ONE YEAR AGO.

BY MRS. H. B. STOWE.

One year ago a ringing voice,
A clear blue eye
And clustering curls of sunny hair,
Too fair to die.

Only one year—no voice, no smile,
No glance of eye,
No clustering curls of golden hair,
Fair but to die.

One year ago, what love, what schemes,
Far into life!
What joyous hopes, what high resolves,
What generous strife!

The silent picture on the wall,
The burial stone,
Of all that beauty, life and joy
Remain alone.

One year, one year, one little year,
And so much gone!
And yet the even flow of life
Moves calmly on.

The grave grows green, the flowers bloom fair
Above that head;
No sorrowing tint of leaf or spray
Says he is dead.

No pause, or hush, or merry birds,
That sing above,
Tell us how coldly sleeps below
The form we love.

Where hast thou been this year, beloved?
What hast thou seen?
What rising fair, what glorious life
Where thou hast been?

The veil! the veil! so thin, so strong!
'Twixt us and thee;
The mystic veil! when shall it fall,
That we may see?

Not dead, not sleeping, not even gone,
But present still;
But waiting for the coming hour
Of God's sweet will.

Lord of the living and the dead,
Our Savior dear!
We lay in silence at Thy feet
This sad, sad year!

SOME THOUGHTS ON LANGUAGE AND ITS STUDY.

At the present moment there is a wide-spread and earnest discussion upon the means, ends and methods of Education, which seems likely to end in the reconstruction and improvement of its present system. If a critical re-examination shall result in a new assignment of values and consequently of the position of the various branches of learning, no true friend of Education and the race will object if merit be the test in the whole work of reorganization. If the old is to be retained, actual services in the past and adaption to present wants—not ancient prerogative—must be proven. If the new is to take position or higher rank, its claim must be sustained by clear proofs of superior capability, and not by extravagant boasts of its new-found powers or sneers at its venerable competitors.

The study of Language as an educator, has a history co-extensive with that of Education itself, having assumed its place at the outset as if by natural right, and maintained it through all the vicissitudes of educational systems.

Its past services have been eminent, and from its very nature its adaptation to natural wants must remain unchanged. Among its claims to a prominent place in every system of Education, we will notice but two, viz: the value of Language as a Science and as a disciplinary study.

Language has been defined as crystallized thought, and as such is a product as real as any in nature, and formed under laws as definable as those of the physical universe. It may be properly called a department of the Science of Man as distinguished from the Science of Matter, and, as it is one of the most evident distinctions between man and all other created things, it deserves to hold the front rank in its class.

It is not only the instrument of thought, but in an important sense has the power of evolving thought. Indeed, it may be questioned whether a human being, utterly ignorant of all forms of language, would think at all except in the sense in which we speak of brute thought. Then, the soul acquires knowledge of itself and kindred spirit mainly through its outward manifestations, and thought is so intimately related to its audible and visible expressions that the study of language is literally and strictly the study of the mind and its operations.

Physical Science has never wrested from matter the secret of its essence, but its labors have not been fruitless, for Chemistry has unfolded the atomic elements and the methods of their wondrous architecture, while Geology finds volumes of history in fossils and strata. So the analysis of language reveals the laws of thought, and Philology, by the careful study of words, has found in them a palimpsest rich in lore otherwise unrecorded, but essential to a correct knowledge of the political, religious, and ethnic history of our race.

But the study of language has another and greater value derived from the nature and amount of discipline it offers. The subject-matter most perfectly combines the spiritual with the material—the inner thought with its outward expression, and hence is as subjective as Psychology, and not...
THE CLASS OF '69.

Before our next number goes to press the clasps will be shot upon another College year.

The old bell in the cupola will have struck its last summons to work and worship. Its iron tongue will be still, and the deep, rich melody of its voice will be heard no more rolling down the valley and over the city, spreading outward and away, until its music dies amongst the distant hills; but it will be left to swing up there through the long vacation, dumb as the bagle horn of Death. The noise of hurrying feet will not be heard in our Halls; in the Chapel, Silence will sing her songs; a painful hush will linger here alone.

We know that this will only be for a little season, and then new vigor will animate our Alma Mater. Soon her halls will resound with the busy gathering of crowds, and all will be life, all activity again. Old acquaintances will be renewed, and old friends extend new greetings. The stranger too will be here. But will there be no absent ones? Will there be no "vacant chairs?" Will there be no spirits keeping watch and ward over empty seats, waiting to welcome their occupants again? Yes, there will be absent ones and "vacant chairs." Guardian spirits may linger, but disappointedly, by Chapel section 1, for the familiar faces of the class of '69 will be missed, and their well-known forms will be absent from their accustomed seats.

For years they have been amongst us, earnestly and patiently toiling for their reward. They have contended with all the might of vigorous manhood and womanhood for the coveted crown. They have at last received their wages and now go out to invest them in real, earnest life. Their crowns they must choose; but whether they be of Wild Olive or Cypress will depend much upon themselves. They came to their work here in the midst of turmoil and excitement. The deep baying of the Dogs of War was still heard ringing in the far-off South, and the echoes of hostile cannon were still lingering in the valleys of the James and Chattahoochee. Amongst them, empty sleeves and pale cheeks speak, Oh! how eloquently, for Right and Country. They go to their work in another field where mind meets mind and principle grapples with principle, contending for the mastery; where Intellect and Soul are arrayed against "Time, Space and the Devil," in a conflict that must be pressed until Peace shall lead War chanted captive at her chariot wheels in triumph through every land; until Ignorance and Wrong are vanquished, and Prejudice, wrapped in a winding sheet of "Peace, on Earth, good will to men," is locked in the tomb of eternal forgetfulness.

Go forth then, youthful band! Other lands are awaiting some of you. From Macedoniat a cry comes, long and earnest, for help. The inhabitants of more than one valley anxiously long to hail your coming, and are inquiring "when "sing how beautiful upon the mountains are the feet of "neth good tidings?" Youthful minds, and those that are among the lowly, are waiting for your strong hands to reach from the heights to which you have climbed, and help them up higher. Great truths need warm advocates; great wrongs demand stern opposers. There is work everywhere for him who would toil, and in due time the laborer "shall reap if he faint not."

Your Alma Mater sends out the little craft "Sixty-Nine," freighted with bright new hopes, on a voyage of discovery and occupation. To you she entrusts her treasures—her annual contribution to the World's and Heaven's great revenue. See to it that her balance sheet and your square with each other. With Manhood and Womanhood, true to themselves, at the helm, you may outrace every storm; and with the Bright and Morning Star as your Cynosure, a peaceful haven will at last receive you to your rest.

DRESS REFORM.

In these last days reforms have come to be so numerous and varied that we loose sight of "old things" and are almost forced to exclaim, "Behold all things have become new." But no motto falls further short of being an absolute truth than that of a certain college not a thousand miles from here, which runs thus: via trita, via nova. Among others, the Dress Reform is receiving the attention of many thinking and working men and women. It was our privilege to attend a meeting of the Erudelphian Society at its Hall on Friday afternoon, the 14th ult. The Literary exercises, we may remark passingly, were very interesting, and space will not permit much specification; but we would notice especially interesting the essay of Miss S. V. Graves, on the Origin of the Church of England, and Miss Priscilla Millikin's Oration On The Condition of America at the opening of Elizabeth's Reign. These were a part of the regular course of Historical and Biographical reading now carried on with so much interest and profit by the Society. At the proper time the Society went into committee of the whole to discuss the question, Resolved, That the American Costume is both elegant and well adapted to the wants of society, and should be adopted by the women of this country.

The debate was opened vigorously by the affirmative arguing its elegance on the ground of its convenience to cleanliness, without which elegance is impossible, and asserting that no good reason could be brought against it save prejudice and custom. Its favorableness to health, comfort and convenience was advanced as an argument in its favor. Also its advantages as a security against indecent exposure.

The intellectual influence was argued from the fact that a sound mind cannot exist in an unsound body, and the bestowal of so much time and labor on dress as the present "styles" demand, leads directly to fickleness and flippancy. But the most unanswerable argument on the affirmative was that of a young woman in the audience, who asked to add a word, and said that she stood a living witness as she owed her life to the costume and the principles of health taught at Our Home on the Hill-side, Dansville, N. Y. And, although from inusperable opposition, she had since been compelled to lay aside her Reform Dress, yet hoped to see the day when she
could again resume it without being deserted by her friends.

The negative, although fewer in numbers, made "a spirited contest in refutation of the above points. The Society's vote was a tie upon the adoption of the dress, but that of the audience was by a large majority in favor of its adoption. It

Orbea.

The Mind Wearies of Earth, Never of Labor.

There is one feature of the mental constitution which seems never to have received of philosophers the consideration it deserves, affording as it does, by analogy, a strong inference of the mind's immortality. It is this: That the mind is never weary.

To any earnest and enthusiastic student this proposition is easily demonstrable, is capable of becoming a matter of consciousness. Let him reflect how weariness overcomes him while pursuing any especially interesting study. It will appear that his weariness is not a sensation the mind recognizes as affecting itself, but is a giving way of the physical powers. There is a feeling of weight or numbness at the base of the brain, which raises upward and flows forward filling the whole organism, accompanied with murmuring and crackling sounds in the ears. The will struggles like a Titan to roll back the mist of drowsiness which rises to envelop the mind and impede its working. The mind feels no weariness or loss of interest in its theme. The struggle continues until the will, though every hair seems to tingle with the electricity of thought,—overborne by the body's weakness, gives way. The eyelids forget their waking office, the head falls forward, and the student sleeps beside his lamp.

One need not be a literary student to feel the force of this illustration. Any passion or subject of thought which absorbs and exalts the mind, sufficiently illustrates the idea. To the case of the gamer who sits all night at the dice, of the miser who falls asleep over his board, of the reader whose eyes unconsciously close in the early morning just before the heroine of the last novel is married, this illustration is just as apt as it is to the case of him whose eyelids sleep seals as he has almost found the root of that Greek verb, or the variable sought in differential calculus. It is only the machine that is overcome by weakness— the vehicle by which the mind manifests its thoughts. Even while the powers of our physical system are giving way, we are conscious of a something beyond, which only works upon and through this imperfect machine, and that this something—ourselves—never weary nor sleeps.

That this something never sleeps is a matter of consciousness, which our observation may come in to verify. At such times as sleep but half holds the body we know of the ever activity of the mind and remember its vagaries when we wake. Even in the heavy, deep sleep which we call dreamless because consciousness is wholly lost, and we can remember nothing about it, the sleep is not dreamless, as any one who watches the face of the sleeper can see.

The wildness of our dream conceptions, arguing nothing against the unwearying capacity of the mind for labor, is a matter of interest if we pause to enquire, whether the mind is capable of any logical, consistent development of thought, except by and through this physical mechanism. The wild vagaries of our dreams would seem to say otherwise, but the wildness of our dream conceptions come rather of this: that mind in sleep is neither enough disconnected with physical things to be free, nor yet connected closely enough for consistency. It is in a condition of semi-freedom, not consistent with independence, nor yet in harmony with its every-day waking relations— a relation of servitude to the body and its weakness. The condition in sleep is as if the bond of servitude to matter were partially loosed, allowing the mind a wider range,—yet not entirely loosed. Its situation is then analogous to a snared bird, whose flight must be short, broken, circular, erratic, not at all like what it will be, when the snare cast off, the bird soars to his native skies again and roves in the sunshine.

Sleep is a premonition of this final emancipation, a temporarily giving way of physical powers—an almost death. Any mechanic can tell us that friction of the parts will ultimately wear out the best machine he can contrive; that the heating of the parts is an exact exponent of the amount of this friction, the element of destruction. So, from the very fact that the body must repose to gather energies,—to cool off preparatory to the labors of another day, evidences in it the elements of the final dissolution. The ancient mythology and poets alike have consistently named Sleep—Death's half-brother.

Not so the mind. Pleased indeed with variety, and most enjoying a diversity of employments, it yet, in the nature of things, does not bow to the necessity of rest; does not weary as the body, and consequently may be immortal. Nay, as being the only existence of which we have any personal knowledge, which knows no weariness we may say, not only that it may be, but that in all possibility it must be immortal, we may say this much from human philosophy.

The idea of the materiality of the mind—that is that it, like the body, becomes fatigued, needs repose—seems to be the leading idea of the Buddhist faith—that the mind wearies and desires its long repose,—its absorption into the nothingness—the great essence that knows not, feels not,—rests ever. The other idea is not more essentially that of Christianity than it is of human philosophy. From philosophy indeed it does not appear what we shall be but of this the mind hath sublime faith that when the day of its apprenticeship to matter is over,—disciplined by the experiences of its servitude, this never wearied existence, like the loosed bird, will rise exultant to meet its source high above the twilight vagaries of its sleeping dreams, into the brightness of a morning to which succeeds no sunset.

Matrimonial

Married.—Thursday, May 5th, at the residence of the bride's father, near this city, by the Rev. S. M. Osmond, L. H. Jackson and Miss V. V. McCauley.

Our young friends have spent a long and pleasant courtship. May they enjoy a longer and happier life.

The way to gain a good reputation is to endeavor to be what you desire to appear.—Socrates.

The dying up of a single tear has more

Of honest fame, than shedding seas of gore.
THE FLOWEBZ' REVENU.
FROM THE GERMEN OF PRELURATH.
On her downy couch reclined,
Rests the maid oppressed with slumber.
Deeply sunk her brow, her eye-lashes,
Flushed with purple are her cheeks.
Near her, on the rush-topped table,
Stands a flower-vasé, rare and costly.
In its cup fair flowers are shining,
Beauteous, freshly plucked and fragrant.
Brooding over the little chamber
Rests a close and sultry dampness.
Summer's sun has banished coolness,
And the windows close are fastened.
Quiet reigned, and deepest silence.
Hark! a whispering faint and far-off.
In the flowers and 'mong the branches
Now it seems,—an eager murmur!
See, from out each spreading flower-cup
Vapours, spirit forms are mounting.
Rainbow mists, their flowing garments;
Crowns they bear and tiny bucklers.
From the Rose's purple bosom
Upward doas a slender lady.
In her ringlets, fluttering loosely,
Pearls, like dew-drops, sparkle brightly.
From the helmet of the Monk's-Hood
Nestling half its dark-green foliage,
Shades a plume of stoutest courage,
Sword and head-piece bravely shining;
On his crest a plume is nodding,
Silver-grey—of Heron's feather.
From the Lily fair, a maiden
Floats with veil as thin as cobweb.
From the gorgeous Turk's-Cap Lily
Lot! a Moor comes proudly marching.
Brightly, on his green-herb turban,
Crows the arch of the Crescent.
From the Crown-Imperial, grandly
Strides a knightly sceptre-bearer,
While from out the blue-flowered Iris,
Heavily armed, his rangers follow.
Toward from the sweet Narcissus
Glides a youth; with gloomy glances
Hastening to the couch—warm kisses
On the maiden's lips he presses.
But upon the couch the others
Wildly dance in fairy circle—
Wildly dance and whirl, still singing
To the slumbering girl in this wise:
"Maiden, maiden from our Earth-home,
Cruelly thy hand hath torn us,
In this vase thou hand hast placed us,
Here to languish, fall, and perish!
Oh! how tranquilly we rested
On the breast of Earth—our mother,
Where through tree-tops, green with foliage,
Sunbeams warm, strayed down to kiss us.
Where the cooling breeze of Spring-time
Gently bowed our slender stemlets;
When of nights, like Fairies playing,
From our leafy homes we hastened,
Rain and dew-drops sprinkled round us—
Now, a stagnant pool our prison!
Fading now, yet, ere we perish,
Maiden, our revenge o'ertakes thee!"

Hushed their song; and now they bend them
Softly to the sleeping maiden.
With the wonted sultry stillness
Comes again that faint heard whisper,
What a murmuring; what a rustling?
How the maiden's cheeks are glowing!
How the sprites are breathing on them!
How the perfumes bubble 'round her!

See, a brilliant beam of sun-light
Fills the room; the phantoms vanish.
Cold upon her downy pillow
Sleeps the loveliest and fairest.
She, herself, a withered flower,
With her cheek yet softly glowing,
Rests there near her faded sisters.
Flower perfumes have killed the maiden.

W. C. P.

STATE UNIVERSITY OF NORWAY.
The humorous traveller, Ross Browne, has in "The Land of Thar," given some racy sketches of Norway, which have, no doubt, contributed to make "Gunde Norge" (Old Norway), somewhat more familiar to the American public.

"Education has, of late years, made considerable progress in Norway; and the rising generation, owing to the facilities afforded by the excellent school systems established throughout the country, but especially in the principal towns, will not be in any respect behind the times, so far as regards intellectual progress." This is the opinion expressed by Ross Browne. But he thinks that even in the Capital, Christiania, stagnation broods in the very atmosphere; and that a Californian could scarcely endure an existence in a place like Christiania for six weeks, but "would go stark mad from sheer inanity."

The fact is, that the business activity of Norway cannot be compared to that of California. A very large portion of Norway is altogether unfit for cultivation, and even the best parts of the country are, in regard to climate and resources, vastly inferior to the Golden State of the Pacific. Indeed, it would be unfair to even compare Norway to our own Iowa, as well in regard to extent and fertility of the soil, as in regard to climate. The broad prairies of Iowa could, with ease support the entire population of the three Scandinavian kingdoms: Sweden, Norway and Denmark, without being as densely populated as either of these kingdoms in regard to the arable land they contain.

The natural resources of Iowa being so much superior to those of Norway, it is not strange that the material wealth of the people of Iowa is much greater than that of Norway. Of political liberty, the Norwegians have about as much as the Iowans; they are only nominally governed by a king, and their king is always at a reasonable distance from them in the capital of the neighboring Sweden. Finally, the number of inhabitants in Norway is not much larger than the population of Iowa. If any, therefore, should insist on drawing a parallel between Norway and Iowa, there cannot be a shadow of doubt that the greater social power and material wealth are on the side of Iowa. How are these relative means used for educational purposes?

Each of these States possesses a system of public schools, at the head of which, in each country, a State University has been placed. We shall give a few facts in regard to these institutions.

The State University of Norway is directly connected with the entire school system of the country. An earnest effort ought to be made in Iowa, to bring its State University into more immediate connection with the common schools; not by having the "University" come down to the primary school, by
means of a permanent Preparatory Department of the same, but, rather, by a more uniform* organization of the grammar and high schools of the State, so that their course and thoroughness of study would fitly prepare, for entrance to the University, the younger boys and girls, near their home, and under the immediate superintendence of their parents.

The Iowa State University owes its existence and almost its maintenance to the munificence of the general government. Individuals have, as yet, hardly done anything for the same. Not that the wealthy lack generosity or culture to give some of their worldly goods for the furtherance of education; but rather because we are not a unit, being divided into many religious denominations, of which each has started one or more colleges or universities, thus offering all possible opportunities to individual generosity. In Norway there was no rich general government to give endowments and buildings; nor was there great wealth among individuals. But there were no sectional or denominational jealousies — and hence the surprising fact that the poor Norwegians in 1811, when (still under Danish supremacy), they, after much asking, were permitted to found a State University, subscribed, in a few months, a million dollars for this noble purpose! And about one year after the royal permission had been granted, the earnest and patriotic people of Norway had their State University in active operation.

The State University of Norway is now supported by the State at an annual expense of about one hundred thousand dollars, gold,—a capital which has a much greater purchasing power there, than it would have here, and may fairly be considered equivalent to two hundred thousand dollars, gold, here, in Iowa. With such a sum, a good deal can be done.

A few items of the annual expenses may find a place here:

- Chemical Laboratory, $1,500 Gold
- Metallurgical Laboratory, 300 "
- Mineralogical Cabinet, 300 "
- Philosophical Apparatus, 1,500 "

For what in the Iowa State University is represented by the 5th Department, that of Chemistry, they spend three thousand six hundred dollars, gold, annually in the Norway State University—and employ eight professors to teach these branches!

For their library they spend, yearly, two thousand seven hundred dollars; for printing, one thousand dollars. The latter sum is spent in a way peculiarly different from what is done here. Their catalogue is a cheap, shabby looking octavo, of some 120 pages; but it contains more simple matters of fact than any of its American namesakes; it is, really, a report to the government, the legislature and the people, and not an advertising medium. Its publication, probably, does not cost more than fifty dollars in Norway—and still they spend a thousand for printing. What, then, do they print for the main portion of the money? They print some of the special researches of their professors, and distribute these publications — quite a number of which may be seen in the Laboratory of the Iowa State University, having been sent in return for some of Prof. Hinrichs' publications. Of course, they receive numerous and valuable publications in return; the mere enumeration of these exchanges for 1867 fills twenty-six closely printed pages, in the last report received from Christians.

But we must close our record of facts concerning the State University of Norway. We shall not attempt to make any comparisons; indeed, there is no chance to make any, for Iowa is warm, prosperous and fertile; while Norway is cold, poor and sterile. Still, I trust that no one will read these few lines without being caused to reflect on the requirements and demands of our own University. At any rate, I hope that every one, who is deeply interested in the cause of education, will rejoice to see the people of a State united in so noble a work as the building up of the crowning edifice of every thorough system of public education, the State University, entirely unbiased by sectarian and sectional prejudices.

**Progress.**

Rev. W. W. King, of Des Moines, delivered a lecture at Metropolitan Hall, Friday evening, 15th ult., to a crowded house, on the subject of "Temperance." He set forth the claims of individuals and society upon the Government for protection—protection against homicide and suicide, as directly traceable to the baneful effects of intoxicating liquors. His remarks were plain and practical, and his manner characterized by a great degree of energy and earnestness. As usual in such cases, of the class intended to be benefited few, if any, were present, but there was undoubtedly a number of "moderate drinkers" who received a wholesale dose. Such has been the stupifying effects of this vice, that the people seem summoned in vain by the most urgent appeals on the one hand, and the most glaring atrocities on the other. In conclusion, the speaker urged upon all present, who were interested in the cause, to arouse and betake themselves to the work until this evil is banished from the land.

The every-day cares and duties, which men call drudgery, are the weights and counterpoises of the clock of time, giving its pendulum a true vibration, and its hands a regular motion; and when they cease to hang upon the wheels, the pendulum no longer swings, the hands no longer move,—the clock stands still. — Longfellow.

The praises we receive after we are buried, like the posies that are strewed over our grave, may be gratifying to the living, but they are nothing to the dead; for they are gone, either to a place where they hear them not, or where if they do they will despise them. — Colton.

**The latest puzzle has relation to the present spring. It is:**

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which is interpreted to mean "The C's on is backward," and so it is.

The great aquarium at Berlin will soon be completed. Eight thousand living varieties of fish, lobsters, crabs and other forms of marine life have been collected, and are waiting removal to the crystal palace which has been built for them.
The University Reporter.

IOWA CITY, IOWA,—JUNE, 1890.

MANAGING EDITORS:
W. D. Wilson, 2nd, and A. Longridge, 3rd.

ASSOCIATE EDITORS:
Miss Ada Rankin, Miss Priscilla Milliken, W. B. Craig, and A. B. Lemon.

Published the first of each month. Subscriptions received at Beach & Allen's book store opposite University Square, and by the Editors.

A. Longridge has been chosen by the Corps as Managing Editor, W. D. Wilson resigned.

The Corps is glad to welcome Miss Ada Rankin to its number, who has been chosen by the Juniors as successor to Mr. W. D. Wilson.

The Union Literary Magazine appropriates "Why I am yet Unwed," from the April number of the Reporter, but neglects to accredit it. How is that, Lit.? You don't mean to plagiarize, do you?

The annual meeting of the Board of Trustees of the University occurs on the 24th inst., at which business of great importance will be transacted. The plan and order of study for the proposed two years course in the English Language and Literature, which is now forming by the Faculty, will be submitted for their consideration. It is determined to make this all that could be desired by the lovers of our own rich, sweet tongue.

The oldest member of the graduating class of the Law Department is thirty; youngest twenty; members of churches seven; Republicans fifteen; Democrats three; the number that use tobacco three; whisky three; beer eight; married three; engaged six; that want to be engaged nine; served in army twelve; held commissions as officers three; non-commissioned and private nine; residents of Iowa sixteen; of Missouri two.

Interesting Statistics.—Of the present Graduating class, the oldest is twenty-nine years; the youngest, eighteen. No one makes use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, nor does any one use tobacco in any form. All seem imbued with a spirit of energy and enthusiasm that promises success in whatever calling they may enter, and all seemed determined to run through on their own individuality, for only two of the whole class are engaged [Senior Ed. says this is a little shaky], and all the rest seem utterly thoughtless on that subject. The majority are expecting to teach as a profession.

Catalogues.—We hope those who have the work in charge will make an effort to get our Annual Catalogue out earlier this year than heretofore. It has been the custom for several years to do nothing with them till after the meeting of the Board of Trustees in June, and they have not been issued till the last of July. Is this just as it should be?

No better way to advertise the University can be found than to scatter its catalogues all over the country, and no more willing or efficient ones can be found to do the work than the students. By the way they canvassed for The Reporter last summer, we know the old students will bring back many new ones next fall if they can have the Catalogues to carry home and distribute during the summer. Will they be ready?

Will some one estimate the number of blessings breathed, during the past few weeks, by students and visitors, upon the hands that planted and have tended the beautiful flowers blooming in the windows of University Hall?

"Heaven wills these simple things should give Lessons to us how to live," and he who plants a flower adds a new joy to Earth's vast fulness, and shows himself in sympathy with the Infinite Benevolence that comes to us as often and silently as evening and morning come, scattering His wish-wells everywhere. May our friend be as successful in planting flowers of truth, virtue and goodness in the heart, as he has been with those in the College Hall, that his joy may be full, and from those unseen hands may twine an eternal garland to grace his brow hereafter.

HOLIDAY. Our Faculty seem possessed of an "eye for business" and know just how to accomplish an important work when necessary. Seeing that the buildings, fences, walks, trees &c., about the Campus, would present a more pleasant and attractive appearance if a little work were done upon them, Tuesday the 25th ult was given as a holiday, and all hands were requested to join in the work. Each Class, (excepting that of the Law Department which refused by a majority vote to join in the work,) was assigned to its duty and did it superintended by the Professors and Teachers. The old walks were trimmed and straightened and new ones made. Dead trees were removed and the sod was dug up about the rest, and the stones were removed from the hill side. When the work was done, Mr. E. Clark, furnished the "lemonade for the crowd," and then all assembled in Mr. Kissing's lawn and held a musical essay. The exercises of Commencement promise to be of unusual interest and variety. The present Graduating class from the Academic Department, is the largest that has ever appeared at these exercises in our Institution.
The exercises of the Commencement week will begin on Wednesday the 23d inst., with the Written and Oral examinations of all the classes, which will continue four or five days. These examinations will be public, and nothing would be more pleasing than to see many of the friends of education present. On Friday evening, the 28th, the Anniversary of the Literary Societies will take place in the Chapel of the University. This will be a union performance by all of the Societies that have members among the graduates. Each Society will have a valedictory by a representative of its graduates, and response by a representative of the Society, and conferring of Diplomas by its President. This exercise will be gone through with by each Society in its turn. Music will add variety to the exercises. A beautiful parchment diploma has been prepared, and all the Societies will use the same design. The Baccalaureate will be delivered by President Black, in the University Chapel, on Sabbath, the 27th. Monday evening will be occupied by the Alumni Association, for its Anniversary. W. W. Baldwin, Esq., class of '07, of Burlington, is the Orator, and J. Mad. Williams, of Iowa City, is the Poet for the occasion.

Tuesday the Law Department's graduates will deliver their Orations and receive their diplomas. Judge S. F. Miller, of the United States Supreme Court, will deliver the address to the Law Class, on Tuesday evening. Wednesday, being Commencement day proper, will be occupied by the Normal and Academic classes; the Normals delivering their performances in the forenoon, to be followed immediately by the conferring of Degrees. The Academics will occupy the afternoon in the same way, and thus close the exercises. A grand Reunion of Faculty, Alumni, Students and friends will take place in the University Chapel on Wednesday evening, for the purpose of extending greetings and taking their final farewells. Good music may be expected during the progress of the entire exercises, and we can promise all who will favor us with their presence, that they will receive a hearty welcome, and we believe they will go away feeling "that it has been good to be here."

**Biographical.**

The subject of our present biographical sketch, Prof. Rush Emery, was born May 20, 1838, at Swanton, Ohio. At the age of eighteen he entered Olivet College, Michigan, where he successfully completed the preparatory and lower collegiate branches. Student life with him was no mere pastime, as he supported himself during his entire college course, usually teaching a portion of the time. In the spring of 1861 he came to Illinois and spent a year in Hamilton, teaching. Shortly afterward he entered the University of our own State, and graduated, receiving the degree of A. B., in June, '03. He returned and spent a portion of the next year in the University as student, and at its close received the degree of A. M. The three following years were spent in teaching, his labors being attended with marked success. Desirous of pursuing the study of Science to a greater extent than the institutions of our own country enabled him to do, and being now in possession of a good Hart, he visits Berlin in June of '87, and seeks enjoyment among the cloistered laboratories of central Germany, for which he had been preparing himself, by several years of private study of the Modern languages, and the reading of scientific works. He graduated as Doctor of Philosophy, from the University at Gottingen, in March '68. After making a brief visit to Heidelberg and other places of note, he returned to Iowa, and temporarily accepted an appointment as Assistant Professor of Chemistry and Physics, in the University, and in November following was appointed Chemist of the Geological Survey of Iowa. In all of which positions he has given entire satisfaction, faithfully discharging his duties in that quiet, unobtrusive manner so characteristic of his whole life.

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A Time for Everything.

It is related that Napoleon could dictate to several secretaries, with equal accuracy at the same time, and we frequently hear of men, whose minds are active enough to grapple with more than one subject. Granting this to be true, these cases must be acknowledged to be exceptional. We all know that a great majority of us have all we can do to handle one subject in a proper manner. The most difficult task of those who have boys under their charge, is to break up the habit of talking while at work. And this must be done before any skill and speed can be acquired. Girls do not have regular work, and are deprived of this drilling which is given to their brothers. They are even encouraged by their careful mothers to take their knitting with them when they visit a friend.

But, as students, where our work is one that requires the full strength of the mind, and the main benefit of the college course is the power of concentrating the thoughts upon one subject, especially should we cast aside anything, however useful in itself, which tends to divert attention from the object before us. Those of the students who carry books and tattling into the chapel to employ themselves during rhetoricals lose the improvement they might obtain from the experience of others, and offer an indirect insult to the performers. Not only this, but they add greatly to the embarrassment of the speaker, for nothing is more disagreeable than to speak to those who do not wish to listen. Most forcibly were we struck with this, when visiting one of the ladies' societies lately. The exercises were good, showing careful study and much reading, and we doubt not, would have been delivered with sufficient spirit, had not half of the Society been engaged in reading, sewing, tatting and eating. Now all these things are very important in their proper time, and there may have been urgent need of their being done at that time, but, if so, the Society should have been adjourned. When members of our Societies have prepared essays or orations at the request of the Society, they are entitled to a respectful hearing, while the Society has the right to require such preparation as may deserve attention. If it is understood that we always expect something worth listening to from those who appear in public, we will, less frequently, be disappointed.

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Ice Cream, Nuts, Candies, &c., can be found in abundance at Goddies and Palmer's, Clinton Street, near P. O.
OTHER COLLEGES.

Yale College has five thousand graduates.

Gough announces that he will not lecture this coming season.

Anna Dickinson and two other women have applied for admission to the Michigan Law School.

The Chiego University for Women is to be erected this summer. The building is to be 160 by 136 feet.

John G. Whittier, the poet, has presented Whittier College, Iowa, a handsome gift of well-selected books.

Princeton College has decided to make Greek, Latin and Mathematics, elective studies after the Sophomore year.

Professor Mitchell, the distinguished mathematician of Vassar Female College, died on the 10th of last month.

Prof. W. H. Young, of the Ohio University, has received an appointment as Consul at Carlsruhe, in Baden, Germany.

Cambridge University (England) has opened its doors to women. Examinations for admission will begin July 5th of the present year.

The Trustees of Cornell University are corresponding with John Stuart Mill with a view to securing his services as a professor in that institution.

John G. Saxez, the Vermont rhymier, will be poet for the young women of the Oread Institute, at Worcester, Mass., at the July Commencement.

The Amherst College catalogue contains no titles of the members of its Faculty. The name of a Professor is simply given, without a title or affix.

The Indiana Agricultural College has been located at LaFayette. Mr. John Purdue having donated $180,000 to endow it, it will be called Purdue University.

The performances of the graduates at Vassar College, at the late Commencement were not read, but oratorically delivered with appropriate gestures. It is a step not before taken in a ladies' institution.

Prof. Owen, the celebrated Greek scholar, died in New York recently. He was Vice-President of the City College. He is well known as the editor of several Greek works.

George Clayton, a student of Griswold College, Davenport, Iowa, recently shot himself in the head while out riding with a young lady of that city. Unrequited love probably caused it.

Dr. Mansell, of Illinois Wesleyan University, has ready for press an elaborate work on Ethics, and is preparing a new work on Moral Science. The plan of the latter is new and "original."

One of the regulations of a college in Wisconsin is: "10th. Students are not allowed to visit the rooms of the opposite sex without permission, and then only in cases of absolute necessity."

The Freshmen at Yale have made a written agreement to behave themselves as gentlemen, instead of as Sophomores, next year, and their suspended classmates have been reprimed by the Faculty in consequence.

Mr. Wm. Knowlton, of Upton, has given $2,000 to purchase, for the Amherst, Mass., Agricultural College, the splendid herbarium belonging to W. W. Dressen, of New York City. It contains 25,000 beautifully mounted specimens.

The Harvard students are classed as follows: Divinity students, 19; Medical students, 308; Astronomic students, 3; resident graduates, 5; Episcopal Theological students, 7; Academical Faculty, 21. Students—seniors, 110; juniors, 192; sophomores, 159; freshmen, 128; total, 529.

Widener University, the only institution of its kind in the United States, founded and owned exclusively by colored men, destroyed by fire by the hand of an incendiary on the night of the 14th of April, 1865, is to be rebuilt. This institution has done good work in educating teachers and ministers of the negro race, and we hope soon to see it in good working order again.

The new Observatory now building at Princeton College, N. J., is to be 101 feet long and 65 feet high. Alvan Clark & Co., of Cambridgeport, Mass., are manufacturing the splendid telescope designed for its use. Stephen Alexander, LL. D., Professor of Astronomy at Princeton, superintends the whole work. The cost thus far is $50,000, all of which has been donated by Gen. N. Norris Halsted, of New York, N. J.

The General Assembly of California, in a special act, approved March 28th, 1886, provides for a University consisting of a State College of Agriculture, a College of Mines, of Civil Engineering, of Letters, Colleges of Medicine and Law, and other professional Colleges of Arts, as the Board of Regents may deem expedient to establish. Also, in the course of study for the Public Schools, legislative provision for district libraries, etc., she far exceeds many of her more highly favored sister states.

Iowa College, Iowa, has a rule positively prohibiting the use of tobacco. Racine College, Wisconsin, has a smoking-room, well carpeted and furnished with chairs, adorned with pictures, &c., where students can resort to enjoy their cigars and pipes. The former rules tamper with individual rights (if any man has a right to use tobacco), and is, as it must be, a failure. The latter puts a premium on filthiness, encourages slow suicide, and is a disgrace to the fair fame of Racine.

The Cornell Era says: An Iowa merchant offers each of the graduates of a girls' school a calico dress if she will wear it at commencement. The Era has perpetrated a good "joke" upon the Iowa Wesleyan University in that "item." Friend Era, it was the young women of the above-mentioned University, a mixed school, not a "girls' school." Furthermore, we have but one or two of the latter class of schools in Iowa, we are happy to inform you.

Mr. Knowlton, the "man's" credit are to be regarded. The sound of your hammer at five in the morning, or nine at night, heard by a creditor, makes him easy six months longer; but if he sees you at a billiard table, or hears your voice at a tavern, when you should be at work, he sends for his money the next day.—Franklin.

Every man has just as much vanity as he lacks understanding.—Pope.
PERSONAL

PROFESSOR FELLOWS has preached regularly for several months, in the Congregational Church in this city.

C. W. Pomeroy, a former student and now a member of the "Wester Publication Company," Davenport, Ida., has been back to see his old friends.

PRESIDENT KEPHART, of Western College, called upon us not long since, and led us in chapel exercises. It is pleasant for the college families to visit each other.

Prof. Eaton, of Beloit College, Wis., recently spent two or three weeks at the University. His time was mostly spent in the Chemical Laboratory with Prof. Hinricks.

C. M. Howe, A. B., of this University, and who has since graduated at Dartmouth, has visited the scenes of old school days after an absence of two years. Time only strengthens the friendships formed during college life.

LAWYERS

Editors Reporter.—As several articles have lately appeared in your paper, setting forth, very justly, the claims and advantages of the legal profession, would it not be well to take a more comprehensive and unbiased view of this important subject? There are some essential considerations which should be well weighed by every intelligent man before engaging in an occupation which will more or less shape his future destiny. Inasmuch as we are required to earn our bread by the sweat of our brow, and as the fundamental idea in entering any profession is that we may do this, we should first inquire whether the contemplated occupation will sustain us. But while the staff of life is necessary, few thoughtful minds could rest satisfied with this alone—we cannot feel that we are intended merely to live. Then we should consider by what profession we can best advance the interests of humanity—by what profession we can best raise our fellow-men to that position which our own inner nature tells us they should occupy, and especially should we bear in mind that our own character and disposition is in a great degree moulded and fixed by our occupation and business intercourse.

Assuming that the above proposition is correct, and it will not be contradicted, let us apply these tests to the legal profession. The first test is one of simple facts, and as each can readily decide this for himself, it need not be noticed here. While it is true that many lawyers command large fees and amass wealth, it is equally true that many more are starved out of the profession. Have lawyers been instrumental in advancing morality, science, peace and happiness? Have they exercised that elevating influence which their education and talent entitle us to expect? "Tis said" that they mould the destinies of our country—so did Philip II. of Europe—control the actions of their fellow-men by their authority—so did the Inquisition. The fact that they have this power makes them the more accountable to the people for the unhappiness and misery on every hand. We are daily told that the Government is becoming more and more corrupt. It to-day, as is said by a distinguished Senator, is in the hands of lawyers, and the nation holds them responsible. We have enjoyed blessings in more abundance than many lands, but apparent prosperity is not a sure index of national stability and rectitude. The memory of many, all over our broad land, daily recalls loved forms; once so well known, but now becoming less and less distinct as time rolls on; and spirits, sad and lonely, daily wander their way to join kindred spirits torn from earth by fratricidal strife. Can the lawyers wash their hands before the nation, and say they are innocent of this blood?

In their professional duties, they must listen to the quarrels and slanders of the vile—must daily study the tricks and overreachings of scoundrels—must become familiar with the most revolting crimes. They must learn to mistrust every man, to conjure up wrong motives, to treat every man as if he were a villain—in a word, their characters are formed and their lives spent amid crime and villainy. This must and does have great influence upon them and every young man should not be hasty in exposing himself to temptations greater than he may have strength to bear.

MARKING SYSTEM.

Another great difficulty in removing the marking system at Harvard lies in the fact that, owing to the ungentlemanly behavior of students to their instructors, the marking system is actually the only defense of the Faculty against personal insult. One public exposure, well administered, will do more than a dozen appeals to the gentlemanly feelings of rowdies; and though an instructor cannot prevent turbulence and blackguardly conduct when he meets a class for the first time, yet, with the marking system to back him, he is as much to blame as the students, if a repetition of disorderly behavior is allowed.

The Faculty of Bowdoin are trying to govern their college by appealing to the gentlemanly feeling of students. Does any student imagine for a moment that such an attempt would be successful here? To rule by love instead of fear is very well in theory, but is not practicable at Harvard, unless it were decreed that every one who hosts or grooms or stamps at an instructor should be expelled; and this severity would probably defeat itself.—Harvard Advocate.

Mr. Advocate, we do not propose answering your questions as to the effect of an "appeal to the gentlemanly feelings" of the students of Harvard. But we will say that the Faculty of the Iowa State University have no criticisms to offer upon the manhood and womanhood rule, which is the only law of conduct here. The first instance of a teacher's receiving insult from a student, either in or out of a class-room, is yet to be recorded, and for several years no occasion has been had for summoning any student before the Faculty for disorderly conduct.

It is high time some of our institutions would open their eyes to the fact that the Dark Ages are past and it is now the afternoon of the nineteenth century. Whenever any body of men begins to draw the chords too tightly on another, they may expect to have them cut. Whenever the iron-clad disciplinary rules of Harvard are abolished entirely, and her number of students is raised from 500 to 1,000 by the admission of 500 of the daughters of New England the necessity of her marking system will be ended.

Quis.

Average monthly wages of school teachers, in Nevada, during the year 1868, were, for males, $157.00; females, $107.00, in specie, per month.
Some were happy, all were gay. I could see them every one very plainly, for the moon was so bright—usually bright, so I thought. I had been dreaming, a very pleasant dream but not worth anything, when the music of bells awakened my senses; at first very faint and sweet like the first tones of a child's song, then clearer and louder, until I heard and felt all the music and pleasure that could be given by the tongues of merry bells.

With delight I listened to the voices of friends in gay laughter and gleeeful chatter. Both were hushed for a moment as they slowly passed the window, then gayer and swifter they bounded on over the smooth and sparkling crust. I looked till I could see them no more; listened for the last sound, and all was still. I did not want to dream then, for the evening was so beautiful in its calm, hushed whiteness. Buses, fences and buildings were sleeping so quietly, seemingly afraid they would drive away the snowy mantle that partly covered them. The stars shone, twinkled and were half wild with joy, for they saw their pretty solve so plainly reflected by the smooth surface below. The bee hill looked pompous. The little mountains in the distance appeared like snow-capped Andes.

Nature intended that evening for enjoyment; yet, only some were happy.

As a few days of sunshine and rain would have made the scene bare and barren, so but a few moments of thought a half dozen words, or solitude, would banish the smiles from part of the merry crowd. Some were trying to forget the uncanniness, anxiety and longings that disturbed them; others held hatred and passion in check, and others had laid aside their plans for money and position, only to work with renewed energy to-morrow, for the present pastime.

An undying, deep, peaceful happiness rested on the others. I wonder if any one who saw and felt that beautiful night doubted there was a God. I wonder more if any one who has seen and known such persons doubts it is the work of God.

With summer and daylight vanished my snow-capped Andes; with one or two burdens and a hot day will vanish the happiness of man's forming. They may sleep over so quietly, but the snow-white mantle of their own weaving will only partly cover their original blackness.

I wanted a company to pass—every one truly happy. I waited and listened, listened and waited! Was there ever such a sleigh-load? I think there could be.

Under the snow and above the stars. Ah! now I have found my true happiness company; I need not listen for their music and laughter. Their coming is as silent as was that night. How we welcome their coming! They come when we need them most, and bring so much joy and peace.

One of our number joined them last week; the snow sparkles above her body; the ransomed spirit shines above the stars. Another page is written in God's book for us to read and learn; another angel to visit and do good.

Under the snow! I like that well. Snow seems a nice soft covering for the body, when the hands must cease from labor and allow nature to work. Above the stars, expressed the innate desire of every human heart.

HISPANIC SOCIETY.—The Hesperian Society is still "climbing the Hill of Science." The paper, essays, declamations and select readings, for the last month have been unusually interesting. The numbers are increasing gradually. Visitors are cordially invited to regular meetings, which are on Friday afternoons at 5 o'clock. M.E.”

ERODEPHIAN SOCIETY.—The exercises of the Erodephian Society during the past month, have been of decided interest. Two papers were read, edited respectively by Misses Taylor and Battey, Bloor and Chites, which, while not lacking in the usual sound argument and practical common sense, the question announced in last month's number was discussed at some length by the Society as a whole; the disputants manifesting zeal and determination in maintaining their respective standpoints. The regular rhetorical exercises, both upon general and in the prescribed course of reading, for the most part, have been highly creditable productions, from which I would select to select the merits special remark.

JANUARY 11th, the Society will take up the subject of “Spiritually” for discussion.

Lizzie Griffith, Cor. Sec.

IRVING INSTITUTE.—As the term nears its completion the interest taken in the society seems to be growing greater. Although studies are crowding, as always is the case at this time, the members appear to be possessed of a more valuable zeal than at any previous time during the year. The present corps of officers is doing efficient labor. The society regrets to have lost during the month Mr. Dr. W. Wilson, and most incessant worker. It behoves the society to labor more earnestly to develop the talent yet obscure. A vote of thanks was tendered Prof. Shrock of Shrock's Writing Acad., for his valuable yet gratuitous services in preparing a design for the program. During this term a debate on the proposition, "Resolved, that the conduct of affairs in the government of the United States for the last ten years indicates a failure of a Republican form of Government," was held. The affirmative was carried by Mr. Cook, claiming that it was a duty we owe the race to aid the oppressed in an honest effort to preserve civil liberty; and that the high right of the members, the following questions have been discussed; Resolved, that the conduct of affairs in the government of the United States for the last ten years indicates a failure of a Republican form of Government; Resolved, that we owe more to Germany for advancement in civilization than to Great Britain, and Resolved, that a man is justified in disobeying a law of his country which he believes to be morally wrong. The latter was especially interesting and brought out the best house of the year. Both resolutions were lost.

W.B. Kenten, Cor. Sec'd.

ZEUTAGHIAN SOCIETY.—By request of the Society, Dr. Black has kindly supplied the Hall with an excellent photograph of himself, which looks down upon our efforts, at once an inspiration and beneficence. The Society take this occasion to express their thanks, and appreciation of this favor. April 20th witnessed an animated debate on the proposition, "Resolved, that it behooves this society as a whole, to engage in the study of the language and literature of ancient races, and to aid in the translation of their works; and that it is the duty of all members to give the highest possible rating to the Cuban insurrectionists. The affirmative, led ably by Mr. Cook, claiming that it is a duty we owe the race to aid the oppressed in an honest effort to preserve civil liberty; and that the high right of the members, the following questions have been discussed; Resolved, that the conduct of affairs in the government of the United States for the last ten years indicates a failure of a Republican form of Government; Resolved, that we owe more to Germany for advancement in civilization than to Great Britain, and Resolved, that a man is justified in disobeying a law of his country which he believes to be morally wrong. The latter was especially interesting and brought out the best house of the year. Both resolutions were lost.

W.B. Kenten, Cor. Sec'd.

BAKED LIBRARY.—As the term nears its completion the interest taken in the society seems to be growing greater. Although studies are crowding, as always is the case at this time, the members appear to be possessed of a more valuable zeal than at any previous time during the year. The present corps of officers is doing efficient labor. The society regrets to have lost during the month Mr. Dr. W. Wilson, and most incessant worker. It behoves the society to labor more earnestly to develop the talent yet obscure. A vote of thanks was tendered Prof. Shrock of Shrock's Writing Acad., for his valuable yet gratuitous services in preparing a design for the program. During this term a debate on the proposition, "Resolved, that the conduct of affairs in the government of the United States for the last ten years indicates a failure of a Republican form of Government," was held. The affirmative was carried by Mr. Cook, claiming that it was a duty we owe the race to aid the oppressed in an honest effort to preserve civil liberty; and that the high right of the members, the following questions have been discussed; Resolved, that the conduct of affairs in the government of the United States for the last ten years indicates a failure of a Republican form of Government; Resolved, that we owe more to Germany for advancement in civilization than to Great Britain, and Resolved, that a man is justified in disobeying a law of his country which he believes to be morally wrong. The latter was especially interesting and brought out the best house of the year. Both resolutions were lost.

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G. HINRICHS, A. M., Professor of Natural Philosophy.

C. A. BOGERT, A. M., Professor of Modern Languages.

A. N. CURRIER, A. M., Professor of Jurisprudence and French.

S. N. FELLOWS, A. M., Professor of Drawing and Drawing.

C. A. WHITE, M. D. Professor of Geology.

R. EMMER, Ph. D., Assistant Professor of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy.

Law Department.

W. G. HAMMOND, A. M., University Professor of Law.

Prof. of Constitutional Law.

H. E. WHITEHEAD, LL.D. (Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Iowa)

Professor of Constitutional Law.

H. C. COLE, (Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Iowa)

Professor of Commercial Law.

Central Department.

A. G. EISENHOWER, A. M., Principal.

Miss HAILE, Principal.

Miss R. DAVIS, MRS. RICH,

Miss E. T. SMITH, Teacher of Music.

A. E. MARRIOTT, Teacher of Drawing.

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