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"SUCCESS CROWNS EFFORT."

JANUARY, 1869

THE OLD YEAR.

BY TAMAR ANNE KERMODE.

The old year softly passes along,
Softly passes with solemn tread;
The wintry sky is dull and gray,
And clouds hang over his lonely way,
The path that leads to the silent dead.

Many a hope has he trampled down,
Under his feet as he strode along;
And many a life has felt his frown,
As proudly wearing Youth's beautiful crown,
He walked in his spring-time hale and strong.

Joy has been with him, hand in hand,
And often he met with smiles and tears;
Trouble and care with their sorrowful band,
Have followed him ever from strand to strand,
And whispered their tales in his careless ears.

And now he has come to his journey's end,
His form is bent and his locks are white;
And our changeful thoughts we sadly blend,
With keen regret for our dying friend,
As he floats away with the stormy night.

THE LOST CIVILIZATION.

Few subjects are fraught with more interest or profit to the thoughtful student of history, than the successive civilizations of mankind. Taken together, they present the clearest and most complete view of human nature and capacity, as affected and developed by climate, race, religion, form of government, in fine, every influence from without and from within, and map out the strange vicissitudes in the progress of mind from the infancy of the race to its comparative maturity,—while this view of the past will surely lead us to rejoice in our own civilization, as the highest and best, the world has seen, it will teach us how little of our worth is the fruit of our own labors, and how much merely an inheritance from the earnest workers of the past. And while we claim for ourselves, completeness, symmetry and general perfection, we shall cheerfully concede to others, special excellencies beyond our reach.

Perhaps the volume of profane history is complete enough for all our needs, and yet we never turn its pages without regretting the *missing leaves*.

How many seeming contradictions would be harmonized, and how many mysteries explained by the perusal of these introductory chapters!

No one of the civilizations of history claims to be the primitive one, but points to the past as its parent and teacher.

May not many of the myths of antiquity, be dim reflections of a civilization—now lost—the birth-place of arts and sciences that out date our records of the past?

Then, how shall we interpret facts like these?

There was a knowledge of Astronomy anterior to Greek civilization, which could have been gained only by long and diligent observation, and by the aid of instruments far better

than those known to the Greeks or Romans. Such is the measurement of a degree of the meridian, with almost modern accuracy; such the rules for calculation of eclipses and other celestial phenomena in the Lura Liddyanta of the Brahmans, the theory of whose construction, no Hindoo of the present day understands, nor has any eastern Astronomer understood, within the memory of tradition. Such, too, is the acquaintance with the lunar period of nineteen years, and the lunisolar of six hundred, which implies ages of careful observation and the knowledge of the length of a solar-day, varying from the truth, not more than three minutes. The division of the Zodiac into twelve signs and the origination of the so-called Copernican system belong to no assignable period of history, but were received by the Greeks from the east as the ancient lore of its people. Thus much we know, oblivion has swallowed up the rest. But can it be supposed that Astronomy flourished solitary and alone? Is it not probable, that the whole sisterhood of sciences had been brought to a perfection nearly correspondent? Another argument for the existence of this civilization may be drawn from the character of several existing languages. The Sanscrit, wonderful for its beauty, copiousness and refinement, has been a dead language, in the common acceptance of the term, for two thousand years. Besides this there are several others, entire or otherwise, exhibiting great perfection in structure; but of the people who spoke them, not a vestige remains, save, perhaps, in the mythic heroes of antiquity. Now, language as the medium for the expression of thought accurately daguerreotypes the intellectual character and culture of a people. A barbarous nation with a refined language, or vice-versa, was never known. The language of Chaucer's time bears the same resemblance to the Queen's English, of to-day, as the Knights and Barons bold of the fourteenth century, to the English nobility of the nineteenth. Thus, the refinement of language implies permanence of civil institutions, social culture and thorough intellectual training.

Lastly, scattered through Central and Western Asia—the cradle of our race—are remains of cities in ruins and deserted twenty-five centuries ago, some of which, must have been the workmanship of a people of no mean acquirements in art and science, and powerful in numbers and wealth. On facts like these rests the hypothesis of an extensive Asiatic civilization at a period so remote that its evening twilight is only visible in the grey dawn of the historic period. N.

Examiner—"What can you tell me about St. Paul?"

Undergraduate—"He was so called Saul, and was brought up at the foot of Gamaliel."

Examiner—"Yes, quite right. What do you know about Gamaliel?"

Undergraduate—"It is a mountain in Galilee."

ASPECTS OF EUROPE.

PROF. C. A. EGGERT.

IV.

A few weeks ago the following item was communicated by the Atlantic Telegraph and made known through the newspapers:

"MADRID, Nov. 29.—A great Republican demonstration was made here at the close of last week. The young men of the city held a meeting and with indescribable enthusiasm, passed resolutions protesting against the rule excluding all persons under twenty-five years of age from franchise. The square where the meeting was held was packed full, and every allusion made by the speakers to a Republic, was received with tremendous applause."

It is particularly the latter part of this communication which we deem worthy of attention. It is a remarkable fact that in spite of all the oppression, both religious and political and the extreme vigilance exercised by the government strong in the power of hundred thousands of bayonets, republican ideas are the common property of all young and aspiring Europeans. Give them the slightest chance for an untrammelled expression of their wishes and hopes, and almost in every instance they will confess to an enthusiastic faith in republican institutions. We could wish for no more conclusive evidence of the truth, that the world is progressing, than is contained in this fact. The love of liberty is inborn in the human soul,—it is a spark that needs only an opportunity to grow into a magnificent flame.

Unfortunately for Spain and the rest of Europe, it is not the young men that hold the reins of power. That most outrageous of all forms of slavery, the system of standing armies, virtually, not only annuls the tremendous power possessed by the young men, in the different European states, but, on the contrary, makes the greater part of that power subservient to the arms of crafty rulers. It is so in Spain. The Spanish revolution was no popular uprising, although the people sympathized with the movement, but a strictly military insurrection. Had the people rebelled, the army would very likely have used all their power to quell the revolt.

It was the army that obliged that shameless and imbecile woman, Queen Isabella, to leave the country,—it is the army under Gen. Prim that will decide who is to be her successor. The two hundred thousand or so of young Spaniards in soldiers uniform will keep in check those other hundreds of thousands in citizens clothes who would willingly risk their lives for a republic. But this is not all. There are those of middle age and older persons, who are afraid of sudden changes, who fear for their business and treasures, and who dread any commotion that will disturb them in their wonted routine of life—and the number of such is so very large and influential in every country that with a powerful army on their side, they can easily dictate the course to be pursued by the government.

It is this party, the so-called "*bourgeois party*" that makes it possible for that crafty and unscrupulous politician, Louis Napoleon, to treat all France worse than a Roman consul would have treated a conquered province,—and it is this party which in Spain, will wholly enable the army to reinstate

monarchy. We may deplore this, but we need not wonder at it. Progress is never made in a direct line. This is as true of European as of American affairs. In America the people have better opportunities than are within reach of the people of Europe, but with us, Progress is invariably in a zig-zag line. In Europe where the abuses inherited from the past, are of the most surprising magnitude, the course of progress is very necessarily far more frequently interrupted, and more devious than in this country.

The soul of the Spanish Revolution is General Prim, a man who, had he lived 2000 years ago; would probably find a place in history along side of the Cæsars, and Pompeys of antiquity. It has been so much the fashion in the treatment of history, to look for great characters only in by-gone ages, as though history was not continuous, and as though that which is now called modern, would not be antiquity to our posterity.

Among the great statesmen which this second half of the 19th century has developed, Gen. Prim occupies a prominent place. It will long be remembered that he was one of the first to look through and expose the Mexican intrigues of Louis Napoleon.

In his native country he has always distinguished himself by great sagacity in judging of political events, and the relative strength of parties; and by virtue of his skill in diplomacy he has thus far been able to keep himself free from all suspicion of personal ambitious designs. At present he is the undisputed master of the situation in Spain.

He has had the satisfaction of sending into exile the queen who had done the same to him some time ago. The army loves him, the Spanish people adore him, and if he choose, the way to the imperial crown is open for him.

In the streets of Madrid Gen. Prim is generally seen in company of the so-called "*volunteers of liberty*," the militia of Madrid. The "*volunteers de la libertad*" are common citizens and most of the lower classes, who enjoy with all the zest of which a Spaniard is capable, the luxury of displaying a long sword girt around a body that often needs many other things far more, and a gun, with a bayonet, on their shoulders.

Whenever any of them see the general they are sure to attach themselves to him, in order to serve as a body-guard.—The people who are thus informed of the general's passing the streets, gather around him and make the air vibrate with their shouts of "*Y Viva General Prim*," "*Y viva el conde de Reus*."

The personal appearance of the general is exceedingly favorable. He is generally seen in the tasteful uniform of the Spanish cavalry. Two golden stars on the high collar of his uniform, and a white military cap bordered by bronze gold lace, are the only indications of his rank, and the uniform itself of his being a soldier. When not in uniform he is very far from making the impression of being a soldier. His figure is exceedingly elegant and almost delicate. His intensely black eyes, the black hair of his somewhat thin whiskers and moustach, and of his head, and the olive color of his complexion combine to give to his face a very striking expression. It is easy to see that he is a man of strong passions and restless energy.

THE STUDY OF THE NATURAL SCIENCES.

An essential characteristic of this age, and one which distinguishes it, to a very notable extent, from preceding ages, is the spirit of free investigation. Even a moderately careful research into the history of our race, is sufficient to show how in all former ages, genius was depressed, the finest talents kept latent, and progress made a matter of accident by an all pervading and tyrannical empiricism, which compelled conformance to a few dogmas by every man, and this the more if he made pretensions to education. Man's *reason* was enslaved and inquiry constantly trammelled by this system of proscription which was leveled at investigation in every department of learning. In none, was this so severely felt, and upon none did it weigh with such crushing force as the Natural Sciences. These were kept under a constant *surveillance*, lest experiment and observation, by the discovery of new facts, and the deduction of new truths, might overthrow ancient ideas on some subjects, which were supposed to have an important bearing on the theology of the day. The history of Bruno and Galileo is well known; and needs only to be referred to to prove the truth of the above statements.

By the slow process of accident and good fortune science progressed, achieving discoveries which have revolutionized mankind, made civilization advance with ten-fold rapidity, and accomplished immense results in the sublime work of liberating body and mind from the bonds of aimless and unrequited labor and of servile superstition. To-day we find science untrammelled in the investigation of most subjects, and we may hope soon to see it completely free, by the universal recognition of the truth that metaphysical abstractions, have nothing at all to do with the physical sciences, and that there need be no interference between them whatever. Both departments of education will profit by this.

The liberal researches of science have redounded to the material benefit of mankind in numerous ways. They have shown their benefits no less conspicuously in their influence on the human intellect. The effect of the cultivation of scientific research is peculiar, and, no where else found in kind or degree. It is elevating in the highest degree. Nothing makes us feel the dignity and nobility of manhood so forcibly as the deep researches into the grand truths and sublime mysteries of nature. They give to the mind a comprehensive scope, enable it to enter the broadest realms of thought without intimidation, and to comprehend those generalizations which call forth the very highest elements of the intellect of man.

They give to the student independence of thought, teach him to rely on his own mind as a power not utterly insignificant; to subject to the criticism of his own observation and reason, the assertions and conclusions of others; relieve him of dependence on the authority of precedents; raise him above the power of dogmas of every kind,—and give him courage to enter new and untrodden fields of investigation, with a calm reliance on his power to do something towards fathoming their intricacies. It is this spirit, now being widely diffused, which renders progress in science no longer a thing of accident, but of a growth which is certain, continuous, and in

geometrical ratio the constant tendency of which is to quicken industry, elevate the minds of men, and raise itself to a higher service. So soon as the motto that "nothing is too sacred to be investigated" shall become universally accepted, we may look for still greater results—and still more rapid progress. May that day not be far distant! F.

ORDER.

"ORDER IS HEAVEN'S FIRST LAW."

Perhaps, no truer expression ever fell from the lips of man, nor one fraught with deeper and wider meaning. From the beginning of His grand, and to us incomprehensible work of Creation, when the dark chaotic mass was reduced to form and order, until its consummation in the formation of man in His own image, the Almighty has placed before us this great truth in all its beauty and force.

Yet, as though example was not sufficient, it is made prominent throughout the precepts of the Sacred Volume. There we are taught, that God is a God of order, that His works are all in the most perfect order, that Heaven is a place of order, that Jesus Christ was a most beautiful example of regularity.

Now, can we look around us upon Nature in all her loveliness, without becoming impressed with the thought that, *there*, also, everything is subject to the same unchanging law?

And with what propriety should it beam from the character of man, in all the changing scenes and duties of life? Yet, *there*, how exceedingly small is its development! How many of our private and public citizens seem almost regardless of this virtue! How many and how great are the failures in life, caused by a neglect to cultivate this faculty! Probably, more wasted and misspent lives are due to this cause alone, than to all others combined.

But of all persons, the student seeking to enrich his mind with the treasures of knowledge, to be obtained only by hard and incessant toil, is most interested in the cultivation of order, for he is forming habits which are to control and direct every act of his earthly career; and unless he gives proper attention to this department of training, his weary and aching brain soon becomes entangled in the meshes and difficulties which loom up before and around him, throwing a shade of darkness over all his bright hopes for the future; and bewildered and sick at heart, he gives up the task in despair, thus forming the way to future failures.

In order to secure success, regularity and method, must characterize all the labors of the student; with these to assist him in his efforts, he may avoid many of the cares and perplexities hovering about his college life, and with victory perching upon his banner, go forth into the busy world, prepared to assume and discharge the duties of the citizen, with credit to himself and justice to his fellow-men; when without them failure would have marked the close of his school days and misfortune have attended all his after undertakings.

J. C. H.

Two Literary Societies of the Institution petitioned the Faculty to allow mixed societies for Literary culture. Request refused without any reason being given.

IOWA CITY, IOWA, - JANUARY, 1869.

On this royal morning of sixty-nine, we extend to you our heart-felt greeting and wish you all the happiest of happy New Years. May sixty-nine brighten for you the hopes which the old year produced.

Sixty-eight is dead. Its joys and sorrows, triumphs and defeats are written upon the ineffacable record of the past.—We cannot recall them.

They should be to you and me, either counselors for good or earnest warnings against evil. Whichever of these they may prove let us determine to accept them as incentives to our future progress. With this resolution closely kept, sixty-nine will bring to us balmy airs and brighter skies, and a fuller realization of the deep joys of life. In view of this determination we may turn, without regret, from the old year to the toil of the new, although, with us, sixty-eight will long be remembered as the birth-year of our Paper.

And at the opening of this year, we feel strong to work for the advancement of its interests, to uproot its faults and to foster whatever of good there may be in it. We flatter ourselves that the undertaking, which last year saw begun in doubt, is now upon a firm and permanent basis. We still shall endeavor to render our paper worthy of the support which you have so kindly tendered us and for which we offer you our earnest thanks.

VIEWS OF EDUCATION.

It is not easy to discuss practical questions of education with that degree of impartiality which the importance of the subject deserves. The reason for this is to be found in the necessity imposed by our human nature to confine ourselves to a particular and more or less contracted sphere of action and observation.

There is a fable of a currier who claimed, that there was nothing like leather, and that, no matter what the object to be obtained was: the clothing of the body, the building of a house, or the fortification of a city—leather was the only material fit to be used.

Persons of immature judgment, or of narrow and podantic views, are generally guilty of the same one-sidedness, which this fable illustrates.

We are only just now emerging from the mediæval prejudice, which made a knowledge of Greek and Latin the *sine qua non* of education. It remains to be seen, whether the rule that extremes meet, will not make people rush from one absurdity into another, by neglecting linguistic and literary culture altogether, and substituting for it a purely technical education.

Language is too important an instrument of the human mind to justify us in not giving it a very prominent place in every educational system. It has been justly argued against the mediæval system, that in it an undue preference was given to the ancient languages, and that the demands of modern culture made a continuation of this system impossible.

It would be very wrong, however, to go so far as to deny

the real value of linguistic and literary studies, and to maintain that any system of education can be perfect, that does not recognize their importance.

As a rule, no study that is carried on with earnestness and in a liberal spirit, can fail to prove beneficial as a means of education.

The great error of the men of the old school has been, that they claimed for the study of the ancient languages more beneficial results than could be obtained by studying the modern; that they regarded a knowledge of ancient history and literature, as more important than a knowledge of modern history and literature, and the erudities of ancient philosophy as more deserving of attentive study in the school room than the sciences brought to light by the intellectual giants of our own age.

It is against these mistaken views that the efforts of liberal minds are directed. It is difficult to eradicate prejudices which have been carefully fostered for centuries, and which have a very strong hold on the minds of even many eminent scholars of the present day. Still, no one can deny that these efforts will be successful, and that they will, finally, result in such a reform of our educational systems as will make education what it ought to be, viz: an efficient preparation for the real duties and the rational enjoyment of life.

THE ACTORS OF '69.

The first on the scene will be January with white locks blown by the rude winds till one might pity the old wanderer as he passes round did he not hold in his hands such biting frosts. Ah! and the winds too are his children, doing his bidding roaring by day and howling by night, catching the traveler's garments and holding him back from his journey, chilling his blood, and calling the Frosts to go at their painting and make him appear like the gray bearded king of the storms.

Then comes the little man, frosty and fierce, boastful and wavering, merry and sad, drenching with tears and frozen with ire, mocking the South wind, courting the West, loving the East wind, fearing the North. But little Feb. grows weary and weeping steps from the scenes.

March is unfaithful, she vows to be true to the Winter, but yields to the wooing of Spring, she receives the plumes of old Boreas and gives them away to the South wind, she storms at the word of the East wind, she weeps at the presence of the Sunshine, but smiles through her tears and calls the farmer to labor, she bids his meadows be fruitful and asks the blessings of Heaven to rest on his horses and cattle.

April is gloomy and dull, and traffics in mud and bad weather, but her children are gladsome and free, the grasses and flowers of spring, her voice is the rattling of rain and the murmur of rills by the roadside, the lowing of herds and the bleating of flocks in the pastures.

May is a beautiful queen carrying garlands of flowers and opening buds of the forest. Her voice is the croaking of frogs and the low spoken tones of the wind, the twittering song of the bird as he praises God from the tree tops.

June comes blushing with roses, the beautiful maid of the summer, smiling and wishing us joy and giving to prove her

good wishes. Her presents are flowers for ladies to use at Commencement. She pampers the taste with the finest fruits of the season. She lovingly fans the careworn brow of the student and whispers forgetfulness in his ear of Mathematics and Greek roots.

July is a pompous old fellow proud of his clothes and apparel, noisy with shooting of guns and high sounding spread-eagle speeches. He is hot in his wrath, but kind hearted and good to the farmer, he raises the sparules of grass and his breath scatters gold o'er the wheat fields, he fills up the kernels with bread and offers a feast to the poor man.

August is a passionate beauty but fearful of loosing her charms, she knows she is old, and at night she weeps in her sorrow lamenting the charms of her sisters, forgetting her richness of flowers. Ah pity her, now she is painting with rouge and dies with a murmur of sorrow.

September, the careful good matron, gathers the turnips and pumpkins, fears not of spoiling her beauty by doing the works of her mission. She is an artist and uses the fields for her canvass, she brushes the leaves of the forest and colors them golden and orange. Her garments are crimson and yellow, but she dons her brown robe to die in.

October is bustling and busy but sighs o'er the death of September, he summons his servants, the West winds, to cover her grave with the leaves of the forest, he calls his cross children, the Frosts, to gather the nuts from the tree tops and lay them away with the leaves his servants have spread o'er the grave of his loved one. He gathers the fruits of the orchard for his children are trying to spoil them, but covers them over with leaves and forgets them.

November is heartless, he sings his love song to the maid of the South and invites her to visit the North land. His voice is grand and majestic, or gentle and wooing by day, but at night he is frosty and cold discarding the soft pleading voice of the South wind. He gathers the corn and helps the farmer prepare for the coming of winter. He thanks the good Lord for his kindness, dons a white robe and shrieks out a welcome to Winter.

December folds up his arms and delivers a solemn oration on the deeds of his brothers and sisters, he sighs at their follies and his voice is heard in the tree tops, he smiles at their joys and gladdens the earth with his Sun shine, he frowns at their errors and the howl of his wrath is heard o'er the prairies, but the gathering storm of his fury is spent in forgiveness and spreading the white robe of innocence over their follies and errors. But he with his kindred must die and number as one of the by gones.

DISSATISFACTION.

A late regulation concerning examination has elicited quite an expression of dissatisfaction among the students, it is as follows:

In the college classes, above Freshmen, the scholarship is made to depend exclusively on examination, recitation not entering this determination.

It is claimed by many, and we think, with reason, that if a student makes good recitations during the term, mastering the subject or, at least, acquiring a good knowledge of it, that,

because he may not be able to answer, in detail, two or three questions which may be propounded by the Professor as a test of the whole term's standing, that he should not be marked low.

On the contrary, it is claimed that his daily recitation his everyday work, is by far the better exponent of his understanding of the subject, and this we think is certainly the correct view.

Another cause of dissatisfaction is the different standards adopted by different Professors and Teachers in marking. It has been the case for some time, (although more noticable during the last term than formerly), that where some mark one hundred, others will mark only ninety or perhaps ninety-five or eight, and any student who has been attending the University for any length of time can readily classify and name the "close" and "high" markers of the Faculty and teachers.

This injustice is so manifest that it needs no argument to convince anyone that uniformity should be observed by all instructors in marking.

We hope, therefore, and believe that we reflect the view of a large majority of the students, that changes may be made in both cases above mentioned, let recitations have due consideration in fixing scholarship, and a uniform system of marking be established for Faculty and Teachers.

FACETIÆ.

ADVICE TO SKATERS.—1. Never try to skate in two directions at once. It always ends in sorrow.

2. Eat a few apples for refreshment's sake while skating and be sure to throw the cores on the ice.

3. Sit down occasionally, no matter where. There is no law to prevent a new beginner from sitting down wherever he has an inclination to do so.

4. When you meet a particularly handsome lady try to skate on both sides of her at once. This is very pretty, and sure to cause a sensation.

5. Skate over all the small boys at once.

6. If you skate into a hole in the ice, take it coolly. Think how you would feel if the water was boiling hot.

7. If your skates are too slippery buy a new pair. Keep buying new pairs till you find a pair that are not slippery.

8. In sitting down do it gradually. Don't be too sudden; you might break the ice.

9. When you fall headlong, examine the straps of your skates very carefully before you get up.

10. Wear a heavy over-coat or cloak till you get thoroughly warmed up, and then throw it off and let the wind cool you.

11. After you get so you can skate tolerably well skate three or four hours—skate frantically—skate till you can't stand up.

PROFESSOR EVANS the other day called upon Mr. Ketchum to give the German for the English in a sentence, as follows: "The dog is an animal and the cat is also, *Ketch-um—Chronicle*."

A MAN telegraphed to another for a shipment of beans, He received for reply, N. B. (*Nota Bene*.)

A CLASSICAL invalid, upon being asked if he was ill promptly replied, "sic sum."

SPECTRUM ANALYSIS,

BY PROF. RUSH EMERY,

Few modern scientific discoveries have excited more interest than Spectrum Analysis; and certainly none have led to more startling conclusions. The object of the present article is to give a brief explanation of the principles upon which Spectrum Analysis rests, together with a few of the results which it has given us relative to the physical characters of the heavenly bodies.

Every one is familiar with the decomposition of light by means of a prism. If we pass a ray of light from any luminous source through a prism, we have the light decomposed into bands of red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo and violet. These variously colored bands are not sharply separated, but blend into each other by insensible degrees. The most familiar illustration of the decomposition of light is doubtless, found in the rainbow, in which the drops of water serve as the prisms, and the cloud in the back ground as the screen upon which the colored rays are thrown.

These several colors are due to the difference in the number of vibrations of the luminiferous ether which are made in any given unit of time. For example, it is found that, to produce the *red* ray, the enormous number of 45000000000000 vibrations of the ether per second is necessary; that is this number of vibrations per second produces upon the optic nerve the sensation of *red* light. And in like manner, 790000000000000 vibrations produce the sensation of *violet* light. The other colors are produced by rates of vibration whose numbers range between those already given for those of red and violet. Those rays whose vibrations are most numerous are found to suffer the greatest *refraction* (or turning from their previous direction) in passing through the prism. Previous to entering the prism, all the rays had the same direction, and together formed light; but upon entering the prism, they take different directions, and are thus separated from each other, each forming its own colored ray or band, and gradually blending into each other. These bands form what is termed a *continuous Spectrum*. We shall soon learn the reason for using the term "continuous."

A "continuous spectrum" is obtained by raising any substance to a white heat, and then passing its light through a prism. Thus platinum when making incandescent gives a continuous spectrum; as also, line; and, in general solid bodies which can be made incandescent. One noted exception, however, exists. The oxide of the rare element Erbium, when raised to a white heat, does not give a continuous spectrum, but one broken by bright lines—a species which will be noticed.

Many substances, when volatilized in a flame of sufficient heat, give flames of peculiar color. For example, common salt gives a brilliant *yellow* flame; copper salts color the flame *green*; lime, dark orange; strontium, crimson. These several colored flames are produced by the ignition of the gases of the several substances named. If now we decompose the light produced by these flames by means of a prism, instead of a *continuous spectrum*, such as is caused by incandescent solids we obtain *bright lines* distinctly separated from each other—not continuous—the number, color and position of which depend

upon the substance or substances volatilized in the flame, and also to some extent upon the intensity of the heat in the flame. A few examples may serve to illustrate this statement. If you ignite a salt of Sodium and thus convert it into a glowing gas, by passing the light of this flame through a prism, we obtain a distinct *yellow band or line* which may be thrown upon a screen, or observed through a small telescope suitably arranged. This yellow band really consists of two bands, but situated so closely together as generally to appear a single one. If then, upon igniting, any unknown substance, and thus reducing it to luminous gas, and on decomposing its light, we find this characteristic yellow line present, we learn that Sodium is contained in the substance. And, further, each element has its own peculiar spectrum. A very convenient and certain method for analysis, is thus placed in the hands of the chemist. Potassium salts give red and violet lines; Barium, green, red and yellow; Calcium, green red and yellow; Strontium, red and green; Silver, green, etc. The positions of the lines of the same color of the different elements do not coincide, and may readily be distinguished by means of a micrometer scale.

Not only has this method of analysis proved of much service in the determination of elements whose existence was already known; but it has already been the means of leading to the discovery of three elements—Caesium, Rubidium and Thallium. The two former were discovered by the noted German chemist, Bunsen. While examining the residuum of some mineral water, he observed some lines in the spectrum which he could not refer to any known element. This led him to investigate the water with great care, and the discovery of the elements was the result.

(To be continued.)

CHANGE.

BY ANNA BLANC.

When thou comest, softly comest, on the stillness of the air,
Dew-drops gleaming on thy bosom, spring-flowers twining in
thy hair,
And thy robe of emerald festooned with the Lilac's purple
bloom,
Chasing over hill and valley, every trace of wintry gloom,
Or in warmer guise appearing, scattering roses in our way,
Wandering through the leafy woodland, all the glowing summer
day,
Till thy mandate calls the autumn with its wealth and magic
power
To adorn with crimson garlands, every vine, and tree, and
bower,
Viewing for a while the splendor of the wild, fantastic scene,
Thou dost cover with pale snow-wreaths all the gorgeous,
varying sheen,
Strange and fickle, wise and powerful, yet thy moods we do
not fear—
Thou art welcome Change, Oh welcome! for our God doth
send thee here.
When thou enterest the household where the loved and loving
dwell,
Throwing o'er the sacred circle thy resistless, conquering
spell,
Changing childhood's flaxen ringlets to a darker, soberer hue,
Planting pale and fading Lilies on the cheeks where roses
grew,—
Even stopping bounding pulses, even closing eyes we love,
Leaving us to saddened memories in the darkened cypress
grove,—
Changing not the hope we cherish, shaking not our trust in
God

That He yet will bid thee lift them from their silence 'neath
the sod,
We will never chide thy coming, though we meet thee with a
tear—
We, Oh change! will bid thee welcome, for our God doth
send thee here.

When thou comest, in dark war-clouds, to a nation steeped in
Sin,
Pressing to its lips a chalice, holding grief and death within,
Tearing from its form the garment (Pharasaic robe of pride),
"Freedom" blazoned on its border, "slavery" on the inner
side,
Throwing from his throne the moloch pampered with the sac-
rifice
Of the writhing human thousands whose wild, agonizing cries
Reached, at last, an ear that heard them, and an arm out-
stretched to save,
Tremblingly we bow to justice, and we bless the hand that
gave
Thee, Oh change! thy dread commission; though we weep
we do not blame
Him, who, in His wisdom sends thee, sends thee in his sacred
name,
Oh! the grass grows green o'er couches where our buried sold-
iers sleep,
Sleep, where thou, Oh change! hast laid them, yet we blame
not, though we weep.

When thou comest in thy beauty, comest as we see thee now,
Leaning on the arm of Freedom, Olives bound about thy
brow,
Bearing in thy hand our banner of the red, and white, and
blue,
Kissed by the free winds of heaven, (sweetest flag earth ever
knew),
At thy feet lie broken shackles in thy pathway gleams a light
That our fathers saw but dimly through a long and darkened
night,
On our shores thy voice is lifted, and the nations o'er the sea,
Bow in reverence and listen to thy song of Liberty;
And a prayer goes from the people, trembling 'neath the scep-
ter's sway,
That thou yet mayest walk among them, as thou dost with us
to-day,
Walk among them in thy beauty—Oh! in answer to their
prayer,
Mayest go and find a welcome, they will know who sends thee
there,
We will bless the change, Oh bless thee! and thy moods we
do not fear,
We will ever bid thee welcome, for we know God sent thee
here.

When thou comest, Oh Reformer! comest as thou yet wilt
come,
In the Greatness of God's justice, proving that there yet is
room
In the world's broad field of Labor, in the giant halls of
Thought,
On the level plain of Justice, for the minds and hands that
wrought
Long and patient in the dimness of the gloom that shrouded
Right,
For a stinted pittance given by the crushing hand of might
Woman then shall stand acknowledged, as she is—the peer of
man,
Not beneath him, not above him, not behind, or in the van,
But beside him, Oh Reformer! Truth and Justice wait for
thee,
And the longing hearts of thousands throb with hope that
they may see
Thee, Oh change! in thy perfection—thou wilt come, we do not
fear
That we will not see and bless thee, God will surely send thee
here.

THE GRADE OF SCHOLARSHIP.

All parties are interested in the grade of scholarship in our
Colleges and Universities, and it is assumed by most that a
marking system followed by a rigorous examination is the most
inspiring incentive that can be presented to the student to
induce him to make such efforts as will render him an efficient
scholar.

We would inquire why it is that the young men and young
women of our country—especially in the west—make such ef-
forts and sacrifices to attend the universities? Why do they
leave pleasant homes and genial associations to cast their lot
among strangers if, when assembled, they must be driven to
duty?

Again, we inquire whether those teachers who depend most
upon this driving, are those whose classes are most enthusi-
astic, or does not the scale rather turn in his favor, who
throws his soul into his work, and by his own energy inspires
in his classes such enthusiasm as to insure a high grade of
scholarship?

When students know that their errors in recitation are to
be marked strictly against them, and at the end of the term
they are to endure a technical examination on the contents of
the book they have recited from, the best are often driven
into the habit of confining their attention to such and *only*
such ideas as are presented in the one book used as a text, and
many of those who would much rather study with reference to
obtaining a comprehensive knowledge of *subjects* are almost
irresistibly drawn into the habit of depending largely upon
the amount they can crowd upon their memories the night be-
fore examination. The result is an evanescent idea of what
is taught in one book and not a permanent knowledge of the
subject.

It is objected that even though many students would make
better progress without these comparatively base incentives,
yet there are some who, remaining in the classes, would be a
detriment to the others, and passing through with them
would be a disgrace to them, and that the examination is the
easiest way of singling them out and getting rid of them.—
But we answer if a teacher knows not how those under his
care are progressing, then he is unfit for his office and if know-
ing this, he needs an examination to *screen himself behind* in
informing the delinquent then he is too cowardly to call him-
self a man.

Again, it is stated that college records should show the
comparative efficiency of students, and so they should, but
they do not; a student may receive 100 per cent upon the most
superficial knowledge, while the deep thinking investigator
can obtain no more and often obtains less.

It ought to be remembered that students are men and women
in the pursuit of knowledge, that they assemble for the pur-
pose of availing themselves of the superior knowledge of in-
structors together with such advantages of libraries, apparatus
and cabinets, as institutions can afford. Let such be the un-
derstanding and the entire *enthusiasm of youth* can be turned
into *one channel*—the development of ideas.

PAUL DOW.

PROF. T. S. PARVIN,

The senior member of the Faculty, has resided in Iowa, since the organization of the Territory in July, 1838. His name is intimately associated with her history, "All of which he has seen and a great part of which he has been." Several sketches of his history have appeared in the papers and periodicals from which we extract so much only (for want of space) as relates to his connection with educational interests.

Prof. Parvin removed from N. J., where he was born in 1817, to Cincinnati in November, 1829, and entered one of the public schools taught by Mr. Halley, a fine scholar, with whom he studied the classics. In the fall of 1831 he was selected for his diligent application and attainments by the Trustees and presented with a scholarship in the Woodward College, Cincinnati, having, completed the Freshman course in Mathematics. From this he graduated in 1835, having acted as Tutor of Mathematics the greater part of his senior year, and subsequently received the honorary degree of M. A. from Miami University. He taught two years in the public schools, having been elected principal teacher in his twentieth year (before "Young America" had broken down the wall of partition in a system where not one of the hundred teachers were under forty years of age). In the fall of 1837 he was selected by Hon. S. Lewis, who had just been elected first Superintendent of Common Schools in Ohio, to visit and report upon the Schools and School systems of the Middle and Eastern States.

Upon his return he was retained in the office as assistant Editor of the Journal established by the Superintendent with the view to create an interest in the minds of the people in favor of the system adopted.

Soon after he removed to Iowa he located at Bloomington (Muscatine), and entered upon the practice of the law. When the School system of Iowa was organized he was elected President of the School Board in Muscatine, and was instrumental in erecting her school houses and organizing her schools, with Prof. Wells at their head, upon the sound basis they have since maintained. In 1850 he removed to this city and two years since was elected into the School Board where his services have largely tended to elevate the schools to the high standard they now sustain. Upon the organization of the State University, in 1854, he was elected by the Legislature one of the Trustees of the University, where his services were especially valuable in defeating the project then started to divide the fund donated by Congress for its endowment. He was again elected by the Board of Education in 1858, but resigned in the following year, when (in February) he was elected "Curator and Librarian" of the University. In October of the same year, upon the election of Dr. Totten, President, it was voted "That the Curator and Librarian shall be Professor of Chemistry and Geology at the opening of the University," the following year. The Faculty was filled June 20th, 1860, the Departments re-organized, when it was further resolved "That the duties of the Professor of the VI. Department (Nat. History) devolve upon the Curator and Librarian instead of those previously devolving upon him. The office of "Curator" was abolished in 1862, and Prof. Parvin elected to the chair of Natural History, including the branches of Geology, Physical Geography, Botany, Physiology, Zoology, and Meteorology. Besides these branches (seemingly enough for one man), Prof. Parvin has from the beginning presided over the II Department teaching the following subjects: Ancient and Modern History, Ancient Geography, History of Modern Civilization, Science of Government and Constitutional Law.

How he has been enabled to accomplish so much we may learn from one of his biographers, who says, "We have found him faithful and efficient in every place he has occupied, having a large development of order in his mental constitution—having a place for every thing and every thing in its place—he pursues his work with proper system."

While practicing a laborious profession (the law), he yet found time to pursue his scientific and historical studies and his numerous articles on the Physical Geography, Geology, Climatology and History of Iowa, published from time to time in the papers and periodicals of the State and elsewhere con-

tributed largely to draw attention to and awaken an interest in the State of his adoption.

Prof. Parvin was President of the State Teachers Association the past year. He presided over it at its organization ten years ago, and has been an active member and done much to make it an educational power in the State.

UNIVERSITY PERSONAL.

MIRIAM SHARPLESS, a former student of the University, is teaching school near West Liberty.

FRANK E. NIPHER, class of '69 is teaching at Frank Pierce.

PROF. N. R. LEONARD has been granted a leave of absence from the commencement of next Spring term until the beginning of the Fall term of 1870, on account of his health. Prof. Leonard's absence will be seriously felt by the University.—As a mathematician he is deep and thorough and in imparting instruction he has no superiors. The universal testimony of his classes is "he makes us see it." As to who will fill the place in his absence is not yet decided.

T. O. Walker, class '68, late local of the *State Press* of this city, has taken charge of the local department of the *Des Moines Statesman*. Success to you Walker.

Geo. B. Warne, class '71, is clerking in the First National Bank of Independence, Iowa.

Lizzie Hess, Normal graduate class '68, is teaching the High school at North Liberty, Iowa.

THE Resolutions of the the Students of the Law Department, complimenting the Department and teachers, were unavoidably crowded out of this number.

LECTURE.—The distinguished humorist "Mark Twain," will deliver a lecture before the Y. M. C. A. of Iowa City, on the evening of Jan. 15, 1869.

The Anniversary Festival of the Christian Sabbath School on New Year's eve, was one of the pleasantest we have attended this season. Everybody seemed happy.

L. D. Wilson, a student of '61 is now practicing Dentistry in this place. Having thoroughly prepared himself for his profession, he is winning success and is being rewarded for his labors by a large practice. He especially prides himself on saving difficult teeth, those that have been given up by other dentists, he believes in advertising by his work instead of by newspapers, give him a call fellow students and have your old decayed teeth made almost as good as new.

The students did good work in assisting to extinguish the fire in the city a fortnight since; more than can be said of many citizens who stood by and laughed, as they said, to see the fools work.

The Falls of Idaho are said to be four hundred yards wide. The rapids form a series of cascades ranging from twenty to sixty feet in height. The Falls proper leap two hundred and ten feet in one unbroken mass. The contour of the Falls is not unlike that of a regular horse shoe. From this it will be seen that Idaho Falls almost equal Niagara Falls in sublimity and grandeur.

OTHER COLLEGES.

GEN. HOWARD has declined the presidency of Union College.

GEN. GEO. B. McCLELLAN has been elected president of the University of California.

LIEBIG says that three hundred of his pupils live in the United States.

A \$200,000 college for women is projected by the Presbyterians of Carlisle, Pennsylvania.

THE Rev. H. Bayliss has entered upon his duties as president of Glenwood College, Iowa.

PRESIDENT HOPKINS, of Williams, has just built a church for all denominations, at his own cost, just outside of Williamston.

THE Baptists of Michigan are raising a fund of \$50,000 for the endowment of Kalamazoo College. Charles Lamb, Esq., of knitting-machine notoriety, has pledged himself for \$20,000. Dr. Silas Bailey has given \$1,000 and Prof. Wayland \$700.

Two members of the Senior Class at Dartmouth having been suspended, the students procured a brass band, and with that at their head, marched in procession to the depot, escorting the disciplined pair.

THE University of Michigan has 363 students in its Literary department; 340 in the Medical, 315 in the Law, as we learn from the University Magazine

The expenses of the University are paid as follows: Interest on purchase money for lands donated by Congress, \$38,000. Students Matriculation fees, &c. \$36,000. The State pays nothing.

OUR EXCHANGES.

The following exchanges lie before us: *Yale Literary Magazine*, *Hamilton Literary*, *University Magazine*, *Beloit Monthly*, *Journal of Education*, *Griswold Collegian*, *College Argus*, *Advocate*, *University Chronicle*, *Willoughby Collegian*, *Qui Vive*, *Western Collegian*, *College Courier*, *School Master*, *College Mercury*, *McKendree Repository*, *Trinity Tablet*, *Literary Messenger*, *Union Literary Magazine*, *Miami Student*, *The Laws of Life*, *Musical Independent*.

Among such an array of meritorious Journals it will be impossible to make impartial mention of individual sheets, but some demand special notice.

The *University Chronicle*, a weekly from Ann Arbor, is not excelled for general College news, and few equal its typography.

The *Qui Vive* from Shurtleff College, is too neat and too well edited to need any compliments from us.

The communication of Monmouth College with the public is safe in the hands of her *Courier*. The *Advance* and *Trinity Tablet*, are as lively usual. The "Vidette," is on post at Williams and wide awake.

For tone and solidity of matter very few equal the *Griswold Collegian*.

The *Beloit Monthly*, *University* and *Yale Literary Maga-*

zines are too replete with excellencies to demand any special "showing up."

The Woman's Rights question is discussing through the columns of the *Western Collegian*.

We are not idle spectators to these contests of progressive ideas. How could we be? This is the question of the times and involves social, political, moral and religious interests of more momentous weight than any reform of the age.—Why should it be shut out of College Journals? Manifestly, there is no reason why.

The *Musical Independent*, a new monthly is just given to the public. To say it is well printed and full of interesting and instructive news, excellent articles on the musical science and art, as well as other matter, is not enough. The growing interest in the great cause, demands just such advocates and exponents as the *Independent*. The first number contains music, vocal and instrumental, as follows: Sweet By and By. Who will come to meet me there? In our Hearts 'tis Summer still. Golden Chimes. Heaven's Messenger Valse.

The music in this number would cost, at retail prices, \$1.75. The *Independent* contains 32 pages and is published monthly at \$2.00 per annum, by Lyon and Healy, Chicago.

MARRIED, on Christmas day at the residence of the bride's father, by the father of the bride, Rev. Dexter P. Smith, Mr. J. C. GLEASON and Miss FLORA SMITH, both of this city and formerly students.

The announcement of such occurrences as this—

"When heart meets heart in dreams Elysian."

Always engenders in our "deep bosoms," feelings too tender and delicate for awkward slow paced prose to express; but after the discussion, by the Corps, of that bounteous supply of wedding cake, even the muse of the poetical Senior was too sluggish to do justice to the occasion. He to whom the duty was entrusted only expresses the sincere desire of all, when he hopes that the lot of the happy couple may be cast in a land flowing with milk and honey; and can do no better than to quote the verses of Martial, and say,—“them's his sentiments”—

PERPETUAL HARMONY, their bed attend,
And Venus, still the well matched pair, befriend!
May she, when Time has sunk him into years,
Love her old man, and cherish his white hairs;
Nor he perceive her charms thro' age decay,
But think each happy sun his Bridal day!

MARRIED.—D. G. Kilgore of Washington, Iowa, Class— was married to Miss Mattie A. Wilkin, of Tallyrand on the 11th, November.

Thus another old student goes the way of all mankind, Kilgore the orator and artist, jolly good fellow worthy the tender regards of the best of women. Joy to thee Kilgore long life and prosperity attend thee.

A WRITER in the *New York Observer*, who has been studying Webster's new "unabridged" Dictionary, expresses a regret that the lexicographer's definition of the word "boil" had not met the eyes of the new version people before they translated the Book of Job, as it would have been so beautiful to say, instead of boils: "And Satan smote Job with circumscribed subcutaneous inflammations, characterized by pointed pustular tumors, and suppurating with central cores."

IN MEMORIAM.—Our readers are already apprised of the death of Prof. D. FRANKLIN WELLS. A brief illness contracted while engaged in the duties of his office, terminated fatally on the 24th of November. The funeral obsequies were observed at the M. E. Church, attended by a large concourse of sympathizing friends, every heart touched with genuine sorrow, and a feeling of personal bereavement.

The pulpit and the press have spoken their eulogies, and the biographical sketch has been widely published and read, but we are unwilling to let the occasion pass without an additional word of affectionate tribute to his memory. Held in the highest esteem by the church with which he was connected—valued by the State for his efficiency in her educational fields—and loved as few men are, by a wide circle of relatives and friends—there was still another class whose affection, confidence and respect he possessed in an unusual degree. We speak of the students with whom he was long and intimately associated.

A little more than twelve years ago he came among us to establish a new, and to Iowa educators of that day, a somewhat novel department in connection with the University. He was a young man—a stranger to all—without experience or *prestige* as an educator, and attempting what seemed to most a doubtful experiment. But he brought to the work a thoroughly disciplined mind, the fruits of an extensive normal course, the rare faculty of imparting instruction to others and an unbounded faith in the utility and practicability of his system. In a very short time the *experiment* stood out in the full light of an established fact, and the "Normal Department" is now one of the prominent and distinguishing features of the University. Such marked and rapid success secured him at once a prominent place and an extensive reputation among educational men. But this was not the only nor in his own estimation the chief success that crowned his labors. He was a firm and rigid disciplinarian, but with his firmness there blended so much of gentleness and so kindly a spirit that while he secured a prompt obedience to his wishes and unhesitating compliance with his requirements, there was underlying all a warm, hearty, cordial love and respect for *the man*, in the hearts of all his pupils. And this he prized more than the plaudits of men, for it gave him an influence and power that those who have the training of youth know how to appreciate. With a hold upon the affection and a place in the confidence and esteem of the students, the success of the teacher is assured.

He labored to inspire in the hearts of his pupils a love for their chosen profession, and an appreciation of its dignity and importance.

That he succeeded the efficiency of those who received his instruction, their fidelity to their calling and the exalted esteem in which they hold his memory bear abundant testimony. He manifested a deep interest in all, especially in those who were toiling in the face of adverse circumstances to secure an education. He extended every aid and encouragement in his power, even lending pecuniary assistance to those who would have been otherwise compelled to abandon all hope of an education. Little wonder the students loved him, for he was to

them, at once, teacher, counsellor and friend. Upon few hearts fell a deeper shadow, and none sorrowed more sincerely than they, when death removed him from the friendships of earth to the companionships of heaven.

"There is no death! an angel form
Walks o'er the earth with silent tread,
He bears our best loved things away,
And then we *call* them dead.

"But ever near us, though unseen,
The dear immortal spirits tread:
For all the boundless universe
Is life. There are no dead."

THE LECTURE COURSE.—The Y. M. C. A. have finally succeeded in arranging their lecture course for the present season.

Mark Twain will lecture Jan. 15th—Gen. O. O. Howard, Jan. 28th—Theo. Tilton, Feb. 16th—B. F. Taylor, March 4th—Anna Dickinson, March 8th.

The above is the course of lectures before the Y. M. C. A. for the present season. It offers a rich treat to the students. Seldom do we have an opportunity of hearing such talent; a more promising list could scarcely be selected. They have already attained wide celebrity as writers, and never fail to draw large and appreciative audiences. To the student who desires to cultivate and improve his taste, to study the best models of oratory, and the highest specimens of literary production, here is presented an opportunity that should not be passed by unimproved. The great benefit received will more than repay what little sacrifice of time and means that attendance upon them will require. We should deem it a part of our education to become acquainted with the most illustrious writers of our own country, and especially with its living writers who are doing so much to mould public sentiment, and who are taking the lead in all the social, moral and political reforms of the day. And let us not deny ourselves the benefit of their instruction when we can get it from their own lips, nor the pleasure of partaking of their literary *feasts*, when served up by themselves.

C. P.

WHAT THEY SAY.

THE UNIVERSITY REPORTER for December shows an improvement over former numbers. Its conductors are striving to make it a first class journal, with success. Those interested in the University should subscribe for THE REPORTER.—*State Press*.

We have received THE UNIVERSITY REPORTER a spicy monthly, published by the Students of the State University at Iowa City.—*Evergreen*.

THE UNIVERSITY REPORTER is the title of a new periodical of sixteen pages, published at the Iowa State University, Iowa City. No. 1, Vol. 1, is well printed and carefully edited. Its managers are members of the several University classes.—*Nonpareil*.

We have just received No. II, Vol. I, of THE UNIVERSITY REPORTER, a college monthly, of the Iowa State University. It is filled throughout with original matter; and larger by far than the majority of college papers. It bespeaks the prosperity of the University, the enterprise and ability of her students. From its appearance we predict that it will be a success. We cordially welcome it to our list of exchanges.—*McKendrie Repository*.

SOCIETY REPORTS.

The following questions were discussed in Zetageathean Hall the past month.

Resolved, That the Crusades had a beneficial effect on the civilization of Europe.

Resolved, That the interests of liberty demanded the execution of Charles I.

Resolved, That conscience is a correct moral guide.

Upon the first question Mr. McClain made earnest and forcible arguments. The whole debate was characterized by earnestness and enthusiasm, as was the second upon which Mr. Lytle and Mr. McCall delivered long and instructive speeches. Upon the third question Mr. Preston, on the affirmative, and Mr. Craig upon the negative enlisted the interest of the audience and produced good reasoning although their debate as a whole was somewhat lacking in tangible argument. Among the literary exercises we would mention Mr. Helm's oration on Emulation, as indicative of careful and thoughtful preparation and Mr. Gordon's oration which was well written and finely delivered. The critics report, conducted as it has been during the past month is an excellent source of improvement. The order is as good as any one could desire.

During the month the exercises have been such as speak well for the talent of the Zetageathean Society.

HALL IRVING INSTITUTE.—The following questions were discussed during the month commencing November 27th, and ending December 18th:

Resolved, That the government of Great Britain is more stable than that of the United States.

Resolved, That education and science have done more for the civilization of the world than the various religious sects.

Resolved, That there is more argument in favor of the Development Theory than there is against it.

The rhetorical exercises, in general, were good. Mr. Loughridge's oration was a fine production, and well delivered as also was Mr. Hiatt's. Mr. Bailey's essay was a well written, practical essay, and also Mr. Swisher's essay on "Irving." The disputants upon the first questions manifested much earnestness, and made some very instructive remarks. Among the principal speakers we mention Mr. Wilson and Mr. Swisher. The discussion on the second question was not characterized by that enthusiasm which the subject so justly merited. The "Development Theory" seemed to elicit much interest from both citizens and students (judging from the crowded hall), as well as members. Many of the disputants made lengthy and interesting speeches upon the question.—Mr. Pease spoke gracefully and smoothly and his remarks bore immediately upon the subject; a merit in which many debaters are decidedly deficient. During the last meeting the order of the members was not such as we could commend to a literary society. On the whole the exercises have been such as reflect credit on the Irving Institute.

ERODELPHIAN SOCIETY.—This Society of young ladies has for some time past been actively engaged soliciting subscriptions for the fitting up of their new Hall in the South Building.

After considerable discussion the Society has decided to occupy the North Hall. We understand their solicitations were liberally responded to, especially by students and professors.

The zeal and assiduity of this Society in prosecuting its claims to a successful termination, is worthy the imitation of any society in the institution.

The following Committee is engaged during the present vacation in procuring furniture (from those who advertise in **THE REPORTER**, by instruction of the Society) and fitting up their Hall:

Lizzie Griffith, Priscilla Milliken, Alice Prescott, Lizzie Sperry, Iada Milliken, Ada Rankin Jennie Bettesworth. They expect to occupy their Hall at the commencement of the ensuing term.

PRAYER MEETING NOTES.

Nov. 24th Bro. Bryson led reading 75th and 76th Psalms.—The evening was rainy, only 25 present. Soon after the meeting opened one brother was called out, and returning said: "I have been called to receive a sad announcement. One who has formerly been our teacher and who has endeared himself to us, not only by instructing us in the knowledge requisite to fit us for usefulness here, but also by a christian life and words of love and kindness has recommended to us salvation through Jesus, has been called home. I refer to Prof. Wells who died a few moments since. I go to toll the bell, pray that this bereavement may be blessed to our eternal good and that the God of all grace may comfort the bereaved family of our beloved teacher.

A Bro. arose and said: "In looking over the *Qui Vive* of Shurtleff College, I noticed an article upon the Religious movements and beside it, on the margin, were written the words, 'Pray for us—' Prayer was then offered for that especial request.

Dec. 1st.—Bro Earhart read several passages showing inducements to the young to seek the Saviour. Especial prayer asked and offered for unconverted class-mates. 40 present.

Dec. 8th.—Bro. Loughridge read Hebrews 2d. Evening was cold and blustery. 35 present. Remarks were made urging to become pupils of the meek and lowly Teacher. O what a privilege to become students in the school of Christ.

Dec. 15.—Bro. Wyatt led. Being the last meeting of the term special remarks were made with reference to the blessing and opportunities of the term. Deep interest and unusual feeling manifested by one or two school-mates.

Prayer was asked that each might be enabled to carry the influence of God's good spirit with him to home and friends. Room full, about 50 present. B.

WHAT DENOMINATION?—A farmer who wished to invest the accumulations of his industry in United States securities, went to Jay Cooke's office to obtain Treasury notes. The clerk inquired:

"What denominations will you have them in, sir?"

Having never heard that word used excepting to distinguish the religious sects, the farmer, after a little deliberation, replied:

"Well, you may give me part in Old School Presbyterian, to please the old lady, but give me the heft on't in Free-will Baptist."

The Department of State has been furnished with a copy of the diploma of LL.D. to George Bancroft, from the University of Bonn, in Germany.

Of Virginia's colleges, the college at Richmond has more than 100 students; the Virginia Military Institute, 250; Gen. Lee's College more than 400; and the University of Virginia more than 500.

JEAN INGELOW is a native of Boston England. Her father is a country banker, her mother a Scotch woman, as her christian name shows. Her first poems were published in 1863, and one hundred thousand copies of her work have been published in America alone.

VERMONT during the last five years, has had one divorce for every twenty marriages.

The Chinese hold the office of school-teacher to be the highest in the world. All the people there are educated, and the instruction of youth is universal.

THOSE IN WANT OF
CLOTHING!
 NEW AND FASHIONABLE,
 At Reasonable Prices,
 SHOULD PATRONIZE

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 HE HAS AN ASSORTMENT SUPERIOR IN QUALITY AND QUANTITY TO ANY CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT IN IOWA CITY.

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 From the finest and latest styled Silk Hat, To a Hat or Cap for One Dollar.

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City Hat Store,
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One price, and no Goods misrepresented.

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CABINET SHOP,
 Dubuque Street,
 In the new brick building south of Franklin Market.
 UNDERTAKING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

R. P. BRUCE & CO.
 Are manufacturing the
BEST BOOTS & SHOES
 to be found in the market. Call and see them at their new brick building just south of Franklin market on Dubuque St.

JOHN GRUBER, Who formerly Sold
Fruits, Nuts, Candies, Cigars, &c.
 at the Post Office corner has removed to the new brick building of R. P. Bruce & Co., south of Franklin Market where he is always glad to see his friends.

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 Special attention given to Voice Culture, and Solo Singing, (English and Italian.)

Principal of the Council Bluffs (Iowa) Normal Academy of Music. Each annual term is held through the month of July. Musical Director of the Iowa State Normal Academy of Music at Iowa City. Each annual term is held through August and the first half of September.

Conductor of Musical Conventions and Festivals.

Author of the "College Hymn and Tune Book," "Perkin's Vocal Exercises," Nos. 1 and 2 for the development and training of the voice; "Sweet and Low," "Dream the Dream that's sweetest," "My childhood's Home," &c., &c. Also Associate Author of the "Church Bell," "Nightingale," and "S. S. Trumpet."

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CALENDAR FOR 1868-69.

Fall term commences Sept. 17th and closes Dec. 28d.

Vacation of two weeks, Dec. 28d—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, \$50 00 for the full course, \$30 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.

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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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