Fry the Bacon Brown and take the Scales from the Herring and Haddock and Will the Pease, we can do first rate. If an enemy should appear in our midst we could retire to the Fort, Ward off their attack with our Shields, hurl our Schell among them, and Chase them to the Woods. The Clouds will doubtless furnish an abundance of Watts, and though we have no sun to shine, yet the Rose blooms and the Robins Carroll their songs in our Halls in winter as well as in spring. My Biance Paige is nearly filled, besides I have not the Hart to write Moore of the students, only this, the Graves constantly Warms us of our mortality.

If I may be permitted to speak of the Faculty, I will say, in complexion they range between Black and White, they are Hale and hearty, their Curriculums is unexcelled in speed, they have excellent Fellows among them, are polished with beautiful Emery, but alas!

No Moore at present.

Sigma.

Editors University Reporter:

With your permission I will present your readers a brief statement of the progress of the Iowa State University.

Although this institution had a nominal existence at one time prior to 1860, its actual life dates from the reorganization in that year. The Board of Trustees, heeding the demands of the people at that time made earnest efforts to re-organize the University in such a manner that its progress should keep pace with the rapid advancement of our vigorous State. They elected Dr. Totten to the presidental chair, when for the first time the University had a President. They also elected a corps of professors who were heartily engaged in the cause of education, and who should be present to perform the duties of their offices.

Nor was it a slight task to procure teachers equal to the requirements of the situation, who could be induced to blend their reputation and success with that of an unknown western college. That the Trustees were judicious in their selection is demonstrated by the fact that three of the teachers then chosen, Prof. Leonard and Parvin and Miss Davis still retain and satisfactorily fill their positions. The board has from year to year, made such changes in the original programme, as experience has shown to be best, but has always had in view the great aim, the establishment of a thorough and permanent institution.

I will give a few figures, which will place the University before your readers unobstructed by flowery rhetoric.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Students</th>
<th>Students</th>
<th>Students</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Graduates' Normal</th>
<th>Graduates' State</th>
<th>Professors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1860-1</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>177</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>1861-2</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1862-3</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>289</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1863-4</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>301</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>434</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1864-5</td>
<td>183</td>
<td>253</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1865-6</td>
<td>207</td>
<td>202</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>629</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1866-7</td>
<td>241</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>421</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1867-8</td>
<td>232</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>437</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Irregular 256. Regular 18.</td>
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</table>

It will be seen by the above table that the preparatory department has had a gradual growth until 1865-6. In 1866-7 the present system of college classes was adopted, and the large number of 256 students was found who had studies in different classes, and did not expect to complete the course. A year was also taken from the beginning of the preparatory course, thus greatly reducing the number of students in that department.

The Normal department had a gradual increase, culminating in 1864-5, when there were 9 graduates while in 1866-7 with not one fourth as many students 19 graduated in this department, showing a much better grade of scholarship.

In the college classes, composed mainly of young men, and where the stern necessities of war are most seriously felt, very little advance in numbers was made until 1865-6. By comparing the year 1860-1 with 1867-8 we can see what progress has been made in numbers, but it by no means shows the most important advancement. Then were gathered together 172 boys and girls, scarcely any two of whom were equally advanced, under the charge of teachers who were strangers to each other and in doubt as to the success of their undertaking.

At the close of the last college year, the number had increased to 445 students, accustomed to studying and each one prepared to take his proper place at the opening of the next year.

Then the chemical department was contained in a small room, now it has two progressive professors, and occupies the first story of a large building, erected with special reference to its wants, at a cost of $42,000. The college classes are yearly obtaining an increased proportion of the students, and the time is believed to be not far distant, when these classes will no longer need the preparatory Department. The trustees have recently established a Law School, and Medical Department, of which more will be said at some future time.

Thus this institution has not only lived through the war, that trying ordeal of schools, but has made a great advancement in every respect towards its ultimate object, a University worthy of our noble young State.
IOWA CITY, IOWA, - OCTOBER, 1868.

SALUTATORY.

Friends and Patrons:

According to the promise made you at the close of last term, we the students of the Iowa State University, present you to-day this, the first issue of our paper the representative organ of our Institution, The University Reporter.

Nor do we to-day have any apology to offer for indulging in luxury by the publication of a paper, but, on the contrary, we feel that it is a necessity that ours, the State University of the young, but rapidly advancing Hawkeye State, should have a representative that can be seen and read of all men.

We trust that, as we are inexperienced in editing and conducting a college paper, our friends may visit a charitable criticism upon this, our first appearance, we commend our paper, hoping it may be found to reflect honor upon our Institution, and worthy of their support. We shall, at present, promise little, preferring, rather, that our friends should judge our claim to their support by what we may in future merit.

Sufficient to say that we desire to make our paper a medium of communication between ourselves and our friends throughout the country, noting the progress of the University and its claims upon the people of our State. Both Faculty and Students are earnestly pledged to render the enterprise a success, which from the present prospect we deem beyond all doubt. We leave time to verify our conclusion.

MISREPRESENTATION.

The Bellew Journal, a diminutive sheet published in Jackson County, in this State in a long local article some time since, demolishes the State University at stroke of its fallacious quill. That very re-liable sheet, in said article tells a few truths, but it requires close examination to find them.

It says the Institution has an endowment of $250,000 and is prospering. That is so. That it had 445 students last year. Correct. After speaking of the graduating classes the editor adds there are only 11 who have advanced to the Junior Class while the Preparatory Department has 232 students.

Here he evidently intends to mislead his readers, for while he states the Junior and Senior Classes of '68 are small, he fails to inform his readers that the Sophomore Class numbered 34 and the Freshmen 53, making a total number in the College proper of 100. He further fails to state why our Junior and Senior Class of '68 is small,—perhaps he is ignorant. We beg to inform our growing historian that at the period when these classes entered College one of the Professors of the Institution raised a company of soldiers from the young men of this and a neighboring College, and thus the classes were reduced to their seemingly small size. He finds fault with our Institution for having so many Preparatory students. We however have before us the catalogues of Michigan, Wisconsin, Missouri and Vermont Universities, as well as those of many Colleges throughout the country, and in every instance, except one, they have a larger per cent. of Preparatory students than is shown by our catalogue. Was there any good reason for that groan? He says that a great majority of our Normal students belong to Iowa City or vicinity. This falsehood is so glaring we scarcely need notice it. We need only refer to our catalogue to show that a great majority are not from Iowa City or vicinity.

The Journal then raises the old cry that this is a Johnson County school, a nursery for Iowa City mothers, and finds fault with our Professors because they are regular graduates and have "handle" to their names. It is evident to our mind if the gentleman had been more severely handled in his juvenile days by his mother for deviations from the truth, he could tell a more correct story to-day.

But enough of this. The facts in the case are these:
The Iowa State University, with a history of only eight years, without advertising, and with no religious denomination extolling its virtues from the house-tops, has rapidly arisen to eminence among Western Educational Institutions. No College west of the Alleghany mountains has better buildings; and, taking its different departments into consideration its Educational facilities are far in advance of any Institution west of the Mississippi river.

During the year '68 it had over 600 students and at the June session of the Board of Trustees '67 they dispensed with the first year Preparatory, and yet during the past year 445 different students have attended.

Our catalogue must admit does not show a correct statement of the residence of our students. Many families have removed here for the purpose of educating their children and hence such students register as residents of Iowa City; again many young ladies and gentlemen who come here to spend four or five years at school, register Iowa City; for instance, in the Sophomore class of '68 numbering 34, six register from Iowa City, yet the writer is personally acquainted with each of the six and knows four of them not to be residents of this place. So with other classes. Hence we say our catalogue in many cases does not give the true residence. The charge that this is a Johnson County school is therefore incorrect.

On the other hand we have students from ten different States, and from between fifty and sixty different Counties of Iowa. And as we this year regard the great increase of new students, the Law School permanently located with a full corps of able Professors in every department, we can but agree with the Journal man that truly we are prospering.

COMMENCEMENT.

June 22d, 1868, opened Commencement week at the Iowa State University. The day was propitious, committees were becomingly sedate, and students enjoyed the luxurious ease of an occasional 9l6 hour. Oral examinations throughout the various departments were the order of the day. These were the sequel of the written examinations of the previous week; and, conducted as they were, by instructors, visitors and examining committees, were an excellent test of the proficiency of the pupils in the various branches.

The evening witnessed a large reunion of students, old and new, but notable.

The manager's speech was brief but telling. It was a speech that any man and woman might be proud of.

The Haven event has enlarged, increased the courage and ability of our pupils.

The Chapeau was not called for this year, the students being divided amongst the various departments.
Music and addresses were among the entertainments; but an epidemic of extreme modesty so infested most of the notable gentlemen present, that the latter were very few.

The grounds were illuminated for a short time by burning magnesium under the direction of the Laboratory class. The light thus produced was a white glow, bright and dazzling.

This effort, unjustly criticised by some of the spectators, was a success; it being no part of the design to produce the continued light of the magnesium lamp with such means as were at the command of the class.

The exercises of the evening, as a whole, under the judicious management of the special committees passed off pleasantly and harmoniously.

Tuesday, the 23d, repeated the programme of Monday. Dr. Haven of Chicago delivered the University Address in the evening. His subject, "The Ideal and the Actual" was enlarged upon and placed before his audience in a manner clear, instructive and emphatic. The two pictures, so widely different and in many respects, antagonistic were painted to the life.

Wednesday was the last and crowning day. The spacious Chapel was densely crowded through both morning and afternoon sessions. Most excellent music by the University choir gave pleasant variety to the programme. The forenoon was occupied by the graduates of the Normal Department, the afternoon by those of the University. The exercises of both classes were brief but full, with little of mere show, yet displaying a considerate degree of native talent. This needlessly to particularize here. The whole number of graduates was eighteen.

The evening was devoted to the Baccalaureate Address by Prof. Leonard, Pres't. pro tem., and conferring Diplomas. The address was a clear, practical view of life, set in that melody of melodies—good prose. His advice to the departing students was such as, if followed, will make their whole lives better and purer, while to those who remain, he earnestly pointed out the path of duty and diligence.

The closing ceremonies were conducted, as is everything in the Institution, without pomp or affectation.

So the day closed and the seals were set upon another year.

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Chicago Academy of Sciences.

Our Sanctum was favored on Monday by a visit from Mr. F. J. Huse, Assistant Secretary of this young and growing Institution of the West.

Mr. H. is making the tour of our State for the purpose of collecting specimens for their cabinets, and has found some interesting ones in the quarries of Iowa City.

The Academy is endowed by men of wealth who wish to encourage and promote the study of the Natural Sciences. The payment of five hundred dollars constitutes any one a life member, and by these memberships, the Institutions is able to procure all the money it needs. Scientific men of Chicago are eligible to resident memberships which continue as long as they pay their yearly dues of ten dollars.

The Academy is situated at No. 263, Wabash Avenue. The building, which is owned by the Association, is sixty by one hundred feet and is four stories high.

The object is to promote scientific knowledge by creating a popular interest in science. They are also collecting specimens of natural history into a museum, which is already an object of interest to those visiting the City.

The Academy generously allows the free use of all its apparatus and collections to any young man who desires to become proficient in any branch of science. It is of great value to those making Natural History a specialty, its collections being much more complete than those found in our colleges and universities.

When we consider the immense resources yet to be developed in our country, and at the same time remember what an essential part Modern Science is playing for the industrial world, it is not strange that men of money, who have the welfare of the race and the good of the country at heart, should willingly devote a portion of their wealth for the promotion of that, which while it is of vital importance to the physical development of the nation, at the same time throws open to the student a field in which he may bring the powers of his mind into direct contact with the manifold works of nature, and thus be disciplined by the direct teachings of the Great Teacher and Ruler above, of Him who formed man's mind in unison with all His other works and disposed it to seek out and learn the processes of the varied and wonderful nature all around.

We wish abundant success to the Chicago Academy of Sciences, and are glad to know that its best hopes are being realized, and we trust that its example and success may stimulate others to found similar institutions, until every admirer of nature shall become an earnest student; until our fallen humanity is lifted into a higher existence by contact with the works of an Infinite Intelligence.

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Iowa Agricultural College.

The first announcement of the Iowa Agricultural College is on our table. From it we learn that this Institution will be open for students on the 24th of October.

It has a magnificent endowment, and the State has erected for it one of the finest buildings in the West. It is being furnished with every thing necessary to make students comfortable. The course of study adopted is decidedly practical and will be thoroughly illustrated by means of apparatus in the recitation room, while practical labor on the farm for young men, and in the different departments of house-keeping for young women, will form an essential part of the course of instruction and at the same time furnish that physical exercise, the neglect of which deprives so many students of health, that greatest of all blessings, without which successful mental labor is impossible.

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The Students of Iowa State University number 400—Yale Courant.

Add 45 to that, venerable Yale and you have the correct number. Don't cheat your Infant Sisters of the West in counting, please.

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Prof. A. N. Currier by his action during vacation proved himself decidedly a Seymour (C. Moore) man.
"COLLEGE SCRAPES."
We are sometimes visited by friends from sister colleges who tell us in glowing terms of their exciting "College Scrapes," of their "hairbreadth escapes" from the vigilance of the faculty, of being "brought up" and how they "got out" together with a variety of other things which are wonderful and strange to us. If we could have something of this kind here, no doubt we could make an interesting department in Turk's Ironclad from the material thus furnished, but the government of the University is such that this is impossible, and our readers thus lose the benefit of what might be a very romantic part of our paper, could our faculty be induced to make some alterations in their plans of government.

Some may be interested in knowing the nature of this discipline, which is so destructive to these venerable old customs of colleges. It is this, every student is thrown upon his own responsibility. The rule for young men is, that they are expected to be gentlemen; that for young ladies, that they are expected to be ladies, and these with a few regulations to secure uniformity of attendance and concert of action, are all that are found necessary. We as students have come here to learn, and the faculty seem to have the hint that all there is for them to do, is to instruct us, and thus we work along together in perfect union.

Some who are of a romantic turn of mind have thought that a "scrape" once in a while would be an advantage, but there being no chance to "get up one," the project has been abandoned, and those who could not content themselves with fun without scrapes have been under the necessity of seeking accommodations elsewhere.

LETTERS FROM PROF. S. S. HOWELL.
Haldsburg, Cal., August 24, 1868.

It is with feelings of pleasure that I write to my student friends at Iowa City, with whom I have enjoyed so much of social intercourse. It may not be inappropriate to say just here that severing my connection with the University—with Trustees, Professors, Teachers and Students—was the most painful duty I ever performed. Naught, save health, could have induced me to leave such pleasant surroundings.

After an absence of eight weeks and a journey of nearly seven thousand miles, we find ourselves at Haldsburg, a village of some 1,500 inhabitants, situated twenty miles from the ocean and about seventy north of San Francisco. Our route to the Atlantic was from Davenport to Chicago, thence to Detroit, on over the Detroit river into Canada, and into the hands of gruff and self-important English officials, to Niagara Falls. The sleeping cars on this broad gauge road are luxurious, and transmit through Canada very rapidly. Half a day at Niagara was spent in enjoying our souls and preparing us for the Yo Semite Falls of Cal., a panorama of which we viewed at Metropolitan Hall last winter. Now we go back towards Iowa, to Buffalo, then grand, steady, old city; thence by the Erie R. R. to New York. To our gratification this run was made by daylight and we had an opportunity to drink in the picturesque beauty of the country along the Delaware and Susquehanna rivers. We ran along side a canal for many miles, the fact furnishing food for reflection as we compared the slow, tedious motion of the boats to the lightning speed of the train. Is it not true that a life time of fifty years now, equals that of Methuselah?

But on we go, slicing off a portion of Pennsylvania and New Jersey (which puts us out of the United States again!) Nine o'clock, p. m., finds us in Gotham, where we spend two days in gazing wonderment, and then consign ourselves to the immense steamship, "Arizona." To give such of you as have never seen a large vessel, an idea of its magnitude, just imagine the three College buildings joined together tandem fashion; then fill the Chapel with students, cram the South Hall with Irish men and women, stow in the Central Building all the people it will hold; put enough coal in the north basement to fire up all winter (in Iowa), and pack the other basement full of dry goods and groceries; let Rupine fire up the old wheezy furnaces, and Lieut. Leonard ring the bell for all to come aboard; send a reliable assistant, with a big gang through the buildings ordering ashore all that are not passengers. Now we are ready; away we go, at a given signal, and boom goes the cannon. See the old colleges slide across the prairie at the rate of twelve miles an hour! Well, that's steamboating. Do I exaggerate? Let us see.

The "Arizona" is three hundred feet long, four or five stories high, of three thousand tons burden and can carry at least twelve hundred passengers.

We are booked for staterooms on the left side of the ship, dining saloon deck, on the Atlantic ocean; but on the right side, upper saloon deck on the Pacific. Thus we avoid the afternoon sun. State rooms near the center of the ship have the least motion. The rooms are six feet by six, each containing three berths. Each berth is thirty inches wide and six feet long. The furniture of a room consists of three folding chairs, and a sink which contains pitchers, soap, towels. There is a mirror above the sink, and at convenient places are hooks for clothing.

As soon, July 1, we leave the dock, amid the cheers and swellings and white handkerchiefs of friends. Off we go, out of the harbor, past Sandy Hook, and then we steer nearly due south. Although the sea is smooth, sea sickness appears, and I am sent to bed among the first. It has been said by some one that a person feels the first hour as if he should surely die, but the second he is afraid he won't. It is about true. Soon, however, we are able to enjoy the new objects which meet our gaze—the prodigious gables of the black, shining, porpoises who make prodigious leaps out of the water; the incessant whirling through the air and plunging into the deep of large and small sea birds; the quick movements of the flying fish as it makes a dash for fifty yards or more; the rolling waves with their white caps and the boundless sea itself, reminding the Iowan of his native prairie, with no timber in sight, and the tall grass waving in huge swells.

Still due south we go, on past the Virginia shore on past Cape Hatteras, breeder of rough waters, on past Florida till we pass the Bahamas and see the island which Columbus first discovered, on to the eastern extremity of Cuba, where we veer to the south-west. Now we are in the rolling Caribbean Sea, and sickness sends us to bed again. We reach Aspinwall 9th July and we see are

Here we wait for our fearful steamer to come up, and will not be allowed to enter until the 15th. Then we go up by rail to Chicago, and from there to Iowa City.

Fellow Students through the Border of you.

Now the shout in January when once we have a look at the fine coats, "frizzled" and say oh... our own pr... we will have with A.B.s a book wise the proof that the ties which are ever so strong must be loosened years to w... pride and each other must engag... in view a class as social we... cultivate a plant of y... be passed by homes in the Dual Comm... would bring select a sp... know as the pri... prairie rarely... its now... needle... prevalent in... very appro... one thin... our ev... and manage... distance, he... work... room mate... often... The label went the ro...
July and can hardly realize that the tropical productions which we see are aught but the pictures which we have so often seen.

Here we must leave the reader for a month.

S. S. HOWELL.

For The Reporter.

Fellow Students of the Junior Class:

Through the columns of The Reporter, I, an humble member of your class, wish to offer a word for your consideration.

Now that we are clear of "Sophomore" perplexities and soar in Junior atmosphere, the time seems rapidly approaching when our class like previous ones, must separate. Yes, although it may seem some little distance in the future the time will soon arrive when our boys must get new boots and fine coats, and our girls get new dresses and have their hair “frizzed” ever so nice, and we will all appear upon the stage, and say our speech, read our essay, and have, according to our own previous arrangements, bouquets thrown to us, when we will have our names away over in the back of the Catalogue, with A.I. and B.I. F.H., &c., and when we will put on long faces, look wise as owls, and be furnished with a "sheepskin" to prove that such is our status.

This time when we must sever the ties which for years have bound us together, years of labor, pleasure and delightful association, years fraught with occurrences which are indelibly written on our memories, years to which our minds must ever revert with feelings of pride and pleasure; this time will soon arrive, and bidding each other farewell, our friends and Alma Mater adieu, we must engage in the active duties of life.

In view of the separation my proposition is this: that our class as soon as convenient, organize the class of '70 as a regular Society, have regular meetings as often as may be proper, cultivate a more thorough acquaintance, and make arrangements by which after graduation a class paper or record may be passed from one to another in order that at our respective homes in different portions of the country we may have regular communication with each individual member of '70. This would bring old times fresh to our memories. Further, let us select a spot in the Campus, by permission of the proper authorities, and on commencement day of '70 plant a tree to be known as the Class Tree of '70; let this be done with appropriate ceremony, each member of the class casting a shovel full of soil upon the roots, engage some person to care for the tree until it shall have taken root and been firmly established in its new place. This tree, then, the common property of the class, must ever be regarded with interest. This custom prevails in some Eastern Institutions and is looked upon as a very appropriate and pleasant performance.

One thing further which pertains more directly to the present. Our class elected one of its number to assist in editing and managing The University Reporter; he needs our assistance, he needs studies as we all have to keep up, besides much work on this paper; this I know to be a fact; he is my room mate and I room alone. Then send in your contributions often and early; do not fail.

The label of "Small Fox," which he had on his door to prevent the road man handling the sanctity of his tabernacle has been removed and you may find him there or elsewhere ever ready to receive your productions.

Very Respectfully, one of you,

J. A. P.

"BE COURTEOUS."

Do we estimate politeness and gentility at their proper value? Are we paying sufficient regard to the common courtesies and amenities of life? Mind-culture is receiving its full share of attention, but is there grace and refinement in manners commensurate with intellectual development and mental discipline? We fear not. In the minds of too many, politeness has come to be suggestive of French dancing masters, and gentility the synonym of dandyism. As a result we seem to be drifting to the other extreme, apparently desirous to remove ourselves as far as possible from either of these graces.

This term politeness has been rendered odious by evil associations, and polish of manners and courteous demeanor have so often served as the cloak of black hearted villains and the guise of brainless fops, that it is little wonder men look upon them now with something of suspicion. But despite the abuse and perversion of these graces, there is something in unaffected politeness and real gentility that commands admiration and wins respect, that lends a charm to the manners and an attractiveness to the person of their possessor.

We are not advocating that peculiar gracing and fantastic posture, which forms the French idea of politeness, and is best expressed by their word poliite, nor that exquisite nicety in dress which marks the dandy. These are foolish extremes to be avoided. But we do insist that polish and refinement in manners are not to be despised, and a proper attention to personal appearance is an imperative duty. The early philosopher in his tub was justly an object of derision and sport to the passer by, and the offensive cynicism and disgusting habits of the man neutralized to a great extent the influence and teachings of the philosopher. No man has a right to be a boor, and no degree of genius or scholarship will excuse a willful disregard of the tastes and amenities of genteel society.

Our manners have much to do with determining the extent and character of our influence. The man who has cultivated a blunt unpolished phraseology under the false idea that it is necessarily the garb of truth and honesty, will repel sensitive and cultivated minds, over whom he might have wielded an influence to good purpose, and the man who effects to despise the laws of fashion, and glories in the habitual disregard of personal attire, excites a feeling of disgust in the minds of the gentle and refined. Sir Philip Sidney is the world’s model of a true gentleman. To mind and heart-culture of the finest type, he added those external graces which gave charm and polish to his manners.

K.

We are under obligations to Thomas Hanna, editor of the Ashbury Review, Green Castle, Ind., for specimen copies of college publications.

A Latin student translated post-pone as follows: Post, behind, pone a loaf of corn bread. Post-pone, behind a loaf of corn bread.
Through the columns of The Reporter we propose giving a brief sketch of the lives of the Professors of the Iowa State University. We therefore place in this issue a brief history of DR. JAMES BLACK, President of State University.

Pres. James Black was born in Westmoreland Co., Pa., April 27, 1826. In 1846 he made a profession of religion. He graduated at Washington college, Pa., in the autumn of 1848 being then twenty-two years old. At this time he received the degree of A. B., and in 1851 he received the degree of A. M.

The same year he was elected Principal of Dunlap's Creek Academy, Fayette Co., Pa. He was also licensed to preach the same year. In this Institution he served about one year and a half.

In 1853 he took charge of a congregation at Connelville in the same county.

Here he continued until the autumn of 1859.

At this time he was called to fill the chair of Greek Language and Literature in his Alma Mater. In 1865 he was transferred to the chair of English Literature and History, and was also elected Vice President of the Institution.

In this year he received the Honorary degree of D. D. from Nassau Hall N. J.

In March last he was elected President of the Iowa State University and accepted the position June 16, and assumed the duties of President at the beginning of this Fall Term.

The Davenport Gazette of Sept. 21st, in speaking of the University has the following concerning Dr. Black:

"The current University year opened under the direction of Pres. Rev. James Black, D. D. a gentleman whose education, culture, ability, experience and personal worth gave promise, in the esteem of the Board of Trustees when they invited him to that important position, of securing eminent success in the conduct of the Institution. That hope thus stimulated are being fully realized there is, it pleasing to be assured, abundant reason to be believed. President Black has evidently entered upon the performance of his arduous duties with a consciousness of the difficulties to be met and overcome in establishing a really worthy institution."

ENCOURAGEMENTS.—Reader, did you ever canvass for a book or a newspaper or periodical? If so you have our sympathies, is it not very strange how dull some people are, how very slow they are to realize that you offer them a good thing, especially when you charge them a dollar or two for it?

How often you have met them with a smile when you felt more like crying, how you waited patiently until they finished an hour's job in order that you might present your claims, how you spoke flattering of their business and of great probable increase. How you cautiously gave the gentleman to understand that his wife was an admirable lady, how you beam ecstatic over the children, and if necessary proffered to kiss the baby. How you earnestly said your piece clear through boldly, to meet the pleasant announcement that they couldn't see it.

Fellow students your Editorial corps have employed arguments as above enumerated, during the last few days, in pursuing advertisements for your paper and often been greeted with "I don't think I will at present."

Many responded liberally as you will see by our advertising columns, others did not.

We would, however, state the following encouraging prospects and promises:

One of the largest furniture establishments in the city offered its prayers, but, having no samples on hand, we could not take them on advertising.

One wholesale establishment after consulting seven partners during three days' time, subscribed for one copy one year, payable monthly upon delivery of the paper.

The barber shops proposed forming a partnership and running our "shaving machines" jointly. Soft soap to be a Leading article.

One grocery store proposed to sell to us the right to bar a patent churn in Johnson county; had the fighting editor been with us we would have channeled him to his hearts content.

A large hotel would have advertised if we would take it out in "bleeding" we consulted the "corps" and concluded, as was at hand, we could not afford to lose the blood; we did not fear any humbug, but that other kind.

A physician would have subscribed if we would take it out on tooth pulling, or glass eyes; referred to the Base Ball Club, which would take it in the above trade providing he would throw in sole leather soles.

The soap factory would advertise but they had long made a business of manufacturing their own lye.

A produce dealer one door south the Franklin meat man would take a card if he could exchange boiled eggs for the same. Referred to the Syntrapezone Boarding Club at its old Normal building.

The ladies of the Institution, inserted free of charge wagon maker's notice, who had a good supply of "fellows" on hand, when the gentlemen, to revenge themselves, inserted, at the same rates a poultry notice of an old lady who offered superior "ducks" for sale.

The Post Office would not advertise under any consideration.

27 We design to give through our columns a brief history of all the colleges and academies in the State, and for this purpose we invite those having them in charge to send us an account of their respective institutions. We will devote from half a column to a column to each of these and think if this means we shall be able to give to the public much valuable information of the educational advantages of our State.
A JOKE.—Our Professors are often called upon for suitable persons to teach district schools. It seems that last year Mr. G. received a communication from a school director, not a hundred miles from this place, offering him a school, but the gentleman not wishing a school referred the director to Mr. L. for information falling to state, however, that he was the Acting President of the University. The school director understood by the letter that Mr. L desired to teach a school, and in a few days the Professor received a letter in substance as follows:

Mr. N. R. L.

Sir:—I understand that you want to teach a school if so you are my man, we have a new log School House, a well, a globe and a map of Iowa, the well is not in the house, the globe and map are. I am the head trustee. You must know how to teach Reading, Writing, Grammar and Arithmetic as far as rule of three, my Tom will study all these and he is the best scholar in the district.

You must bring good recommendations in regard to your moral character, because we hear hard tales about students sometimes. If you will bear your own expenses and come and get acquainted in the neighborhood and if we like you we will pay you twenty-five dollars a month. If you accept this, address,

JOHN JONES.
Head Trustee, District 7, S——, Iowa.

Prof. L after counseling with his friends concluded to let well enough alone, and not leave his Trigonometry, Calculus, Astronomy &c., and a regular salary, to accept Mr. Jones' proposition, the joke, however, was so good the Professor not keep it.

NEW STUDENTS.—We are glad to see you, New Students, and now just make yourselves at home and remember that the only passport required here is to show yourselves to be good students.

We well remember the first time we found ourselves standing among a chattering throng of students and that we felt "rather green," but there were friendly hands extended to us, and soon we found ourselves a part of the lively company with the members of which we were to make the assault upon the fortress of knowledge.

In some Colleges it is customary to "initiate" all new comers in a way not at all pleasant to the recipient of these attentions. But we are happy to know that no such practice prevails here.

Some persons in thinking of the State University suppose that here we "put on style" and a few came prepared for the worst, but it does not take much observation to convince any one that this is not the fashion, that we are mostly the sons and daughters of the noble farmers and mechanics of our princely agricultural State, and we pride ourselves most on accomplishing well, that for which we left our pleasant homes far away on the beautiful prairies.

CONCERT.—We had the pleasure of attending the concert given Tuesday evening, the 29th ult., by the M. E. S., for the benefit of the Mission Sabbath School of this city. The concert was well attended, not too long, and the performers did their parts very creditably. We thought that "Castle in the Air" was the best thing of the kind we ever heard.

The chant of the Lord's Prayer by six little girls in white wrappers called vividly to mind days of innocence and bliss in early childhood.

"Don't be sorry my Darling," was sung in a manner which showed much cultivation of voice and a fine taste for music.

There were other pieces which deserve notice but we have not room to mention them.

The cause of the Mission School is a good one and we hope it will not be neglected by the good people of Iowa City.

MEETING OF BOARD OF TRUSTEES.—The Board of Trustees of the I. S. U. met Saturday, September 12th.

Dr. Black, President elect, was sworn in by Judge Cole.

Law Department was then arranged and opened.

Medical Department to be opened during the coming year; the Committee appointed to organize this department and secure a corps of teachers were, Dr. Black, President of Committee, Dr. Bullis and L. W. Ross.

Additional appropriations, of $100 for scientific periodicals were then made, $200 for chemical apparatus, $50 to complete the purchase of mathematical instruments, also, $250 for music, writing, drawing, &c.

The resignation of Treasurer Crum was read and accepted.

E. Clark was appointed to fill the vacancy.

The Trustees then adjourned to meet on Saturday, preceding commencement, June 30th, 1860.

We are under obligations to Nathan Macey, for a large subscription list.
LOVELL SWISHER, '09, has been engaged, during the summer, on the U. S. Lake Survey.

J. MADISON WILLIAMS, '93, Superintendent of the city schools of Iowa City last year, was re-elected to that position for the present year. Married Miss S. Augusta Zimmerman, Normal graduate, during the summer of '07.

A. E. Wood, '07, having received an appointment to a cadetship at the West Point Military Academy, entered that Institution in June last:

LYDIA A. BERGER, of Normal Class of '05 is teaching in Iowa City.

Fannie M. Brainard, of theNormal Class of '05 was married during the past summer.

ETTA RAYMOND, of the Normal Class of '05 married during the past year, Mr. Kersey Holmes, a former student of the University.

SUSAN R. ROWLEY, of the Normal Class of '05, shortly after graduation, married Mr. J. H. Branch, now engaged in banking business in Marengo, Iowa.

One of the teachers of the University while catechising a class in Botany asked the question “what is life?” After some hesitation one of the students brightening up, answered, “Life is short.” It is needless to say he received ten for that recitation.

Students, read our advertisements, and patronise those who patronize you. The Reporter is your paper, you are responsible for its success or failure, it is your duty therefore to help those who help you.

PROF. PERKINS will be engaged in conducting Musical Conventions throughout the State, and other sections of the West during the fall and winter. Cities or counties wishing to form a Convention which shall result favorably to the cause of music cannot do better than secure his services.


PERSONAL.—The following eight Normal Graduates of the Iowa State University, as well as others elsewhere mentioned, are teaching at present in the Iowa City Public Schools.

Clas of '04, Mary Lovelace; Class of '00, Mary O. Denning; Ada Hemsted; E. Jennie Williams; Class of '07, Mary L. Thompson; Helen H. Zimmerman; Class of '08, Sam B. Zimmerman.

Fellow students, procure copies of THE REPORTER; send one to each of your friends who will be likely to subscribe; send to old students; write and ask them to give us a little support. Remember, you are pledged for its success.

PERSONAL.—R. H. Pendleton of the class of '09, is engaged in the lumber business in Iowa City.

C. M. Reno, a former student of this Institution is engaged in the sale of Glass and China ware in this city.

PERSONAL.—Miriam E. Seals, Normal Graduate of '07 is teaching in the Public School of this city.
Because the faculty of Brown University refused to replace a stolen bucket and rope, the students paraded the streets of Providence with a banner inscribed “water” and bearing divers vessels for containing this desirable fluid. Three of the leaders have been expelled.

Preparations are being made for establishing a college for young ladies in England. The buildings are to cost $150,000 and the tuition to be $100 per annum.

The State granted $12,000 to establish a homeopathic department of medicine in the Michigan University, but the regents have determined not to locate it at Ann Arbor and in consequence of this action the State Treasurer refuses to pay over the money.

An institution called “Whittier College,” in honor of the poet, has been opened at Salem, Henry county, Iowa. It is to be conducted according to the principles of the Society of Friends, and is open to all alike who will conform to its rules and regulations.

The Yale graduates of 1888 number one hundred and six. Bishop Simpson recently delivered an address to the students of the University, at Mt. Pleasant, Iowa. The Rev. Dr. Elliot was on the rostrum, and the Bishop pointing to him, said, “Near forty years ago, I walked eighty miles, carrying a little bundle of clothes, to become a student with the Doctor when he was President of Madison College.”

About twenty young ladies graduated, last year, at Xenia Female College.

Oberlin College contains a motley collection—males, females, negroes, mulattoes—and is even prospering. Secret societies, tobacco and swearing prohibited. Every recitation or college exercise is begun with prayer or singing.—Brannonian.

Two of the most important chairs at Albina College, Penn. are filled by ladies, Mathematics and Modern Languages.

There are now present at Shattuck College one hundred and twenty-five students, and others are coming. The Theological Department will open on the 2d of October.—Qui Vicc.

The College of New Jersey received, during one week last month, donations amounting to $225,000.

Senator Grimes has given to the Public Library at Burlington, Iowa, $3,000, and to Grinnell College $5,000, and proposes to make an endowment to Dartmouth College, New Hampshire, sufficient to educate continuously three young men from his native county, for all time to come.

John Hopkins, Esq., the wealthiest man in Baltimore, now approaching octogenarian life has made his will bequeathing a million and a half, with a magnificent suburban estate, for a great University, as well as another million for a Hospital in the city.

Mr. Witworth, inventor of the Witworth cannon, has given the British Government $500,000 for the technical education of young men.

The catalogue of the Miami University, for this year shows an attendance at both departments of 380. Four names are omitted from the catalogue, making a total of 384, of whom 200 are in the collegiate department. There are 80 in-
METHOD IN READING.

An important requisite in acquiring a good education, is the attainment of an efficient method of reading. However much all knowledge of Nature may depend on direct observation, we must yet acknowledge ourselves indebted to books, as to a complex system of levers, giving to the single enquirer inestimably multiplied powers.

How to use books aright, then; what plan to adopt in our reading, is a question of no slight importance. What we shall read is matter for separate consideration, and foreign to our present inquiry; as is also, the art of Elocution.

Reading merely for the sake of being called well read, rushing through books at a breakneck speed, is a habit universally condemned but almost universally practiced. If one half the reading done by American eyes, were rightly read and digested, the remaining pages might well remain uncult.; and we should yet be wiser than at present. The indiscriminate boiling of intellectual food results, unavoidably, in mental dyspepsia. It seems strange that a course, so subserve of all right intellectual progress, should be persisted in. Probably much of the evil is attributable to the want of correct, early training in the use of the senses. We seldom receive vivid and complete impressions from surrounding objects, and of course the printed word-signs are, at best, no clearer to us than the things they represent. A noted author has said:—

"The education of the senses neglected, all after education partsake of a drowsiness, a haziness, an insufficiency which it is impossible to cure." There are few who do not eat the bitter fruits of this culpable neglect, but the defect persists more grievously to some than to others.

It is not to be supposed that all persons, having access to the same book, painting, or whatever source of information you choose, will be equally benefited; although each, when his measure is full, may believe he has drained the font. Two telescopes turned to the same remote star, two lenses dissecting the same tiny flower, may open to the mind widely different conceptions of these objects; the difference, however, is not in the flower or the star, but in the power of the instrument to disclose them. How unlike are the effects produced on the trained and the untrained ear by the same musical performance; or by beautiful objects of sight, on the sensitive eye of the artist and on the uncultured sense of such an one as the poet had in mind when he wrote:—

"The primrose on the river's brink, A yellow primrose was to him, And nothing more."

The truth these examples illustrate is this, that the extent and distinctness of the meaning we receive from words depends on our knowledge of the things they represent. Spencer in his work on Education, expresses the same thought when he says: "Words contained in books can be rightly interpreted into ideas only in proportion to the antecedent experience of things." How often are we startled by a clear utterance from a familiar author, on some newly interesting topic, in passages which before had been indistinct as the tones of a distant bell.

Books are but passive teachers. What the poet Saxe has so tersely written of Nature's great, open volume is true of them all:—

"When Nature gives a gorgeous rose
Or yields the simplest fern,
She writes this motto on its leaves;
'To whom it may concern,'"

How accustomed we are to put ourselves into a kind of artistic communication with an author, and having caused his words to take up their line of march through the eyes, to imagine that, without a struggle, they have yielded up their entire import. On the contrary all works of true merit resist this summary process, and, read again and again, are still capable of affording new pleasure and profit.

With a mind such as Goethe possessed, a single reading would generally suffice; but we who can make no such claim to genius may find it profitable to aid our memories as best we can.

As helps to the memory, many have advised to read always pen in hand, others simply mark the most interesting points for after quotation or comment. Both these plans are based on the characteristic of the mind, that to import is its sweetest way to retain, and where the time required can possibly be given, their adoption must cultivate mental alertness and the power of judicious selection. The distinguished Thos. H. Benton, it is said, had the custom, when reading of tiring out leaves of special importance and placing them in appropriate pigeon holes in the wall. This device, he claimed, gave control over a greater bulk of classified knowledge than the memory could possibly contain. But few, perhaps, would be inclined thus to mutilate favorite authors; especially as duplicates cannot always be readily obtained, and besides, the artificial memory thus constructed would be of some difficult transportation. A method more practicable and less liable to enervate the faculty, it seeks to assist, is to keep an Index Rerum, a classified list of subjects under each of which reference may be made to those pages of an author containing relevant matter.

Thus by a very small outlay of time one may place the results of his reading in such shape that, if needing advice, he may summon at once a whole congress of learned heads to his assistance.

But after all, the benefit to be derived from books depends, primarily, upon the spirit of inquiry we bring to their personal, and we should also remember that—"It is not the knowledge stored up as intellectual fat that is of value, but that which is turned into intellectual muscle."
Iowa State University.


Academic Department.

Pres't, James Black, D. D.,

Professor of History.

N. R. Leonard, A. M.,

Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy.

J. S. Arvin, A. M.,

Professor of Modern Languages and Literature.

A. N. Currier, A. M.,

Professor of Ancient Language and Literature.

S. N. Fellows, A. M.,

Professor of Natural History and Natural History.

A. T. White, M. D.,

Professor of Geology, State Geologist.

R. Emery, Ph. D.,

Assistant Professor of Chemistry and Natural History.

Law Department.

W. G. Hammond, A. M.,

University Professor of Law, and Principal of the Department.

Hon. G. G. Wright, LL. D.,

An Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Iowa.

Hon. C. C. Cole,

An Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Iowa.

Medical Department.

Dr. James Black, Hon. L. W. Ross,

Hon. H. C. Bulis.

Preparatory Department.

E. C. Krech, A. M., Principal.

Miss Bulis, Preceptor; Miss E. Davis, Mrs. Rich,

Mrs. Currier,

E. Smith, Teacher of Drawing.

Loyal Missionary Society, Teacher of Drawing.

Calendar for 1868-69.

Fall term commences Sept. 11th and closes Dec. 21st.

Winter term commences Jan. 5th and closes March 31st.

Spring term commences April 6th and closes June 21st.

Anniversary of literary society and alumni during Commencement week.

Terms: An incidental fee of $3.00 per term covers tuition charges. Four months from each month will be required without payment of incidental fees, in normal departments, and two in regular college departments.

Luminous in Law Department, $1.00 for full course.

$50.00 per single term.

The consent and effort of those having the matter in charge to make this institution in reality what it is in name, affording the very best opportunities for securing a first class education, whether general or professional.

Boots and Shoes.

KINNEY & KINNEY.

Dealers in

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For Men, Women and Children.

R. W. Bixby & Bros.,

Manufacturers of

Ijape's Celebrated Cone Radiator.

And Dealers in

Stoves.

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Pumps of All Kinds.

Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware.

West Side Clinton Street.

Iowa City, Iowa.

Lee & Son.

Book Sellers, Stationers,

And Blank-Book Manufacturers.

28, Washington Street, Iowa City, Iowa.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

School Books, University Text Books, Miscellaneous and Standard Works, Fine Writing Papers, Photographic Albums, Family and Pocket Bibles, Wall Paper, Window Shades and Fixtures, Pens, Pencils, Inks, etc.

Book-Binding.

Blank Books Ruled and Made to Order.


Wrapping Paper.

Cash for Rags.

Meat Markets.

Kimball, Sterbins & Meyer.

Wish to say to their student friends that they have Three Meat Markets, viz: The Franklin Market, Corner of the Avenue and Dubuque St., and the Third Ward Meat Market, Corner of Linna and Market Streets, and "The People's Market," On Dubuque Street.

At any of these Markets the best of all kinds of Meat, Vegetables, etc., can be obtained at reasonable rates.

John Remick.

Dealers in

Staple and Fancy Groceries.

Dubuque St., opposite Press Office, all kinds of Produce.

Iowa City, Oct. 1st, 1868.

Fancy House.

Iowa City, Iowa.

Chas. Pinney, Prop'r.

The attention of strangers is invited.
The University Reporter
Iowa City, Iowa
October 1, 1869

BEACH & ALLIN.

Clay Street, opposite University Square.

DEALERS IN

BOOKS.

STATIONERY.

NOTIONS.

ALBUMS, PORT FOLIOS, PICTURES
and FRAMES, BLANK BOOKS, PAPER
INK, PENS, PENCILS, WALL
PAPER, MAGAZINES,
NEWSPAPERS, BIBLIES,
MUSIC BOOKS, POCKET BOOKS,
POCKET KNIVES, WRITING DESKS,
DECORATIVE TOILET BOXES,
BRUSHES, COMBS, MATHETMATI
INSTS, BASE BALLS, WINDOW
SHADES, CORDS, and TASS.
SILKS, RUBBER GOODS,
STATES, WRAPPING
PAPER, etc.

THE UNIVERSITY REPORTER
October 1, 1869

College St., - - Iowa City.

Mrs. M. Ellis, Prop'r.

Best of Binding - Advised.

Cigars Moderate.

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DRESS and CLOAK MAKING.

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Call and see her.

IOWA CITY.

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a considerable number of and Dealers in

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AND LEATHER.

Corner of Clinton and Washington Sts.,

IOWA CITY, IOWA.

Keep on hand a large and well selected stock of the best quality of horse, mule and

Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Rubbers.

We make to measure.

FINE FRENCH CALF BOOTS,

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