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"SUCCESS CROWNS EFFORT."

NOVEMBER, 1868.

NOVEMBER.

BY THOMAS HOOD.

No sun—no moon!
No morn—no noon
No dawn—no dusk—no proper time of day—
No sky—no earthly view—
No distance looking blue—
No road—no street—no "t'other side the way"—
No end to any row—
No indication where the crescents go—
No top to any steeple—
No recognitions of familiar people—
No courtesies for showing 'em—
No knowing 'em
No travelling at all—no locomotion,
No inkling of the way—no motion—
"No go"—by land or ocean—
No mail—no post
No news from any foreign coast—
No park—no ring—no afternoon gentility—
No company—no nobility—
No warmth, no cheerfulness, no beautiful ease,
No comfortable feel in any member
No shade, no shine, no butterflies, no bees,
No fruits, no flowers, no leaves, no birds,
November.

THE STUDY OF LANGUAGES AS A MEANS OF INTELLECTUAL CULTURE.

Among all the attributes with which the mind of man is endowed, two stand forth preeminently, the gift of intellect and the power of language. One a receptacle of thought, the other a medium by which it is conveyed.

It is the power of language that distinguishes the man, that gives him scope and character. Reason, itself, is largely indebted to the existence and use of language for its high degree of cultivation. 'Tis the mirror in which our inner powers are reflected; 'tis the medium which with telegraphic ease and rapidity conveys the profoundest thought, the boldest imaginings, the nicest distinctions and finest touches of sentiment.— We might add what Wm. Russell has so beautifully expressed: 'Tis the channel in which the ceaseless stream of mental action flows onward to its great results.

As the main design of intellectual education is the invigoration of the intellectual powers, the attainment of skill in their use, the generation of habits of mental action, and not the accumulation of mere facts which others have expounded; not the loading of the memory with a mass of positive knowledge and detached ideas, while the mind itself is left unawakened, unexercised and consequently unconscious of its own strength. So the study of language is beneficial, not merely as an introduction to the knowledge of words, but as affording a noble arena for mental exercise, an appropriate gymnasium where the intellect may be trained, expanded and invigorated.

Knowing as we do the eagerness with which the youthful mind reaches forth after new ideas, we would judge that, the most perfect system of culture which furnishes the best means of development. Though we would not claim that the study

of languages is the only effective means of accomplishing this object, yet it can be safely said that this is one of the best modes of intellectual culture which we possess. This can be seen by the acquaintance which it furnishes with the powers and faculties of the human mind. The analysis and study of languages is the analysis and study of the production and workmanship of the mind itself, designed solely to portray its own conceptions and emotions.

Every language, in every stage of its cultivation, not only indicates the intelligence and design of the workman but also the connected and glowing conceptions of the mind as the object of representation. Every part of speech, noun or particle, has its origin in a corresponding mental conception. The whole production of mind, perpetuated by language, is in its entirety, a counterpart of the discriminating views, the nice judgments, the glowing sentiments or the kindling emotions of the mind that gave them birth; and a knowledge of the mental powers and faculties is highly essential to their proper use and development.

If a knowledge of the English language alone is sufficient to answer all the domains of thought, if it affords no check to the spirit of inquiry, which it is the very design of education to excite, if it comprises all necessary knowledge, if it gives a sufficient channel for the expression of thought, then we may feel justified in abolishing the study of ancient languages.

Again the study of languages may be urged as a means of securing a seasonable, systematical and simultaneous exercise of all the intellectual faculties; seasonable, because adapted to every age, sex or condition; symmetrical, because it secures for the faculties a proportional degree of action and prevents morbid development; simultaneous, because all the powers are brought into exercise conjointly; no power is left dormant; it is a drawing forth, improving and enlarging the capabilities of all.

Translation is one of the most efficient instruments of culture and discipline and in order to obtain the exact views and sentiments of an author, it is essential to have a well defined conception of the thoughts to be transferred, and an adequate familiarity, with our own language as a medium of communication.

The first thing, then, is to compass the meaning of the author; second, when that meaning is ascertained, to clothe it in a garb corresponding to his style, using judgment and discretion in the choice of terms. In regard to the advantages which the exercise affords to the development and training of the mental faculties, it may be remarked, that the mind by well directed efforts becomes habituated to embrace the multitudinous parts of a work, to see their connections, to judge of their relative claims to position, standing and influence, to collect and systematize the whole. Among the advantages of translating may be specified the fixedness of at-

tion that the accomplishment of the object demands. Yet with the limited degree of classical study prescribed for our colleges no great amount of discipline can be obtained; it is but an introductory to study, only the beginning of a life-labor.

Classical culture has spread a subtle but powerful influence throughout the mass of European and American society. An influence which may not be everywhere comprehended, but which, nevertheless, is there, giving a peculiar tone and character to the mental condition, to all the habits of thought and feeling.

It is quite important that there be classical scholars. Some must keep the original fountain pure and open. The influence of such a class of learned men in a community is most happy: it is their mission and their effort to raise the tone of thought, to exert a refining and humanizing influence, to cherish the spirit of civilization and preserve society from the dangers of materialism.

The study of classic history and classic models gives a decided tone and character to the taste. And true taste secures genuine beauty of effect in any pursuit; it refuses to inhale the flavor of artificial perfume because it prefers the aroma of nature. It loves the truly beautiful, and builds a fabric of noble thought, like that structure which

"Rose like an exhalation from the sound
Of dulcet symphonies and voices sweet,
Built like a temple, where pilasters round
Were set, and Doric pillars overlaid
With golden architrave, nor did there want
Cornice of frieze with bossy sculpture graven,
The roof was fretted gold."

ARME.

ASPECTS OF EUROPE.

BY PROF. C. A. EGGERT.

II.

Uneducated Europeans have often very singular notions concerning America. They hear of American Grizzlies, of Indians, Brazilians, Mexicans and Yankees; they read in books designed for the common people, wonderful stories of American slaves, half-breeds and mulattoes; descriptions of American forests and prairies, of American earthquakes and tornadoes, of American Boa-constrictors and American Polar Bears; of large American cities like New York and Rio Janeiro, and of American countries like Brazil, United States, Canada and Labrador,—and all this mass of information is so strangely mixed in their imagination that it is not easy to make them understand what difference there is between an American of Rio Janeiro and one of New York city, between a Patagonian and a citizen of Massachusetts.

We believe that for a large number of Americans the same difficulty exists with regard to Europe, that is found to exist for Europeans in regard to America. It is not easy to get distinct conceptions and ideas of things and men, and their relations to each other, that are necessarily widely different from those with which we are familiar, and which constitute, as it were, the element wherein we live and have our being.

Europe is the smallest of the so-called olden continents, yet in proportion to its size, the most densely populated one. Its physical conformation is eminently favorable to the full

growth and development of animal life, and this circumstance partially accounts for the fact that it has been for so long the seat of the most cultivated nations of the earth. Human progress is always in the ratio of density of population. Where people live in such close proximity to each other, mind acts more forcibly on mind, division of labor becomes possible, and, as a necessary consequence, the possibility of sustaining life is steadily increasing. In the Eastern Continent this truth,—which has been so beautifully illustrated by the eminent American author, Henry C. Carey, of Philadelphia,—is clearly apparent in the case of the Chinese and Ancient Hindoos; in Europe, among races of a naturally far higher order than those of Asia, it is easily recognized in the relative condition of the different nations inhabiting that continent.

When we look at a map of Europe, we find that the City of Naples, with its groves of oranges, magnificent laurels and magnolias, is situated in nearly the same latitude with Chicago, while London, Berlin and Copenhagen, cities teeming with life of the most varied and wonderful character, exist in a latitude, where, in America, civilized life is almost impossible. We may well stop and inquire, whence comes this difference? The answer to this question constitutes one of the most interesting chapters of Physical Geography, a science, to which, we regret to say, far too little attention is paid, even in our best institutions of learning. The great tidal wave of the Atlantic, which, coming from the East, strikes the Eastern shore of America, and sends the heated waters of the Gulf of Mexico North-eastward to the shores of England and Norway, is the principal cause of the comparatively mild climate of the Northern portion of Europe. Perhaps we ought to trace this cause still farther back, but were we to do so, we should only establish the fact, now, universally recognized by thinking men, that there exists an uninterrupted chain of cause and effect throughout the Universe, and that, whenever we examine a fact in a proper and scientific manner, we are always led to understand that it is a necessary link in that grand chain which binds together the past and the present, and which is forever lengthening out its ends into the mysterious future. Investigations of this kind will eventually prove to be a fact what is at present only a conjecture, namely, that there is only *one* science, and that the sciences, commonly so-called, are only single rays emanating from one grand central sun of truth.

Next to the waters of the Gulf-Stream, a great source of warmth in Europe, is the Desert Sahara, in Northern Africa. This famous desert, of the size of a continent, emits an extraordinary quantity of heat. The air on its surface is being constantly displaced by colder air from the North, and this, in its turn, is forced to yield its place, as soon as it has been thoroughly heated. In this way, an enormous volume of hot air is annually produced, and a great portion of it goes to Europe, where it sometimes appears in the form of a stifling and exceedingly hot wind, the Sirocco of the Italians, and known by various local names all along the shores of the Mediterranean. The influence of the Sahara air is felt more particularly in the Southern part of Europe, in Italy, Spain and the South of France; to some extent also in Greece and Turkey. The Mediterranean Sea, however, with its numerous

inlets, bays and dependencies, such as the Greek Archipelago, the Sea of Marmora, the Black Sea, &c., greatly modifies the heat thus engendered. The extraordinary evaporation of water, which constantly takes place on its surface, imparts that peculiar softness to the air, which is the delight of all those, who, coming from a less genial climate, visit Italy, and the islands of the Mediterranean.

THE MINSTREL'S CURSE.

TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN OF UHLAND.

BY W. C. P. CLASS OF '69.

In olden times a castle stood in peerless majesty;
Its lofty turrets shone afar o'er land and azure sea;
And fragrant gardens clustered 'round—a coronet of flowers,
Where cooling fountains flung their spray in rainbow tinted showers.

A haughty monarch sat within—a mighty king I trow;
He sat upon his tyrant throne with dark and scowling brow;
His very thoughts on horrors gloat; he frowns in furious mood;
And what he speaks is—scourges; and what he writes is—blood!

Once toward this ancient castle, two minstrels made their way;
The one with golden, yellow locks; the other's hair was gray.
The old man, with his harp in hand, an ambling palfrey rode;
While, by his side, in youthful pride, his blooming comrade strode.

And thus the aged minstrel spoke: "Be thou prepared, my son;
Our sweetest lays recall to mind, and sound thy fullest tone;
Strike notes of gladness and of woe; employ thy highest art;
And be it ours, this day, to touch the monarch's stony heart."

And now the minstrels stand within the palace, grand and wide;
The king is sitting on his throne, his spouse is by his side.
The king in fearful splendor dight, like the North-light's bloody gleam;
His beauteous queen so sweet and bright, like the full moon's tender beam.

The gray-beard minstrel strikes the strings,—with magic power strikes he,—
Till, through the columned hall, there rings the richest melody;
While, mingling with the harp-tones, like a far-off spirit choir;
His comrade's boyish voice is heard,—soft, gushing, heavenly clear.

They sing of springtime and of love,—of the blissful Age of Gold,
When Freedom, Truth and Holiness a happy land controlled.
They sing of all things sweet, that thrill the yearning human breast;
They sing of all things high, that fill man's heart with strange unrest.

The courtier throng, that fill the ring, forget to scoff and jeer;
The trusty warriors of the king, bow down in reverent fear;
The gentle queen, with heart dissolved in sadness and in joy,
Plucks from her breast a rose, and throws it downward to the boy.

"Ye've drawn my people's hearts away; entice ye now my queen?"
The monarch's brow grows black with rage; he shakes with passion keen,
He hurls his sword, which, flashing, pierced the fair haired singer's breast;

Whence now, instead of golden songs, the life-blood gushes fast!

Like autumn leaves before the blast, disperse the listening swarm;
The minstrel lad has breathed his last upon his master's arm;
His cloak the gray haired singer wraps about the lifeless clay;
Ere he binds him to his steed, and slowly moves away.

Yet ere, with solemn pace, he passed the gateway, arching wide,
The ancient minstrel seized his harp,—his treasure and his pride;
Against a marble column, its fragile shell he flung,
Then sternly cried, till, far and wide, the shuddering echoes rung:

"Woe! woe betide you, haughty halls! may tones of joy and glee,
Henceforth ne'er sound within your walls.—nor harp nor minstrelsy!
No! sighs alone, and stifled groans, and timid, servile tread,
Until—a crumbling heap of stones—your pomp and power have fled!

And you, ye fragrant gardens, blooming in the light of May,
To you I show this piteous sight, this pale, disfigured clay!
That, seeing, ye may wither; that your fountains may run dry;
And, in the days to come, your shades a desert waste may lie!

Woe! woe to thee, foul murderer! of minstrelsy, the bane!
In vain be all thy strivings for the bloody wreaths of fame!
Be thy very name forgotten! in black oblivion tossed,
And like a gurgling, dying moan, in empty air be lost!"

The minstrel's voice is silent; high Heaven has heard his prayer.
The haughty towers are lying low; the ruined halls are bare.
One lofty column stands, to tell of vanished pride and might;
E'en this, all shattered now and cleft, may tumble in a night.

Where once bloomed fragrant gardens, lies a barren desert land;
No tree spreads there its shade,—no spring bursts bubbling through the sand.
No song preserves the monarch's name, in brave, heroic verse;
Unhonored and forgotten! Such was the *Minstrel's Curse*.

SAYS the *Courant*: "A new method of scanning will be introduced into colleges this fall. It consists of scanning the Grecian bend with particular reference to the *feet*."

"WHAT ANSWER," by Miss Anna E. Dickenson is on our table; thanks to Beach & Allin. We hope to be able to give it a short review in our next.

MR. BEECHER has commenced the twenty-first year of his ministry. His house has been beautifully adorned and fitted up. His pulpit furniture, made from wood brought from the Mount of Olives, is said to be very attractive.

LONGFELLOW will spend the winter back and forth between Florence and Rome.

A TEETOTLER, curious in statistics, once made a calculation that the volume of strong drinks consumed in England in a single year would fill a ditch seven miles long, twelve feet wide, and nine feet deep.

THE Freshman who received a perfumed anchor needle case from his Dulcinea, begs to return thanks.

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IOWA CITY, IOWA, - NOVEMBER, 1868.

NEWS PAPERS.

The pen is mightier than the sword has been echoed and re-echoed till even childhood's lips have caught the words, but their full import seems to have reached the minds of few. The sword in the hands of an unprincipled man is a fearful thing. This may smite the body but the pen wielded by a villain will blast the mind. The sword can reach but few when compared to the numbers the pen may reach in this day of widely circulated newspapers.

We boast our number of dailies, weeklies ect. yet it would be better if many of these were used as candle-lighters rather than read in families. The sentiment uttered in some of them would tend to make them burn briskly.

Such mental food as is furnished to millions of our people by the press should never be read; yet many thousands rely upon their newspaper literature alone for mental nourishment and this in a large degree is degrading where it should be soul-enlarging.

Think of the appeals to malice, the second-rate stories and the vulgarisms found in one of these second class papers and then try to realize what fifty of these papers per year will do especially when read by young boys and girls upon whom they make a vivid and lasting impression. You and I have risen from the reading of some book which we know has strengthened and enlarged us, we feel that it has done an ennobling work. Such should be the literature which enters so many homes, and moulds in a great degree thousands of characters.

Let us seek earnestly for a lever by which to uplift the press into a broader and purer atmosphere.

THE LAW DEPARTMENT IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY.

This Department was recently formed by consolidating the Iowa Law School of Des Moines, with the Law Department of the University. The Faculty is composed of Prof. W. G. Hammond, Principal of the Law Department; Hon. G. G. Wright, Associate Justice of Supreme Court of Iowa; Hon. C. C. Cole, Associate Justice of Supreme Court of Iowa.

No abler men could be found in the West for this work.—With their scholastic abilities they combine experience, and bring both to bear on the students under their charge. The system of instruction is different, and, in some respects better, than that of the celebrated Law Schools of Ann Arbor, Cincinnati or Albany. In those schools the instruction is by lectures almost exclusively, the student being left to pursue his own course of reading or none at all. Here a course of study is laid down,—being the ground-work for a legal education. The student is required to read to his utmost capacity, and pass a close catechetical examination each day on his reading.

In these recitations, difficult questions are raised, discussed and settled, the wants of every student are met, and rapid, permanent progress is made.

Once a week the class review their work by reading synoptical reviews of all gone over. These reviews are prepared by

the students, each one being assigned to a particular part of the work.

Besides the valuable lectures that the students receive every day during the course of the recitations, the course will be enlivened and enriched by many prepared *written* lectures from time to time. These will touch on the great practical questions of the profession; its magnitude and dignity, the importance of bringing to it pure hearts and clean hands, as well as all the powers and energies of the human intellect.

Practical instruction in the routine and machinery of actual practice will be given in the moot courts, which will be managed by some one of the Faculty.

The superior Faculty, and the excellent system cannot fail of high and worthy results. A literary society has been formed by the class, "The Wright Society."

"NEW ENGLAND TRAGEDIES."

This is the title of a new work by Longfellow. The first Tragedy, John Endicott, is a faithful and lively representation of the persecutions of the Quakers by the early Puritans.

This peculiar people, their style of conversation, their unbending conscientiousness and many of their tenets of faith are most beautifully set forth in the play.

Their doctrine of oaths is thus pointedly expressed by the maiden, Edith, when commanded by the court to swear:

"You offer me this Book
To swear on; and it saith, 'Swear not at all
Neither by heaven, because it is God's Throne,
Nor by the earth, because it is His footstool!
I dare not swear."

She puts another doctrine thus:

"Yea, I believe
The Inner Light and not the Written Word
To be the rule of life."

There is here and there a bit of humor, just enough to give the mind a little rest from contemplating the solemn, sometimes awful scenes which form the greater part of the play

The sea captain, Kempthorn, who brought the Quakers to Boston says, while within the stocks, to the captain of another vessel:

"In this town,
They put sea captains into stocks for swearing
And Quakers for not swearing, so look out."

The element of love making is introduced but sparingly, and is so natural, so frank and so pure that it tends to elevate and purify us.

In the second tragedy, Giles Corey of the Salem Farms, is represented the dealings of the Puritans with those whom superstition called witches. The reader is placed in the midst of the scenes, partakes of the excitement of the times, and involuntarily passes judgement on the doings of the courts.

Successively his blood runs cold at what he reads and his eyes are filled with tears of pity. He profoundly admires the nobility of manhood, he loves the constancy of womanhood and he detests the superstitions by which judgment is made unjust and conviction settled upon the innocent.

In both these tragedies, the reader, besides enjoying the finest kind of literature, has the advantage of coming in contact with things as they actually were, and of witnessing events as they actually occurred. Would that all our literature were

prompted by a heart as pure, controlled by motives as high and tastes as cultured as those of Longfellow. For sale at Beach & Allin's.

ELOCUTION.

There seems to be a growing demand in our Institution for a good teacher of Elocution. We mean a professional teacher.

We have from time to time during the past two years had distinguished Elocutionists with us for a brief season but their stay was decidedly too short to secure very great results. "We would be pleased to have a regularly endowed Professor of this branch in this Institution," we hear remarked by young men almost every day.

There is, however, no prospect at present of this desire being gratified, we hope some good Elocutionist may find it convenient to come this way, as we are positive large classes desiring instruction could be formed.

"METEORIC SHOWERS" OF NOVEMBER.

BY PROF. N. E. LEONARD.

The interest awakened by the "Star Shower" of Nov. 14, 1867, has led to many inquiries from various sources—as to whether we may expect a recurrence of the phenomena this year.

It is the object of this article to give, as nearly as we can, an answer to those inquiries.

At present the November Meteors are known to belong to a sort of *cosmical cloud* or *stream* which revolves around the sun in an orbit so entirely coincident with the path of Tempels Comet, that there is every reason to believe that they (the meteors and the comet) have the same orbit, the same origin, and (except with reference to their magnitude), the same Constitution.

I will not here, enter into a discussion of the question, whether the shower arises from a gradual disintegration of the comet, or whether the latter has always existed simply as one large meteor situated in an immense cloud of smaller meteors, in short we shall not inquire whether the comet is the father or the brother of the meteors.

The orbit in which these bodies move is a very long narrow, ellipse, having its perihelion point about one million of miles inside of the orbit of the earth, and its aphelion situated away beyond the orbit of Uranns.

The time of revolution in this orbit is about 34 years.

The shape of the cloud is that of a *very long slender crescent*—the curvature of the crescent being the same as that of the path in which it moves, and its length so great that, although moving with a velocity of 25 to 30 miles per second, it requires several years for the cloud to pass the earth; the breadth of the cloud, in the direction in which we cross it, is estimated below—from the time that it takes the earth to pass through it.

The *distribution* of the meteors in this cloud is such that they are much closer together, along what we may call the central line of the crescent, and along this line they are condensed toward the middle point, so that the cloud near the center of the crescent not only has a greater than the average breadth, but also a larger proportion of meteors.

The situation of the comet is a little in *advance* of this point of greatest condensation.

It is probable that the outer boundaries of the crescent are very rare as to density and perhaps irregular as to form.

It is *certain* that the length of the crescent must increase from age to age. It is possible that its breadth, in the direction in which it is crossed by the earth, may be diminishing.

The inclination of the orbit of the meteoric stream to that of the earth is about 17° , and its node or place of crossing the earth's orbit is that which was occupied by the earth on the morning of Nov. 14th, 1867; the central line of the crescent crossing at the period occupied by the earth at $3\frac{1}{2}$ o'clock A. M., Iowa City time, on that day.

The duration of the main part of the shower last year was from 1 to 5 A. M. or about 4 hours. During this time the earth's orbital motion was 272,000 miles. This would give 80,000 miles for the breadth of the stream where we crossed it.

It should be borne in mind that this is not the total breadth of the stream, but only of that where the condensation is considerable. On the evening of Nov. 14th, 1867, at $7\frac{1}{2}$ o'clock, 16 hours after we passed the central line, several meteors were seen that undoubtedly belonged to this stream. The outer boundaries, then, of the stream on the east side are 320,000 miles from the central line or main channel. If the western boundary is as far to the west of the main channel, we have a total breadth of 640,000 miles, a space that it would require 32 hours for the earth to traverse. The fact that no considerable number of meteors was seen before midnight on the occasion of the shower of 1867, does not prove that there was no such breadth of the stream on the west side of the central line, for as every one who has examined the subject knows, it is during *the morning hours when we are*, as the soldier would say, *at the front*, or as the sailor would say *at the bow* of our aerial ship, that we will be likely to see the meteors that may come into collision with us.

During the evening we are, as respects its orbital motion, *in the rear* of the earth; the contact of the meteor with our atmosphere then, takes place, for the most part, in front, or on the side opposite to us.

One thing more remains to be said before replying directly to the question of the probability of a meteoric shower on the morning of Nov. 14th, 1868.

The *Meteoric Stream changes its place of crossing* by moving *towards the east* at the rate of not far from 48,000 miles per annum.

The period of the earth's revolution is $365\frac{1}{4}$ days nearly.—This being leap year, the hour of $3\frac{1}{2}$, Iowa City time, on the morning of Nov. 14th, 1868, will be just 366 days from the time of our crossing the central line of the shower in 1867.—We shall then have passed the middle of the stream some 18 hours previous, or at $9\frac{1}{2}$ A. M. on the 13th of November. At this time, ($9\frac{1}{2}$ o'clock Nov. 13th), the light of the sun will prevent us from witnessing the shower. In the Longitude of the Sandwich Islands this instant of time will be about $3\frac{1}{2}$ o'clock A. M. There is, then a probability of a "Star Shower" in November 1868; less splendid, indeed,

than those of 1866 and 1867, but after all one well worth seeing—and which will be visible to the inhabitants of the Sandwich Islands.

As respects our own prospects, we shall be within 60,000 miles of the central line of the stream at sunrise on the morning of Nov. 13th; and if the breadth of the stream to the west of this line is anything like that given by our calculation above, we ought to see an unusual number of meteors during the morning hours of Nov. 13th, and perhaps also during the evening of that day.

There can be but little doubt that the stream where we shall cross it this year has a less breadth and density than where we crossed last year. We may remark farther, that there is nothing to show that this meteoric cloud is perfectly continuous from beginning to end, or that there is but one central region around which there is an unusual condensation. While therefore we may reasonably expect to witness the flight of a considerable number of meteors on the morning of Nov. 13th, we can form no estimate of the exact hour when they will appear, nor of their numbers. Future ages, enriched by the observations of the present, may be able to calculate more precisely the time and magnitude of those displays.

For the University Reporter.

A WORD ABOUT LAW AND LAWYERS.

Justinian says, to be honest, hurt no one, and do good to all, are the three great moral principles, that form the foundation of law. Those principles are as true and eternal as the foundations of earth.

The life of a lawyer is in strict conformity with sterling integrity and the conduct of a christian gentleman. His character is his capital. No pledge is required of him by the public. If his honor and integrity is once violated he is bankrupt.

Lord Coke said, he never knew a man of loose and lawless habits to attain to excellence in the profession. Many suppose that the law is a great net, in which to catch the unwary and unsuspecting, and lawyers hunters to drive the game into the toils. Those of the profession, who make use of cunning and craft to succeed, instead of developing and making use of the great moral truths of law, have missed the noble calling and sunk into the dregs of society. The public should not condemn the profession on account of the demagogues, tricksters and hangers on of courts. If gold was not valuable, it would not be counterfeited. Law when honorably conducted is the most noble and elevating of the sciences—but if it is made subservient to vile purposes, then it can be made the lowest.

If the lawyer in his intercourse, his arguments, his contests at the bar, treats others with courtesy and kindness, it will be reciprocated and his practice pass smoothly on; but if he assumes the character of a hyena, he will soon find that he is in a menagerie of lions and tigers ready and willing to give him battle.

To succeed, he must have a knowledge of the world, knowledge of books alone will not suffice, he must know men and be conversant with every shade and trace of character.

The successful lawyer may expect to have warm friends and bitter enemies, to receive particular admiration and special antipathy, and extravagant laudation and excellent abuse.

Every citizen should understand the laws of his government and preeminently so in our country, over that of any other: for here, every citizen is supposed to take part in the administration of law. Cicero in speaking of the Roman youths, says: "they becoming more conversant with the tables of law become more noble and manly in their bearing, and better citizens." If the foundation and principles of law, were fully inculcated in society, the most happy results would be the consequence. B.

CORNELL COLLEGE, located at Mount Vernon, Linn County, was organized in 1857, Rev. R. W. Keeler, A. M. was the first President.

He resigned at the end of two years and was succeeded by Rev. S. M. Fellows, A. M. who continued until his death, June, 1863. Rev. Wm. F. King followed and still presides. The strength and reputation which the College has gained in so few years, is only equaled by the thorough scholarship of its graduates and the studious habits and sound moral principles impressed upon the students. Both sexes take the same course of study and graduate with the same honors.

During the war the halls were almost cleared of gentlemen; but at its close many of them returned—some maimed or halt, bearing in their bodies the witness of their conflict with the powers of evil and on their faces and in their voices evidence that they had come off conquerors. But some came not—their names are enrolled with "our country's dead." Maimed soldiers and soldiers' orphans here receive tuition free, and in case of indigency are helped to pay their board. Since the war the aggregate attendance has been between four and five hundred.

The average, however, is increasing and the College classes are increasing faster than the Preparatory.

The present senior class numbers *nineteen*.

The following are the societies connected with the College, Amphictyon, Adelpian, Phi Kappa Psi, and Philomathean. The former are all of gentlemen, the last of ladies. The society halls are commodious, well finished and furnished, and have been pronounced by visitors the finest of the kind in the West.

The almost unparalleled success of Cornell College is chiefly owing to having a Faculty, ripe in scholarship, and enthusiastically devoted to their calling. Their names and departments are as follows:

Rev. W. F. King A. M. President and Professor of Moral and Intellectual Philosophy. Rev. S. M. Manley A. M. Professor of Greek and Latin. Alonzo Collin A. M. Professor of Natural Sciences. Edward Merrick A. M. Professor of Mathematics. Miss. H. J. Cooke A. M. Preceptress and Teacher of Modern Languages. Miss. Mary E. Ely A. B. Teacher of Higher English. E. B. Soper A. B. Tutor. Miss Emma Weigley Teacher of Music. J. S. Hayes Teacher of Book-keeping and Penmanship. Gil.

ANNA DICKINSON is twenty-six years old.

BASE BALL.

We are not an admirer of the national game. We don't understand it and we don't want to. We regard all devotees to this so-called amusement as partly, or more insane. We are entirely opposed to the game on all possible grounds, morally, mentally, physically, religiously, and most of all pecuniarily. We not only despise base ball matches but also fairly detest it in all its horrid forms. Base-ball caps, shoes, suppers, and especially base ball subscriptions are in our opinion abominable nuisances.

The greatest agony which we can possibly imagine would be, to be compelled to read from beginning to end, an account of one of these finger destroying base ball matches. This style of reading is having, moreover, a demoralizing effect on Young America in drawing him away from the highly instructive literary productions of the *Ledger* to the less moral ball news of the *Clipper*. As to the amount of amusement to be obtained by this means it is just about what can be extracted from a certain number of sand bags, basswood clubs, and cannon-balls, by educated and enlightened men under other circumstances.

On the question of the bodily damage we would suggest that the immense increase of accident insurance companies is probably due to no other cause; and if the mania does not presently cease, the country will soon be without able bodied men.— In fact we are led by the sad story of a reformed base baller to give the world this protest against its continuance. He informed us that although when he began his career as a "player" he was physically sound, he is now the possessor of a blind eye, a broken nasal organ, a deficit of three molars and five incisors, a broken leg, eight crooked fingers, not including thumbs, and other personal injuries *ad infinitum*.

With such a living example of bodily wreck before us we have penned this short article in the hope that a reform might be generated by its perusal on the part of some base ball victim. Are we to realize our expectation or is the "coming man" to follow the footsteps of his mangled predecessor?—*Yale Courant*.

It is reported that the workmen across the river were compelled to chain the quarry, to prevent the Laboratory class carrying it away for specimens.

PROF. T. S. PARVIN last week presented the Irving Institute with two fine steel engravings, "Irving and his Literary Friends," and "Shakspeare and his Friends."

THANKS of the Franklin Scientific Institute are due Mr. Crowley and the workmen at the quarry across the river, for their kindness and the assistance they have rendered the Society in procuring mineralogical specimens.

PROF. T. S. PARVIN as President of the University Mock Congress, delivered his annual message to that body on the evening of Oct. 17.

A DOWN EAST editor has got such a cold in his head, that the water freezes on his face when he undertakes to wash it.

W. B. SMITH, brother of the Mormon Jo. Smith, is delivering a course of lectures in Waverly, Iowa,

MARRIAGES.

THE following marriage notices of four former students of the University, we clip from the *State Press*:

On the evening of Tuesday Oct. 21 at the residence of the bride's parents, in Iowa City by Rev. S. M. Osmond, MR. N. HUGH ANGIER and Miss HANNA HOLT. No cards.

Two more souls thinking only one thought, two more hearts unitedly making time in unison as together their possessors go along life's pathway. The fervent South clasps in strongest tie the coy North to chime of wedding bells.

On Wednesday, Oct. 14th, at the residence of Geo. S. Hampton, Esq., by the Rev. A. H. Guild, MR. S. G. ROGERS, of Harrison Co., and Miss IDA CATLETT, of Iowa City.

Here go two more of our old classmates whom cupid has been using for targets. This comes of being susceptible and good looking. The friends of the young couple join us in sending hosts of well wishes to them at their home on the Slope.

WE are informed that our friend Thomas Wright, a former student of the University, now practicing law in Des Moines, has committed matrimony of late. We are unable to learn any of the particulars, but shall, at all times, when such calamities befall "old students," be glad to inform their friends of the facts in the case through the columns of THE REPORTER.

DIED, at Warsaw, Ills. Aug. 21st, 1868, LEMUEL B. GROVER, from the effects of injuries received 28 hours before, by being crushed beneath the wheels of a wagon, from the fore part of which he had fallen.

MR. GROVER had been present at the University only during the Spring term of last year but purposed returning to join the Junior class of the present year. His age was eighteen years and eight months. His intellectual capacities excellent, giving promise indeed of more than ordinary brilliancy. This is known no less from the unusual success he gained in prosecuting his studies *alone*, than from the *rapidity* and correctness which he could receive and communicate ideas in the *class room*. He excelled in the *classics*, pursuing them with an avidity and delight truly surprising.

The announcement of his sudden death is received by his former teachers and classmates with feelings of deep sorrow and astonishment.

Why should one so young and promising be thus abruptly snatched from earth? "But who art thou that repliest against God?"

UNCLE FRANK, in a Sunday School paper tells the following of a Congressman:

In translating *Poeta et nascitur non fit*, he rendered it as follows: Nasty poets are not fit to live. Properly translated it reads, Poets are born, not made.

A STUDENT of last year (of course he is not here now) who was in the habit of "putting on airs" was one day passing down street, when a gentleman approaching him, accosted him as follows:

"Sir, what will you take for that building across the street," pointing at the Clinton House.

"Take for it," cried our friend in astonishment, "It don't belong to me."

"Beg your pardon, then," said the first, "I thought from your appearance you owned this city."

IOWA CITY, IOWA, - - - NOVEMBER, 1868.

MANAGING EDITORS: **E. BRANSON COWGILL.** **JOHN A. PICKLER.**
 ASSOCIATE EDITORS: **A. LOUGHRIDGE.** **Miss PRISCILLA MILLIKEN.**
Miss NANNIE ANDERSON. **SMITH HANNA.**

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Communications are requested from our friends on matters of interest.

All articles of a political, partisan or anonymous nature are rejected.

Address, UNIVERSITY REPORTER, Box 279, Iowa City.

SLIGHT MISUNDERSTANDING

Scene. Dr. Black's room, University Building, Saturday afternoon. All quiet without. Enter, with no announcement, two rustic youths, No. 1, with new suit, in advance and presses hurriedly up to the Doctor, No. 2, not so carefully fixed up and more deliberate, halts half way between the door and the Doctor.

THE DOCTOR.—Good afternoon, young gentlemen. Have a seat?

No. 1.—(Agitated, making a good Grecian bend toward the Doctor, right hand laid up in the left and hat on.) Is this the place to get my papers?

THE DOCTOR.—(Thinking only of an increased number of students. Very glad to see the young men). You want to enter the University, do you.

No. 1.—I—I—I want my papers?

THE DOCTOR.—I do not understand; you want me to tell you what to do to get your name on the roll. Is that it?

No. 1.—(Becoming very anxious, and with a blank look.) Ye—yes, I dont know where to get my papers.

THE DOCTOR.—(Sympathizing with the young man and very ready to serve.) I'll tell you. Just go down to Mr. Clark's office—you know Mr. Ezekiel Clark? Well, go to him and he'll tell you what to pay. You'll pay it. It's five dollars.—Then come ———

No. 1.—(Thoroughly roused, Grecian bend gone, mouth extended and eyes fully open at the mention of five dollars, without "the papers." Convinced that the Doctor means to make him a student, whether he will or no.) I—I—I want—I want—I say I want—!

No. 2.—(Breaking in and advancing hurriedly toward the Doctor as he does so) He, here, wants to git married, he's gittin what you call a license.

THE DOCTOR.—(Things made plain, very sorry to lose a student though still polite.) I'm sorry, gentlemen, very sorry, but you need not tell the lady that I am; however you've missed the house. We don't allow people to get married here unless they first teach—are you a teacher? No! Well you want the Court House. Come along and I'll show it to you. There it is. (And the Doctor bows the young gents away, with his finger pointing to the venerable pile on the summit. All parties greatly relieved.)

PROF. N. R. LEONARD,

Was born near Columbus, Ohio, Nov. 1832, and removed to Burlington, Iowa, in 1844. He received his education at Yellow Springs College. The advantages of this institution were not great, but what was deficient in instruction Prof. Leonard made up in ability and persistent study. In Mathematics and Natural Science he was particularly proficient, so that before graduation he was chosen to teach these branches in his *Alma Mater*. This delayed his graduation until 1857. During that time he obtained a leave of one year's absence, and went to Harvard University, to attend lectures on Higher Mathematics and Astronomy.

In the following year, returning to Yellow Springs College, he graduated, receiving the degree of A. B.

In 1860 he was selected Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy in the State University. Accepting this position, he entered upon its duties in September.

He is now the only remaining Professor that was a member of the Faculty as chosen in 1860.

In June, 1865, he was chosen Vice-President of the University.

In the course of that year Pres't Spencer left and Prof. Leonard became the acting President.

From the time of Pres't Spencer's departure until the beginning of this Fall term, Prof. Leonard, in addition to the labor pertaining to his own department, has discharged the duties of President.

By his unremitting labors he has won for himself an inestimable reputation as a faithful and efficient teacher. In his own department he is almost unparalleled. In the language of one of his students, "He has guided many a mariner who was drifting on the shoals of uncertainty out upon the smooth sailing ocean of mathematical truth."

In each student he manifests an earnest interest and on account of his genial and cheery nature is universally beloved by them.

In all his works Prof. Leonard has made the welfare of our University his highest aim. How much he has accomplished let the future tell.

Rev. N. L. Rice, D. D., has been elected President of Westminster College, Fulton, Mass.

A party of students of Dartmouth College broke into the college chapel and destroyed the organ, in revenge for the expulsion of one of their classmates.

Shurtleff College, Ill., had 223 students last year. Of these 78 were students for the ministry, and 35 in the Theological Department. They came from 21 different States and 8 foreign countries.

The fact may not be generally known that there is a college in London with a full corps of fourteen Professors, duly incorporated by royal charter in 1853, "for the General Education of Ladies and for granting Certificates of Knowledge."—It is called the Queen's College. The patrons are Queen Victoria and the Princess of Wales.

By a close mathematical calculation it has been ascertained that a craft will start up Salt River on the 3d inst.

PERSONAL.—Mary A. Williams, of the class of '62, is teaching in the Ward Schools of Iowa City.

Nellie A. Moore, A. B., of the class of '65, and A. M. of the class of '68, has since graduating been engaged in teaching in the University, where she still continues, was married, Sept. 10th, 1868, to Prof. J. W. Rich, now of the Commercial College, of Iowa City, and a former Student of the University.

E. S. Chapin, a former Student of the University, is now a Cadet at the U. S. Military Academy at West Point.

D. H. Gunsolus a former Student of the University, was married during the last winter to Miss Emma Dugan of this City.

E. C. Haynes, of class '70, is a candidate for the office of Recorder in Appanoose county Iowa with a good prospect of election.

T. O. Walker, class of '68, was admitted to the bar Oct. 29, 1867, and is now acting in the capacity of Local for the *State Press*, Iowa City.

L. H. Jackson, student of the University, was admitted to the bar Oct. 23, 1867, and is now practicing with Fairall & Boal, Iowa City.

Hon. John P. Irish member of the Board of Trustees, State University, is a candidate for Congress on the Democratic ticket.

AFTER Fred. Douglass' lecture at Ann Arbor, the son of a United States Senator attending college there stepped upon the platform, advanced to Mr. Douglass, extending his hand, and remarked: "My name is —, I am the son of a United States Senator." "Are you?" said Mr. Douglass. "I have reason to believe that I am too."

ON the 16th of May, Gough completed his 25th year of lecturing, and during this time had spoken 5,820 times and travelled 450,000 miles to meet his engagements

ONE of the professors connected with a college in Western New York is said to be so busily engaged in writing theses for the students, to be read by them at their annual prize declamations and commencements, that he will not be able to take his usual summer vacation—*Exchange*.

OVER four hundred students have already been registered to enter the Cornell University which opens this fall.

JAMES BUCHANAN graduated at Dickinson, in the class of 1809.

MARY L. WADSWORTH, M. D., a graduate of Mount Holyoke Seminary and Pennsylvania Female Medical College at Philadelphia, has begun to practice in Springfield, Mass.

THE Rev. Henry Ward Beecher declines to make engagements to lecture during the coming season, as all his leisure time will be employed on his forthcoming *Life of Christ*.

A GERMAN philologist, at Jena, predicts that in five centuries English will be the universal language.

IF the word "cabled" is allowed, an exchange is of the opinion that we shall then have people "steamboated" to Albany, "carred" to Philadelphia, "schoonered to the oyster bed, and "slooped" through Plum Gut.

PRAYER MEETING NOTES.—Sept. 31st.—Evening rainy—Bro. Remley led, read a passage in the scriptures bearing on our influence upon each other, and remarked upon the peculiar sympathy which exists between us as students, mostly all away from the sweet influences of home and occupied in the same way, on this account, we especially feel the need of mutually bearing one another's burdens, and thus fulfilling the law of Christ. About 25 were present.

Oct. 6th.—Evening, rainy—Bro. Loughridge led, read a few verses from the 6th chapter of Mathew, subject, Gathering treasure and laying up in Heaven, and duty of seeking first the Kingdom of Heaven and its righteousness. He remarked that the reason an older christian enjoys more of love and presence of the Saviour than a younger, is because by long years of faithful service, he has accumulated a large fortune in the better land, where his heart is fixed, and more completely weaned from more perishable treasures. Another remarks: "I cannot conceive of one who seeks first, the Kingdom of Heaven and its righteousness as being any other than a most faithful and successful steward over the talents God has given, using them all for His glory. All of our earthly treasures whether material or mental may under certain circumstances be utterly useless to us, but we cannot conceive of any circumstance in which an abiding interest in Jesus will not cheer and comfort. It supported Paul and Silas in prison, the martyrs at the stake and will support us in all the vicissitudes of life if we have treasures in heaven."

Another says: "I am pleased with the perfect unity of christianity. There is nothing God may require of us, but is a duty, and yet no duty but a precious privilege, and brings His blessings, with its performance and strength for future labors." One of our new students says: "I am grateful for this blessed place of prayer." We would love to see all of our student friends come in and share this feast. We are not strangers but warm friends. Earnest prayer was offered for our school-mates who have not a personal interest in Jesus, for our teachers and dear ones at home. Closed by singing, "The consecrated cross I'll bear." Present, 35.

Oct. 13th.—A rainy evening, but the commotion of the elements without formed no barrier to the enjoyment of the presence of God within, earnest prayer characterized the occasion.

Oct. 20th.—Bro. Sheldon led, read 12th chapter of Romans. Meeting solemnized by announcement of death of Hattie E. Moon. She a faithful one has been called home leaving us the assurance that Jesus, who was the joy and comfort of her well spent life was her sufficient Friend in the hour of suffering and death. "They that trust in the Lord shall not be disappointed." Sang "My days are gliding swiftly by &c." when a brother said, "The first time I ever heard those words sung, they were sung by two students who went from the University into the army and are now sleeping beneath Southern soil. Surely our days are gliding *swiftly* by. Oh! let us improve them. B.

SOCIETY REPORTS.

FRANKLIN SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTE.—The Anniversary Meeting of this Society was held on Wednesday evening October 21st. The first exercise consisted of a review of the work of the Society, since its organization by the retiring President W. C. Preston. Mr. P's. summary was ably prepared and accurate showing that the first meetings held by the Students for the consideration of scientific subjects occurred during the College year of '66 and '67, but no permanent organization was effected until October 19th 1867, when the Franklin Scientific Institute was organized with twenty one charter members.

The objects of the Institute are tersely stated in the preamble to its constitution to be "the promotion of the cause of Science, and the advancement of its members in Scientific knowledge." To secure these objects the Institute has provided its self with what it considers the best scientific periodicals of this country, of England, and of Germany, together with some valuable ones published in France.

The exercises of the meetings of the Institute consist of Principal Papers prepared by the members on such Scientific

subjects as are claiming their special attention; of critical abstracts and reviews of the contents of the Society's Journals, and of Reports on Original Observations.

Mr. P's. Review showed that during the year many valuable papers and abstracts were read, and that the field of observation has been well occupied.

The members are zealously engaged in collecting specimens for their cabinets, and the Society is under special obligations to Lieut. J. E. Griffith, of the U. S. Lake Survey for a fine collection of the various and highly interesting kinds of copper ore found in the Lake Superior Region; also to C. C. Safford Esq., of Hamilton Ill, for a classified collection of the beautiful Geodes of that region.

The president elect Wm. Hoffman, then delivered a pointed and forcible Inaugural, in which he reminded the members that science, deals in facts, not rhetoric, in reason not speculation. He glanced at the field which lies open before the scientific student, at the great work to be done and at what others are doing; he spoke of the industrial importance of scientific knowledge of the grandeur of scientific truth of the mental discipline to be gained by studying the works of the Creator.

In speaking of the tendencies of the present age he showed that educators are fast learning to attach more importance to the study of the *works* of God, than to the *words* of men. All Europe is alive to the interests of science, Harvard and Yale have felt the importance of giving scientific studies a more prominent place and our magnificent West is awaking to an appreciation of the situation. The World is learning that not alone the *Greeks* and *Romans* but *Nature* is its proper teacher.

C. H. Preston, read a paper on the origin and progress of the German North Pole, Expedition taken mainly from recent numbers of Peterman's Geographische Mittheilungen. As this enterprise has elicited much interest in the Scientific world, it may be worth while to give the leading points of Mr. P's. paper.

The expedition was equipped and sent out in the early part of the present year by Dr. Peterman the great German Geographer.

It started May 24, from Bergen Norway, under the command of experienced navigators, and intended if possible to push its way by sea to the North Pole.

At latest advices it had reached lat. 75° 20' N. and was heading toward the pole.

The expedition is based on the hypothesis that the floating ice encountered in Arctic seas during the Summer months is but a belt of about two degrees in width detached by the continuous heat of the polar day, and brought down by currents, leaving an open sea behind.

If this belt can be passed he expects clear sailing to the pole. The reasons for this opinion are derived both from the testimony of whale fishers, and many of the early navigators and also from the absence of ice bergs.

Peterman believes Greenland to be a large island, with its north coast tending a little to the west of north extending to the vicinity of Behrings straight, thus leaving the Pole in an open sea.

By way of illustration &c., of the coast of East Greenland, which Peterman's expedition has taken as the base of its operations, Mr. P. gave a brief sketch of the three expeditions from which our knowledge of that coast is entirely obtained, viz the polar expeditions of Graah 1818, Scoresby, 1812, Sabine and Clavering 1823.

From these it appears that the climate of the East Greenland coast is much milder and its animal and vegetable products, of a much higher order than has popularly been supposed. They found the Aboriginal population increasing as they proceeded North, and believing all to the South of them to be ice.

The Danish expedition of the present year, and also the projected English and French expeditions were alluded to.

The practical results to be attained are a great advantage to fisheries and navigation together with new and important information concerning the shape of the Earth, and the op-

portunity of seeing the stars move round in horizontal parallel circles.

The study of Meteorology will be greatly benefited, and there is scarcely any branch of Science which will not reap some advantage from the success of the North Pole expedition.

After the other exercises were finished Prof. Hinrichs entertained the society with a series of experiments with the new Holtz Electrical Machine. This machine is one of the greatest inventions of the present age, it changes motion directly to electricity without the intervention of friction.

The light produced and other phenomena exhibited were the finest we ever witnessed.

E. B. COWGILL, Cor. Sec'y.

HALL OF IRVING INSTITUTE, }
Oct. 26, 1868. }

In this Society an unusual amount of business has been transacted, during the past month.

By request the Institute, acting as Senate of the Mock Congress, that body was dissolved Oct. 16.

A proposition to make the meetings of the Society secret, was debated some two hours and then almost unanimously rejected. Our doors still remain open to visitors, of whom there are not a few.

The question for discussion for Friday evening, the 30th inst., is, "Should our laws compel parents to educate their children?"

The members of the Society are rapidly increasing, several new members being elected each session.

The members of the Society have, during the last few days, added much to the appearance of their Hall, by decorating its walls with engravings. Most of these pictures have been procured by a direct tax on the members of the Society.— They have determined to make their Hall ornamental, as well as useful.

At a special meeting of the Institute to-day it was resolved, "That the thanks of this Society be returned to Prof. T. S. Parvin, for steel plate engravings of Irving and his Literary Friends, and Shakspeare and his Friends, received as a present from him.

Also it was resolved that a copy of the above resolution be sent to THE UNIVERSITY REPORTER for publication.

All the members of the faculty have promised us large photographs of themselves. These will constitute a fine group and one which will be highly prized by the Society.

The manner in which they have engaged in their work since the dissolution of the "Mock Congress," indicates that the Irvings intend to do their best this year.

A. B. LEMMON, Cor. Sec'y.

ZETHEGATHIAN HALL, }
Oct. 24th, 1867. }

The bill pertaining to the Met. System of weights and measures passed the Society, acting in the capacity of House, after receiving that attention its importance demands,

The discussion of two hours was characterized by earnestness and evidence of preparation on the part of the gents engaging in it, something the absence of which is not only painfully noticeable at times, but which proves a great barrier to the progress of those who would otherwise make rapid advances in this important branch of education.

An invitation was tendered the Irvings, acting as Senate, to meet us in our Hall, next Friday Eve., when Prof. Parvin delivered his annual message which characterized by its terseness was full of thoughtful suggestions on the topics of the day and evidenced its author not exclusively a scientific, but political master as well.

FRIDAY, Oct. 16, 1868.

The fore part of this evening was spent in considering and passing a bill declaring that the 5.20's should be paid in gold, when the Society adjourned *sine die*, and the glory of the U. M. C. departed, then Mr. Rogers in Society Session was called to the floor who, in a well timed speech, prompted by a long experience in the Society proposed some important additions and suggested some radical changes in the constitution the

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want of which has long been felt, this led to the appointment of a committee of three to discover where and suggest what changes should be made, to report at our next meeting, which was spent in considering such report and thoroughly revising the Constitution and By Laws, preparatory to the efficient performance of the years work, upon which, as a Society, we are about to enter.

WILL LITTLE, Cor. Sec'y.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY.—This institution was dedicated on Thursday of last week, at Ithaca. Over three hundred students are present, and have found rooms. In the address of the founder, Ezra Cornell, he said:

I fear that those who come expecting to find a finished institution will be disappointed. We did not invite you to such an entertainment, nor did we expect or desire to have a single thing finished. We expected only to commence an institution which in the future will mature to a great degree of usefulness; which will place at the disposal of the industrial classes such facilities for acquiring practical knowledge and high mental culture as the limited means of the humble can command. I trust that we have made the beginning of an institution which will prove highly beneficial to the poor young men and the poor young women of our country. This is one thing we have not finished; but more and more we hope to perfect until the young men of honest efforts and earnest labor, upon whom fortune has omitted to smile, shall be able to secure for themselves a thoroughly practical and useful education, thus making better the individual, the State, and society itself. It shall be our aim to make true Christian men, without dwarfing or paring them down to fit the narrow gauge of sect. Finally, I trust that we have laid the foundation of a University where every person can find instruction in any study.

Interesting addresses were delivered by President White, and Professor Agassiz, George William Curtis, and others.

STUDENT'S SOCIABLE.—On Saturday evening the 24th of October, occurred as we hope the beginning of a series of social gatherings of students. The spacious Chapel was properly arranged by a committee, and all we had to do was to enjoy each other's company. If we may speak from observation as well as from our own experience we pronounce it a perfect success. Many new and pleasant acquaintances were formed and there are yet many to be formed; many ideas were exchanged and a general flow of good feeling characterized the meeting.

At half past nine o'clock President Black, made a few congratulatory remarks, then led in "Praise God from whom all blessings flow," bade all good night, and the assembly departed with a high opinion of *student's sociables*.

THE unexpected demand for THE REPORTER since its issue renders it impossible to furnish to all new subscribers, the first number. But the date of such subscriptions commences with this issue, from which time we will be able to supply back numbers if desired.

OUR friends have been very liberal in contributing to our columns this month, and we are unable to publish this time "The Antiquity of Man." "The Lost Civilization," and many other good pieces.

Send in your communications, friends, we shall be able to publish them some time; they are perfectly safe on our hooks.

The Grecian Bend is very "backward" in its appearance in our City.

SPECIMENS.

The Franklin Scientific Institute wishes to begin a series of exchanges of specimens in Mineralogy, Geology, Botany, etc., with either scientific societies, or private individuals.

We have a splendid collection of beautiful Calcite crystals, recently discovered near Iowa City, some of them containing Iron Pyrites and Zinc Blende, also a good variety of other mineralogical specimens, as well as Geological and Botanical.

Send on your communications, friends, and we will try to deal fairly with you.

Address, Franklin Scientific Institute, Iowa City, Iowa.

THANKSGIVING DAY.—The President of the United States has set apart the 27th day of this month, as a day of Thanksgiving and Prayer.

It is the custom in our Institution to allow the students Thanksgiving and the following day in order that they may attend Thanksgiving service, and prepare a supper in the evening.

We suppose of course such will be the case this year.

At the proper time which will be announced by the Faculty, active working committees should be appointed, as upon the action of the Committees depends in a great degree the success of the undertaking.

Thus far this has been made a decided success in our College. Fine supper and a pleasant social meeting after. Of course it will be the same this year.

Every student is expected to be present and contribute to the interest of the occasion.

THE ANNIVERSARY of the day of prayer for the prosperity of Y. M. C. Associations in the United States and Canadas will be observed with appropriate services in the different churches of this city, sabbath morning, Nov. 9th. Union service under the auspices of the association of this city will be held at seven P. M. in the M. E. Church, all are invited, especially the young.

C. P. ROGERS, Pres.

J. C. GLEASON, Sec'y.

INJUN SUMMER.

BY A SMALL BOY.

Now its Injun summer. Its awful smoky in Injun summer. That's because the Injuns are trying their new tobacco. They smoke a heap in Injun summer, I saw an Injun once, he had a blanket on and a bunch of feathers on top of his head. He looked cross.

It don't rain much in Injun summer because the rain can't get through the smoke, sometimes it busts a hole through and then it rains awful hard. It rained a whole week once. Injuns gets wet sometimes when it rains, I should think they'd catch cold. The Injuns is all getting killed. But the Dutch smoke a great deal, and when the Injuns is all dead then it'll be Dutch Summer.

THE walks through the Campus have lately been improved with much gratification, we presume, to the *tender soles* of students.

WHO NAMED OUR COLLEGES?

We find that a large number of our colleges have received their names from some prominent men who have liberally endowed them. A great many bear the name of the town or state in which they are situated. We have looked up the following list of some of the most prominent colleges of our country.

Harvard College was named after John Harvard, who in 1638 left to the college £779 and a library of over 300 books.

Williams College was named after Colonel Ephriam Williams, a soldier of the old French war.

Dartmouth College was named after Lord Dartmouth, who subscribed a large amount, and was President of the first board of trustees.

Brown University received its name from Hon. Nicholas Brown, who was a graduate of the college, went into business, became very wealthy and endowed the college very largely.

Columbia College was called King's College till the close of the war for independence, when it received the name of Columbia.

Bowdoin College was named after Governor Bowdoin of Maine.

Yale College was named after Elihu Yale, who made very liberal donations to the college.

Colby University, formerly Waterville College, was named after Mr. Colby of Boston, who gave \$50,000 to the college in 1866.

Dickinson College received its name from Hon. John Dickinson. He made a very liberal donation to the college, and was President of the Board of Trustees for a number of years. *Yale Courant.*

WHERE TO LIVE.—All good men should live in Archangel; all angry men in Ireland.

All murders in Kildare; all circus-men in Somerset.

All brokers in Stockholm; all cold men in Chili.

All geometricians in Cuba; all fools in Folly Island.

All horticulturists in Botany Bay; all wags in the Bay of Fundy.

All perfumers in Muscat or Cologne; all brewers in Malta.

All gluttons in Turkey; all beggars in Hungary.

All laconic men in Laconia; all mourners in Siberia or Wales.

All confectioners in Candia; all children in the Crimea.

All oil-speculators in Greece; all gamblers in the Faro Isles.

All stumblers in Tripoli; all curious men in Pekin.

All shoemakers in Bootan; all soldiers in Armenia or Warsaw.

He that wholly applies himself to labor and exercise, and neglects meditation, loses his time: and he that only applies himself to meditation, and neglects labor and exercise, only wanders and loses himself. The first can never know anything exactly; his light will be always intermixed with doubts and obscurities: and the last will only pursue shadows; his knowledge will never be certain, it will never be solid. Labor, but slight not meditation: meditate, but slight not labor.

FACETIE.—A learned professor of a New England college was accustomed to demand of students an excuse whenever they were dilatory at their recitations. The excuse given, he invariably added: "Very well; but don't let it happen again." One morning a married student who happened to be behind time, was promptly interrogated as to the cause. Slightly embarrassed, he replied: "The truth is, sir, I had an addition to my family this morning, and it was not convenient to be here sooner." "Very well," replied the professor, in his quick nervous manner, "Very well; but *don't let it happen again.*"

The Western Female Seminary, at Oxford, Ohio, held its closing exercises on the 13th instant. This seminary confers a peculiar degree upon its graduates, viz: F. F. W. It means "Fit For Wives." We suggest "Fits For Husbands," as more appropriate.

A celebrated naval officer tells the following anecdote: On one of his cruises the sailors saw a comet, and were somewhat surprised and alarmed at its appearance. The hands met and appointed a committee to wait on the commander to ask his opinion of it. They approached him and said, "We want to inquire about that thing up there." "Now, before I answer you, first let me know what you think it is." "Well, your honor, we have talked it over, and think it is a star sprung a leak."

Two theological professors were crossing a lake together in the West Highlands, in company with a number of passengers, when a storm came on with terrible force. One of the passengers was heard to say, "The two ministers should begin to pray, or we'll a'be doomed." "Na, na," said the boatman, "the little ane can pray if he likes, but the big ane maun tak' an oar."

"How do you get on with your arithmetic?" asked a father of his little boy. "Oh, papa!" exclaimed the delighted youngster, "I've ciphered through addition, partition, subtraction, distraction, abomination, justification, hallucination, and amputation."

The "Wickedest Man" in Hamilton College has been discovered. He cuts chapel, gets warnings, fizzles daily, plays cards, and drinks poor whiskey. He was caught the other day chewing tobacco and singing "The Rocky Road to Dublin," on one of the tombstones in the college cemetery. He announces that there will be a hall prayer-meeting in his wood-room to-night.—*Hamilton Campus.*

A GERMAN savant has discovered that "this globe we live on is gradually shrinking, by the process of cooling, which has been going on since its creation. In the lapse of time the contraction will draw the continents below the water level except a very few high points, which will be the residence of such few human beings as may be able to get on them.—These human beings will be modified and transformed to suit the changed condition of things. But for the satisfaction of the present generation, it is stated that these changes cannot be effected in less than five hundred millions of centuries." We would like to know how he found that out.

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 J. W. RICH, }
 J. SHROCK, Principal Writing Academy.

IOWA CITY, October 1st, 1868.

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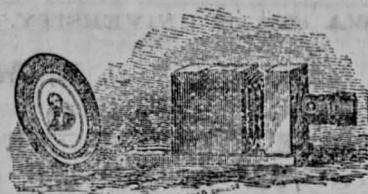
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CALENDAR FOR 1868-69.

Fall term commences Sept. 17th and closes Dec. 23d.
Vacation of two weeks, Dec. 23d—Jan. 7th, 1869.
Winter term commences Jan. 7th, closes March 31st.
Vacation of one week, March 31st—April 8th.
Spring term commences April 8th, closes June 30th.
Commencement June 30th, 1869.
Anniversaries of literary societies and alumni during Commencement week.**TERMS.**—An incidental fee of \$5 00 per term covers all charges. Four students from each county will be received without payment of incidental fee; two in Normal department, and two in regular College departments.
Tuition in Law Department, \$80 00 for the full course, \$20 00 per single term.

The constant aim and effort of those having the matter in charge is 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.

Students wishing to qualify themselves for the profession of teaching will find superior facilities in the Normal Department, while they enjoy the privilege of attending any other classes in the University which they are qualified to enter. The course of study in the Academic Department compares favorably with that of the best colleges in the land. Students therein may choose between the Classical and scientific courses, with equal prospect of benefit, according to tastes and aims. Special attention is given to the natural sciences, the appliances for their study it is believed being unequaled in the state.

The newly organized Law Department opens under the most favorable auspices, and offers rare inducements to students desiring to enter the profession. The professors who form its Faculty are well known to stand in the front rank of their profession, and their previous experience and success as class-room lecturers is a sufficient guarantee for the efficiency of the department. The course occupies one year of 3 terms. Students who complete the course and pass a satisfactory examination will receive the degree of LL. B., and be admitted to practice in all the courts of the State.

The Medical Department will be opened not later than the Fall of 1869. It is the intention to put it upon a basis equally broad with that of the law department, and to secure for its Faculty men whose rank in the profession will be the best warrant that the training of those who are yet to enter it will be safe in their hands.

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IOWA CITY, IOWA.

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1-1

The University Reporter.

IOWA CITY, IOWA, - DECEMBER, 1868.

THE WORLD GROWS BETTER.

"The world is worse than ever before," we often hear good people say.

At the committal of each new crime, we hear a half dozen lamenting the rapidly increasing degeneracy of the human race.

Yet notwithstanding the prevalence of the opinion that each succeeding year ushers a new class upon the stage, workers of iniquity, who surpass their predecessors in criminal acts, we are not convinced that the world is growing worse, we cannot believe that morality is retrograding.

True, the record of crime confronts us often. But is this strange when legions of newspapers herald each crime committed throughout the land, when the purloining of a hobnail or murder is known at its antipode the same day. More crime to-day?

Are there not thousands more to commit crime and as many additional means of its being published to the world as there were a century since. In proportion to the inhabitants we doubt not that there will be less crime committed in eighteen hundred and sixty-eight than any preceding year has ever witnessed.

During wars, and immediately following, wickedness generally stalks more boldly through a land, yet all must acknowledge that its foot prints are not distinct at present, considering the great number that was exposed to its degrading influences during our late war.

Hannibal, doubtless, would have mastered the City of Seven Hills, and been as victorious on Italian fields as he had been on Carthaginian plains and in Spanish fastnesses, had it not been for the demoralization and wickedness of his soldiery.

Yet armies of our day march, and fight as heroically as did armies of the past, are disbanded, and the soldiery return to their homes, as orderly citizens as their country can boast.—The pages of history are black with the evidence of times, more wicked than ours.

Where is the blood stained hero of to-day who would attach the body of an enemy slain, to his war chariot and barbarously drag him about the bloody field as did Achilles the body of Hector at the memorable siege of Troy.

Where is there a monarch on this broad green earth, be he civilized or barbarous, who would rival Satan himself as did the Emperor Nero by murdering his own mother firing his own capital city and rejoicing to see its proud walls tumbling to the earth, "mock at the calamities" of its wretched inhabitants. Echo answers, where?

Is there a people to-day so fiendish as to be capable of inflicting such punishments upon their fellow-men as that suffered by the Christian martyrs?

What nation capable of enacting such shocking scenes of murder and bloodshed as that of the French Revolution when fiends in human forms directed the work of the terror-spreading

guillotine launching, their fellow men into eternity with apparently as little regret as is exhibited by the butcher as he severs the trunk from the body of the dumb brute led to the slaughter.

Mankind abhor crime more than they did anciently. Cain slew one-fourth the known population of the whole earth, and was banished to where he could get a wife (severe enough perhaps), yet had he slain a *single fellow creature* of to-day his life must have paid the penalty.

Our lands abound in evidence that the world grows better. The many charitable institutions and benevolent societies extant, the parental care exercised by the State over its unfortunate and afflicted citizens, the rapidly increasing number of children who attend the Sabbath School; the many churches being erected, Sanctuaries with spires pointing heavenward, to a sinless land beyond, all bear witness of the advance of morality and religion.

If God's power to restrain wickedness be greater than Satan's to perform it then who can doubt that the world grows better.

NOVEMBER "STAR SHOWER."

BY PROF. N. R. LEONARD.

The "Star Shower" of November 1868, was very remarkable for its long continuance. In years past it has apparently required no more than from four to five hours for the earth to traverse the entire Meteoric ring or stream. In 1867, however it is plain that the Earth entered the western limits of the stream as early as 1 o'clock on the morning of the 14th, —passed the central or densest part at 3½ o'clock; and as late as 7 o'clock in the evening there were indications that we had not yet passed the eastern boundary.

Reasoning from these observations and the known recession of the ring—in 1868 we should have entered the western limits as early as 7 or 8 o'clock, A. M. on the 13th, passed the point of greatest density in the stream at 10 o'clock, and have been near the eastern limits at Midnight, or in the early part of the morning of Nov. 14th. Such are the results of as accurate *computation* as the nature of the case permitted.

The following is a brief statement of the *observations* thus reported.

Nov. 12th. At Iowa City a party of students of the University tracing constellations from 4 o'clock till daylight on the morning of the 12th, saw a larger number of meteors than are ordinarily visible, some of them radiating from the Constellation Leo. and resembling in appearance those that were seen during the Meteoric shower last year.

Nov. 13. At Iowa City a party of students watched from Midnight until daylight, counting only the brightest meteors; of these they noted 125, and traced their paths on a chart previously prepared. The smaller meteors were occasionally counted for a few minutes—but not recorded; from the numbers thus obtained the total number visible was estimated at from 700 to 1000. A party of students from the University visited Blairstown, for the purpose of making observations that might afterward be compared with those made at Iowa City. This party report that in the N. E. and S. E. quarters (S. W. and N. W. not observed) they saw from 300 to 400 me-

tears between 2 o'clock and daylight, noting carefully the paths of 53 of the brightest.

At Iowa College Prof. VanCoellen watched from 3.50 to 6 o'clock and traced on a chart the paths of 60 Meteors.

At DesMoines Dr. Hendricks, estimated the average number from 4 o'clock until daylight—at one per minute.

At Mt. Pleasant Prof. George, thought there were but few, if any more, visible than on ordinary occasions.

At Galesburg Prof. Comestock, speaks of the southern portion of the sky being covered with a dense haze—with some clouds in the North—thinks the number visible there, was probably less than was reported here.

By these observations two facts are established; 1st. that during the morning of the 13th, if not also on the morning of the 12th, the Earth was passing through the western portion of the Meteoric stream. And that the uniformity usually noticed in the direction of the November Meteors has been somewhat interfered with on the west side—nearly all observers having noted at least two radiant points on the morning of 13th, viz; one in Leo and southward; the other near the East star in the handle of the Dipper.

Nov. 14. The sky was overcast with clouds at each of the places above mentioned. At DesMoines Dr. Hendrick's reports it as having cleared off about 4 o'clock A. M. from which time until daylight he counted 250 bright meteors—saw many others.

At Mt. Pleasant Prof. George caught glimpses of many bright meteors through openings between the clouds.

At Davenport the Academy of Natural Sciences observed from midnight until daylight. The total number counted was as follows:

From	To	Meteors
12hrs. 19min. 20sec.	till 1 o'clock	48
" 1	" "	151
" 2	" "	167
" 3	" "	248
" 4	" "	628
" 5	" "	130

Total..... 1372

One of these was of magnificent proportions; appearing in the N. E. at 1 o'clock 20min. at an altitude of 48° it ascended toward the zenith attaining an altitude of 80° and illuminating the city and adjacent country, so that they compared its light to that of Noonday. Its train, at first long and serpentine in form, gradually became straight and faded away in about 10 minutes.

From other points east of us full reports have heretofore appeared in print, making it unnecessary to refer to them here.

From all the facts now before us—it appears certain that the Earth passed through the densest portion of the meteoric stream on the morning of Nov. 14th, between 4 and 5 o'clock (Chicago time), or 18 hours behind time, as compared with last year, and making its total breadth nearly, if not quite, twice as great as where we crossed it in 1867. What cause has operated to produce this discrepancy between the observations of 1867 and 1868? We do not know. But are not without hope that, as such occurrences have heretofore led to im-

portant discoveries,—so in the present instance the tardiness of the November Shower may be the means of greatly advancing the Science of Meteoric Astronomy.

Iowa City, Nov. 26, 1868.

GENERAL RHETORICALS are becoming an important feature in the regular round of exercises, and we note with pleasure the fact that our citizens are becoming interested enough to come out to hear them. If it be not known already, we would take this opportunity of saying to the public, that these exercises occur Semi-monthly in the University Chapel, and you are *always* welcome.

We hope that this may become a trysting place to many of you, and while you listen to the Essays and Orations of its Seniors, and representatives of its other classes and Literary societies, you may feel that you have been profited as well as interested.

A few words to those more particularly concerned. The disposition to keep time to merry music, is natural, and all delight to make known their approval or disapproval of what they may see or hear.

But the practice of stamping upon the floor, until it brings to mind our first ideas of the Satyric saltations of the Old Comedy, is a habit that *may* be appropriate in a political pow-wow, yet we think entirely unbecoming the dignity of Students, in the University Chapel.

If you must make demonstrations of applause, let them be by a civilized use of the hands or handkerchiefs. It will be far better, however, if you give that attention, that will indicate to the performers that you at least respect them, and by preserving a golden silence prove that they have interested you.

To provide for the comfort of visitors we suggest to the Professor in charge of these exercises, that a few settees be reserved for them, and ushers be appointed to receive them and make them feel welcome. Little courtesies are like the flowers that gladden every pathway; the joy they give to others, diminishes not in the least their native stock of goodness.

To the Choir we would suggest that a little more of the glad, rollicksome spirit of nature would add to the effect of the Laughing Choruses.

Can not music be made articulate as well as audible?

The *common rules* would indicate that such places are not the most appropriate for sewing, knitting, reading books, magazines &c.

We are glad however to note the evidently increasing interest taken in, and the preparation for our General Rhetoricals.

PROF. H. S. PERKINS recently conducted a successful musical convention at Adel in Dallas county, also one at Western College.

He will be at Tipton during the week of Dec. 14th, and at Pella during that of Dec. 28th. The people may expect to have a better appreciation of the subject of music after spending a week under the instruction of Prof. Perkins of the Iowa City Academy of Music.

ASPECTS OF EUROPE.

BY PROF. C. A. EGGERT.

III.

The Southern part of Europe is separated from the Northern part by a series of mountain chains, among which the Alps are the most interesting. They separate sunny Italy from the cloudy North, and their lofty peaks stand like gigantic sentinels at the threshold of the most beautiful country of Europe—Switzerland, the land of the Alps, situated as it is in the very center of Europe, is the connecting link between Germany and France on the one side, and Italy on the other. The armies of both of these countries have often passed the high Alpine Passes for the purpose of invading and subjecting Italy. The emperors of Germany, claiming to be the legitimate heirs of the Roman emperors, used their vast power to maintain their authority over Italy. The French, very jealous of the Germans, and eager to seize every opportunity of weakening the power of the German emperors, frequently invaded Italy in order to oppose there the advance of the German armies. Thus Italy was made the battle-ground of the two most warlike nations of Europe. The Italians themselves, were divided. A hundred petty dukedoms, principalities and kingdoms, and a small number of independent cities and republics, kept up an almost continual warfare among each other, and looked either to the French or the Germans for assistance in their quarrels. Well might the great Florentine poet, Dante, compare Italy to a ship without a rudder, for a more pitiful sight could hardly be imagined than the one Italy offered to the Italian patriot. It was not until quite recently that any decided improvements in the political condition of Italy have been made. Almost all of these, however, were gained by foreign aid, and even at the present hour, Italy is not independent of foreign powers; for although Germany has relinquished her claims, France, through her Emperor, still claims the right of interfering in the affairs of Italy. The desire of European nations for national unity and independence is, however, too strong for even the most powerful despot to oppose successfully the grand movement in this direction. France cannot long refuse to other nations, what she has always most earnestly claimed for herself; besides, ever since Prussia's advance, the ruler of France has lost much of the influence he formerly possessed. Both Italy and Germany, the former through Sardinia, the latter through Prussia, are destined, at no distant future, to achieve their full national independence. The first desires of these nations will be satisfied in spite of the enmity of the most powerful despots.

We cannot expect though, that Republicanism will be successful in Europe for a long time to come yet. The peculiar condition of European affairs, the stupendous tissues of crafty diplomacy, popular prejudices, and obstinate abuses inherited from times past, give us no immediate hope for such a result. It is difficult to imagine a greater contrast than that presented in the conditions of the old world of monarchial Europe and this new world of republican North America. In Europe almost every great political movement has been inaugurated by kings, their ministers, generals or other leaders. It was the

few who controlled and tyrannized the many. Apparently the ruler was not placed at the head of the nation for the benefit of the latter, but the latter existed for the pleasure and benefit of the former. This anomaly we must, in part, attribute to the existence and the influence of the Papacy. The Pope in Rome was by turns the tool and the master of the most powerful monarchs of Europe, but he owed his influence and power, in a great measure, to the selfish policy of kings and emperors, who, in order to maintain their despotic power over the masses, found it to their advantage to uphold the religious despotism of the Papacy. It was a long time before the people became conscious of their servile condition and of the crafty policy of their rulers. Occasionally, when they found out the magnitude of the imposition practised on them, their wrath and revenge were terrible. Among the first to make this discovery, and apply the remedy, although unsuccessful in the end, were the peasants of Southern Germany, who, about the time of the great Reformation, rose against the intolerable despotism of their oppressors. In more recent times, the French Revolution of 1789, is the most memorable instance of fearful popular retribution for wrongs patiently endured by the people for many centuries. But even in these popular uprisings, the efforts of the multitude were of little avail. All they effected was the overthrow of one despotism to make room for another. The French revolution only opened the way for Napoleon,—the greatest despot of ancient or modern times, who, as was said by the noble Moreau, his unsuccessful rival, achieved glory, at the rate of 1,000 victims *per diem*.

The principal reason why Europe has so long suffered, and is still suffering, under the curse of monarchical rule, is to be found in the standing armies. It has been remarked by Macaulay, that a hundred thousand soldiers, well disciplined and commanded, will keep down ten millions of plowmen and artisans. Kings have well understood this. In England we find her kings forever trying, by all possible means, to establish and keep up a standing army. Fortunately for the English people, their insular position, by keeping them out of the complications of continental policy, deprived their sovereigns of all reasonable pretexts for keeping up a large standing army. The English even derived advantage from all the difficulties on the continent, by a large immigration of skilled artists and rich capitalists. These gave up their own country on account of the insecurity of life and property, caused by the many wars among the different powers of the continent, and repaired to England where they could peacefully enjoy the fruits of their skill and industry. These facts, we must carefully take into account, if we wish to form a correct estimate of the history of European civilization. They explain, in a great measure, why England was enabled to make the most surprising advance in political freedom, national power and private wealth, at a time when the nations of the continent were groaning under the misery caused by incessant warfare, and the most reckless waste of the national wealth by unscrupulous despots. Things have changed in England since those dark times, but at the present day, the waste of national wealth is enormous. The annual loss to the productive industry of Europe, caused by the military systems of the different States, amounts to but little less than the sum total of the

national debt of the American Union. What an enormous burden,—what an unpardonable waste! Can we wonder that the oppressed millions of Europe look to our country as the promised land of Liberty, the Paradise of the poor, and that annually hundreds of thousands sever the ties that bind them to home and kindred, in order to begin in this Western Republic a new life, to find a new home, and a sphere of action which enables them to enjoy the blessings of freedom and the just reward of honest labor?

ANTIQUITY OF MAN.

BY FRANK E. NIPHER.

Archæologists tell us that upon the monuments of Egypt are to be found paintings and bas-relief, showing that the negro and white man existed 4,000 years ago, with their characteristic features as strongly marked as they are to-day. On page 270 of Nott and Gliddon's "Types of Mankind"—which may be found in the University library—there is a plate which well illustrates this point. The noble and manly countenance of the Egyptian king, Rameses, I., will bear comparison with the finest Caucasian models; while the negroes upon whom he makes war are the exact counterparts of those who now walk the streets of Iowa City. If, now, the Darwinian theory be true, that all the races had their origin in one common stock—which, however, I do not believe—and these modifications of the *genus homo* result from natural causes, and if that modification is imperceptible during a period of from three to four thousand years, it is evident that we must assign for man an antiquity very far back of the usually received 6,000 years.

Leaving this argument, which I do not regard as conclusive, let us seek more tangible evidence in the New World.

The alluvium deposits at the mouth of the Mississippi river are 500 feet deep. In an excavation made at the gas-works in New Orleans, after digging two or three feet, the workmen were obliged to hew their way downward through a perfect network of trees, which were so old and decayed that they cut like cheese. Stately live-oaks flourishing upon the surface directly above, are living witnesses that the soil has not been disturbed for ages. At a depth of sixteen feet, directly under a large tree, was found the skeleton of a man; the cranium tolerably well preserved, the other bones crumbling on being handled. The type of this cranium was immediately recognized by the most able Ethnologists, as belonging to the ABORIGINAL AMERICAN RACE.

That skeleton could not possibly have been deposited there after those trees were placed in position.

Those trees were undoubtedly placed there as flood-wood from the river, when the Gulf extended up to that place, just as trees are now deposited at the mouth of the river. The rate for the advancement of the delta of the Nile into the Mediterranean, as recorded during seventeen centuries, is about five inches per century. To avoid all cavil, let us assume one foot per century for the advancement of the alluvium of the Mississippi into the Gulf, and—as New Orleans is about 75 miles from the mouth of the river—we have for this skeleton an age of 390,000 years.

The delta of the Alabama river also bears ample testimony to the great antiquity of man. Along Mobile bay, and up the

river are found certain shell-fish—the Unio, Gnathodon, and Oyster—whose relative positions are now determined, as they always have been, by certain physical conditions. The first is always found above tide-water, where the water is perfectly fresh; the second flourishes in brackish water alone; and the oyster, never water that is almost salt. As the delta was extended into the gulf, they have all changed their absolute positions. The most northern habitat at present for the gnathodon, is about one mile below Mobile; whereas, we have abundant evidence that it formerly existed fifty miles above. Immense beds of these shells are found in the greatest profusion, all along the coast of the Gulf of Mexico, where they doubtless have been deposited by the Indians of former times. Great numbers also are found on the banks of the Mobile bay, and near the river for fifty miles above Mobile. The Indians had no means for, and no object in transporting such an immense number fifty miles up the river, and we must conclude that these shell-banks were deposited there when the Mobile bay extended up to that place. That these beds are of Indian origin is clear from the fact that the shells have all been opened, and that there are found in them marks of fire, extending over considerable spaces, the shells converted into quick-lime and mingled with charcoal, fragments of Indian pottery, and the bones of Indians, which have been identified by their crania. These beds are covered with vegetable mould, from one to three feet thick, upon which are growing the largest forest trees, beneath which these beds are often found. By a simple reference to a map, it will be seen that the deposit at the mouths of the Alabama and Tombigbee rivers, is far less than that at the mouth of the Mississippi, and assuming six inches per century, as the rate for the advancement of these deposits into the Gulf, and we have for these human remains the very respectable age of 500,000 years.

MISERIES OF GENIUS.—Homer was a beggar; Florence was a slave; Plato turned a mill; Cervantes died of hunger; Carroens, the writer of the "Lusiad," ended his days in an almshouse; and Vaugelas left his body to the surgeons, to pay his debts as far as it would go. Spencer died forsaken and in want; Collins went crazy; Sir Walter Raleigh died on the scaffold; Milton sold his copyright of "Paradise Lost" for £15 at three payments, and died in obscurity; Otway died of hunger; Savage died in prison for debt; Goldsmith fought the bailiffs; Butler died in poverty; Chatterton destroyed himself; Byron was a slave to vice, and Burns died a drunkard at the age of thirty-seven.

THE number of children attending school in the United States, according to an estimate adopted by the Boston correspondent of the American publisher, is 5,000,000. For these are each year manufactured 20,000,000 text books, costing \$18-750,000.

STUDENTS, before purchasing anything, read your advertisements, and buy of no one—whose name is not in your paper.

A PETRIFIED crocodile 125 feet long has been discovered in Kansas.

The University Reporter.

IOWA CITY, IOWA, - - - DECEMBER, 1898.

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Communications are requested from our friends on matters of interest.

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 Address, UNIVERSITY REPORTER, Box 273, Iowa City.

"WHAT ANSWER," by Miss Dickinson, is one of those books which one reads with fixed attention and in many parts with high emotion. She introduces the central idea near the first and throughout the entire work she brings every circumstance to bear upon this idea to vivify and intensify it.

Considered as a novel it would fail on account of the shallowness of the plot; as an argument it loses much of its force by the introduction of extra human characters, possessed of extra human emotions. Still by the judicious presentation of circumstances as well as by her lively and forcible style of writing she has made a very entertaining book and one which will have an influence on the convictions of its readers.

For sale at Beach & Allin's.

TOWN CLOCK.—We understand the Board of Trustees have determined to place a town clock on the stone building. A wise conclusion without a doubt, and although our Institution is already pretty well belled, this will be higher toned, and we fear will as sadly interfere with the Sophomore's morning nap as the present belles do with his evening slumbers.

FILE YOUR PAPERS.—This may not seem a matter of much importance to you now while the events and incidents of the college year are fresh in your mind. But a few years will bring no slight changes, and though you may be able to remember an event in connection with the present year, it may be no easy matter to recall a date or ascertain particulars. Should your college paper be continued in the future, the same remarks hold good. We are glad to know that many are filing their papers, and hope the practice will become general.

THE UNIVERSITY REPORTER AS AN ADVERTISER is one of the most profitable mediums through which business men can communicate with the public. Its circulation is as large as that of any other paper in Iowa City. Its readers are the most intelligent part of community and are more widely distributed over this and adjoining states than those of any other paper in Iowa, with a like number of subscribers. It devotes but a small space to advertisements for which reason they are more likely to be read than those of any other paper published in the part of this country.

Those who wish to place their business before the people of Iowa cannot fail to appreciate the advantages afforded by our advertising columns.

UNIVERSITY PERSONAL.

MATTIE PUTNAM, Normal graduate of '62 is teaching in Kansas City, Mo.

W. H. H. JUDSON Normal graduate of '62, subsequently graduated at the Chicago Law School and is now practicing at the Bar in Mo.

FRANK SPRINGER, B. Ph. of '67, has since completed a course of study at law in Burlington, Iowa, and is now practicing in that city.

R. H. ALLIN, Normal graduate of '62, has since married **MISS ARRABELLA CHOATE** a former student of the same department and is now keeping a book store in Iowa City.

C. L. WRIGHT, B. Ph. of '67, graduated last June at the Des Moines Law School, and is now practicing in Soux City.

B. F. BIVINS of Normal class of '62, was married in '63 to **MISS EMMA CHALFANT** of the same class; both are now teaching in Virginia City.

W. W. BALDWIN A. B. of '66 has completed a course of study at law in Burlington, Iowa, and is now practicing in that city.

W. H. C. MICHAEL a former student of the University is now preaching at Frank Pierce in Johnson county.

H. A. TURTON, of Normal class of '66 has since graduation, been engaged in teaching in the institution for Deaf and Dumb in this city, was married in '67 to **MISS LOU J. HAWKINS**.

A. J. ABBOT Normal graduate of '64 is principal of the graded schools in Glenwood, Iowa.

SADIE MORELAND, Normal class of '69, is teaching in Blairs-town.

REBECCA JOLLY, a former student of the University is teaching school near West Liberty.

SHIVERING DEVOTION.—It is a lamentable fact that the prospect at present is good that the students and Professors will be compelled to freeze through Chapel Services this winter as usual.

For two winters we have endured this, gone to Chapel service daily, shrugged our shoulders, and wished ourselves a thousand miles distant from this building of North Pole temperature, while the shivering Professors offered a prayer.

It is simply provoking to think that as fine a building as our Chapel, should be in such a condition. Who is to blame?

If the furnaces cannot be made to heat the building, or stoves procured, we suggest as a standing hymn the one commencing "From Greenland's Icy Mountains," as the most appropriate for Chapel exercise.

THANKSGIVING.—The students of the University had this year, as usual, a grand social gathering on Thanksgiving evening. All were filled with joy and merriment, and the efficient labors of the committee, resulted in an excellent supper for all the students and their friends.

The inevitable "committee supper" on the following evening is remembered by the "corps." It was a fine affair, as was the cake presented to ye editors.

LETTER FROM S. S. HOWELL.

HEALDSBURG, Oct. 27th, 1868.

The first issue of THE REPORTER has just reached me; and truly the sight of it was refreshing to my eyes—filled as it was with student news, news from the place that is so warmly cherished in my memory.

You last caught sight of our party at Aspinwall, which we reached July 9th. The distance by R. R. is 47 miles which we accomplished in three hours, enjoying the varied sights of low swampy land, mountainous regions, luxuriant tropical vegetation, the tortuous river Chagres, thatched villages, and cleanly dressed natives, until we arrived at the dingy town of Panama. Our stay at this place was limited to the time it required to pass from the cars to the little steamer "Ancon" which conveyed us to the ship "Golden Age" lying at anchor a few miles distant.

At Aspinwall the largest vessels are able to float alongside the dock, but not so at Panama. Lately the Pacific Mail Steamship Co., built a small vessel expressly to carry freight and passengers to and from the steamer. Its name is "Ancon," in honor of a mountain of that name, which overlooks Panama. We were detained 24 hours in lading the vessel with freight. All the way down from New York the passengers had constant and free access to ice water; but from Panama to San Francisco we had to pay, in coin, 20 cents per pound for what we consumed. The water used was distilled from seawater. The boilers are supplied from the same source.

As we left anchorage we viewed one of the most lovely sunset scenes my eyes ever beheld. The beautiful mountains, islands, the placid ocean, the pure air and the brilliantly illuminated sky, all conspired to make up a picture most pleasing and not to be forgotten.

The "Golden Age" is inferior in size and speed to our Atlantic ship, the "Arizona." July 16th we reached the famous old town of Acapulco, innocent of streets and consequently of wagons and carriages; narrow alleys afford room for little carts wheeled by man power. This old town with its red tiles, miserable fortifications, dingy cathedral, has connected with it considerable interest, on account of its age and experiences. In the late war it was captured and held by the French.

Its harbor is excellent. Our signal gun was fired half an hour before we reached our anchorage, and by the time the wheels stopped, we were surrounded by natives in canoes with wares to sell. They had mangoes, oranges, limes, pineapples, cigars, liquors, sea shells and necklaces. The oranges in Acapulco are reported the finest on the coast. They sold for 3 cents each on our arrival and for 2 cents as we were about to leave. Capt. Farnsworth brought aboard two beautiful specimens of the "Night Blooming Cereus." The flower is pure white and unfolds its petals about midnight.

Remained 9 hours taking on coal. This fuel is brought around the Horn by sailing vessels and stored at Acapulco.—We saw sharks here for the first time. The next day we touched at Manzaville stopping a few hours. The canoe traffic was renewed, varied by the natives diving for money thrown into the water. On Sunday (19th) we buried a man. It was an impressive sight to witness the consignment of the body to the deep, till "the sea should give up its dead." The

next day we saw our first whale, he occasioned no small amount of interest among the passengers.

It might be thought that during these days we suffered intensely from the heat; but we did not. The mercury on the whole trip never rose higher than 84° at noon and I suppose averaged about 75°. For the information of the passengers, each day at noon the Captain posted on the bulletin board the Latitude, Longitude, Distance run, Temperature of air and direction of course. July 21 the weather grew cooler, mercury 68°, and the three following days 67°, 62°, 57°, with cold N. W. wind. These were the last four days of our passage and were quite disagreeable. The last day we required our overcoats and shawls, and we steamed into the Golden Gate and into the harbor of San Francisco, shaking as if we had the ague.

Once fairly within the harbor the wind ceased, the waters grew calm and the air warmer.

We came near driving a whale into the harbor. One was caught there not long since. On the evening of the 24th, 23 days and 9 hours out from New York we landed at the beautiful city of San Francisco.

An only brother, whom I had not seen for 14 years, was at the wharf anxiously awaiting our arrival. You can imagine our greeting.

Street cars are awaiting to carry passengers to different parts of the city. The wharf is crowded with hacks and coaches, and enterprising runners (having boarded the ship before she reached the wharf), soliciting patrons for their respective hotels. The street cars charge 6 cents and the coaches \$1.00 per head.

Off we go to the "Russ House," where we have excellent accommodations for \$2.50 per day. The next day the fear of small pox hurries us off from the city. We go by boat up the bay and Peteluma creek to Peteluma and thence by carriage to this place. Having safely arrived at our destination, I again take leave of the readers of THE REPORTER wishing them and it unbounded prosperity.

II.

DECEMBER.—Silently the month advances. There is nothing to destroy, but much to bury. Bury, then, thou snow, that slumberously fallest through the still air, the hedge-rows of leaves! Muffle thy cold wool about the feet of shivering trees! Bury all that the year hath known, and let thy brilliant stars, that never shine as they do in thy frostiest nights, behold the work! But know, O month of destruction, that in thy constellation is set that Star, whose rising is the sign, for evermore, that there is life in death! Thou art the month of resurrection. In thee, the Christ came. Every star, that looks down upon thy labor and toil of burial, knows that all things shall come forth again. Storms shall scb themselves to sleep. Silence shall find a voice. Death shall live, Life shall rejoice, Winter shall break forth and blossom into Spring, Spring shall put on her glorious apparel and be called Summer. It is life! it is life! through the whole year!—II.
W. Beecher.

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