

The University Reporter.

VOL. I.

JOWA STATE UNIVERSITY.

No. 10.

IOWA CITY, IOWA.

"SUCCESS CROWNS EFFORT."

JULY, 1869.

UNSEEN.

BY ADELAIDE PROCTOR.

There are more things in Heaven and Earth than we
Can dream of, or Nature understands:
We learn not through our poor philosophy
What hidden chords are touched by unseen hands.

The present hour repeats upon its strings
Echoes of some vague dreams we have forgot;
Dim voids whisper half remembered things,
And when we pause to listen — answer not.

Forebodings come: we know not how or whence,
Shadowing a nameless fear upon the soul,
And stir within our hearts a nobler sense,
Than lights may read or wisdom may control.

And who can tell what secret links of thought,
Bind heart to heart? Unspoken things are heard,
As if within our deepest selves was brought
The soul, perhaps, of some unuttered word.

But though a veil of shadow hangs between
That hidden life and what we see and hear,
Let us revere the power of the Unseen,
And know a world of mystery is near.

MEDICAL WOMEN.

"The day is not fifty years in the future when one-half of the medical professors in the country will be women." What a startling announcement! We imagine we see our readers *arrectis auribus* at this abrupt assertion. Whence its origin? America's ablest editor has uttered it. If it falls among you as the fire-brands amid the Philistines' corn, blame not the foxes, but yourselves the rather, the conservative advocates of the "woman sphere" policy. Would you, however, consent to peep forth from your shell and examine for a moment some "radical quantities," we would point you to the facts on which we base prediction.

God made woman a natural physician. But natural qualities unaided by culture avail little. Desire has not been wanting on the part of many true and noble women to prepare themselves fully for the general practice of medicine, but the lords of creation, clinging to old prejudices, opinions and customs, with the tenacity of drowning men, will not throw open the doors of educational institutions, but with the spirit and language of Russia's Emperor, publish their ukase — "No women admitted to the scientific classes of my realm" — and subjoin — "Women do better, as such, when they know nothing and understand nothing." Does the world still move? Then, Oh! for the day when crowned heads shall have, at least, the wisdom of American school boys, and the judgment of American mechanics.

Russia, one of the largest empires in the world, forbids to women the privileges of a common school education. France, the worshipper of intellect and the queen of fashions, sup-

porting, at the expense of poor laborers, an Empress *a la mode*, thereby ruining with insane ideas and styles of dress, many a happy home and hard earned fortune, sustains no Colleges for the education of women, supports no medical schools for their instruction in the healing art. England, whose barred doors we even now hear creaking upon their rusty hinges, has at last declared that the portals of Cambridge shall be open to women. But the time is yet in the future when she will possess a medical college for women. — Italy has long been favorable to the higher education of her daughters, and recognized her right to enter other professions, as well as the medical. Bologna and Milan have graced Mathematical, Philosophical and Medical chairs by granting their occupancy to women. And Switzerland has honored at least one woman with the M. D. Diploma, stamped with the seal of Zurich. But America has done better than all — nobler than any. The colleges of our Western States freely admit women to all their departments. Boston, Philadelphia and New York have each a well organized Medical College for women; and even before these were founded women were admitted, yet under a strong protest from public sentiment, to other colleges; namely, at Geneva, at Cleveland, at Syracuse and Chicago. This privilege was gained, however, only by the untiring effort of a few courageous women, persistent in the face of organized opposition, and as a result, New York may truly class among her leading physicians, the Misses Blackwell and Mrs. Lozier. Boston may boast, among others, of Miss Hunt, an eminently successful practitioner. Philadelphia may pride herself upon the fact that Miss Preston belongs to her medical corps, and America may congratulate herself and rejoice that, with so few opportunities and so many hinderances, she has to-day, the honor of classing among her own country women, the finest orator of the world, one of the finest sculptors, and many of the best writers and teachers, painters, physicians and pastors. Shall discouragements at the threshold of success debar our further progress? Let us rather strive more diligently, now that we have begun, to make ourselves all that mothers, sisters and wives should be, educated and refined, physically and mentally capacitated to comprehend and fully solve the problem of life.

Which first is necessary, physical or mental educators? — The mind has a lifetime for development, but the body reaches maturity in a few years; and since the connection between mind and matter is so intimate that injury to one is injury to the other, it is all important that women, the natural guardians of youth, should well and fully comprehend these truths, that they should carefully weigh the responsibilities resting upon them, as the sculptors of intellect, and endeavor by a liberal and well directed education to raise the standard of the physical and mental development.

Every woman who raises for herself a wide and lofty reputation as a scientific practitioner, breaks down many a barrier for her successors and wields an influence that must be felt for good. The public mind must be educated to the *idea* of women physicians, and, until it is so converted, it will be useless to petition for public co-operation.

Many entertain the fear that the study of Anatomy and Physiology will have the effect to destroy those finer sentiments of purity which characterize the true woman. Is it possible that the serious study of any scientific truth can contaminate the mind? On the contrary, will it not rather strengthen and render more symmetrical, those mental powers, which under the present regime, for want of *proper* culture, lie open to the attack of every evil influence. Which mind will be the purer and more virtuous, the one well trained in the search of truth, or the one left to its own unguided force, developing because it must of necessity do so?

Again it is said, "the practice of medicine will develop an unfeminine self-reliance." By what principle of sound philosophy is self-reliance a vice in woman and a virtue in man? It renders one "masculine" is pleaded by others. What is it, pray, to be masculine! Surely, if men alone possess intelligence—if they are the basis and boundary of every thing good, noble and elevating, then to be masculine ought to be the ambition of true woman. That a large measure of self-reliance is essential to successful medical practice no one denies, so is it essential in every other profession and enterprise. The great bane of society is the want of a proper measure of this quality in the female portion. Their condition is one of almost utter dependence; hence it comes that the great object and aim of their lives is to *attract* favor by means of graces and accomplishments, instead of *commanding* place and power by sterling worth. That true grace, whether found in man or woman, which every where commands admiration, has its firm and enduring basis in a sound mental, moral and physical development.

It is also often asked, by the lords of creation, especially, and with much show of incredulity too,—is woman mentally capacitated for the medical profession? Open your eyes, my lords, and let your own judgments answer. It might more pertinently be asked, are they physically able to perform the labor of the profession? To this we answer, they are, but they need the moral courage to shake off at once and forever, the fear of popular opinion, which places a ban upon the judgment of the sex. Popular opinion insists that her sphere is to study to please. She must study the laws of her being and not the caprices of men; then she will be qualified for the profession as few men can hope to be. In short, she must be the woman that God intended she should be, and not the vassal and toy that man has made her.

ARME.

ESSAY.

We owe but little to nations. Their history is of war; not of philosophy, of art, of science, or of religion. And yet, philosophy is built upon the history of these nations. The rules of art resulted from the necessities of men composing them. Science groped, blind-fold, up the frail rounds of spec-

ulative philosophy; while cowed monks carried religion through centuries of time, and nations scarcely dreamed there was a God.

Those men who have lighted the way from primeval ages of untutored knowledge down to the day of more perfected science; those who have breasted the billow of papal inquisition, and reaching the shores of truth, have set there on the standard of reformation; those who have broken the surges of tyranny and oppression's dread snares, are types for us to take, and catch faint glimpses of a higher life. The fate of empires has hung on the changes of an hour. Life has its golden opportunities. Hours here and there, among the years that make and mould a life, are its times of grand decisions and peerless performances.

Could we bring nearer possibilities of greater good; give onward impulse to the pure desires the human heart has naturally; reach forth a helping-hand to any wandering through life, purposeless, hopeless; or could we set more hands to cultivating the fecund soil of human life, our purposes were accomplished.

Truth has ever had to work its way over rugged hills of human prejudice and through miry bogs and reedy fens of unmanly fear. Nations have not only been afraid of new ideas; not only looked upon the revelation of new laws, with suspicion, but the men who have heard the whisperings of a voice above the storm; whose faith has reached to an "Italy beyond the Alps;" who have been oppressed with the atmosphere of popular opinion; the chords of whose soul have been rudely swept by a hooting multitude, but who have still worked on, hoped on, unrecognized, yet fixedly "fighting doubts and gathering strength" though hope were gray, and faith had fallen to belief, until their barque had drifted out into the misty sea of undiscovered land; these men have been mocked, scourged, derided, but their ships have come back passengerless, alas! yet laden with the rich fruition of their thought. The same storm beat upon their heads as upon the multitudes, but their souls reached into the future, an hundred years, and the world must move on until they catch the meaning of these minds.

Yet science has had no harder battle to fight than Christ's religion. Since the Evangel of the angels proclaimed "Peace, on Earth, good will to men" the Herods have been abroad, and like other wonders in the history of empire's degradation of the common people, public opinion has followed with the cry of crucifixion. And thus it will be, until the wheel shall be broken at the cistern, the pitcher at the fountain, and the last silver cord be loosed.

The impulses then, that have actuated men, in their efforts at reformation in morals; at resolution in science; and the philosophy, which was the forerunner of both, were not alone of novelty, nor indeed the siren whispers of ambition, for the gratification of either was at the cost of life worn or torn away. The impulse was higher, nobler, grander far. It was the faith of these men; the untiring energy; the soul, broad enough to comprehend the infinity of possibilities; deep enough to sound the depth of earth's undeveloped resources; individual; erect; comprehending the beauties and seeking to unravel the mysteries of nature; utilizing yet beautifying; re-

vealing, perfecting; following no man, but only the pillar of their faith by day, the star of their hope by night. These have been the Titans; these the civilizers; these the Boanerges, the echo of whose footfall shall thunder down the ages. Standing upon the mountain-top and receiving from the hand of God himself, their thought struggled through fissures of rocks, and channel bent by the pressure of a twig, down, ever down, growing in force and power and volume, until it became a resistless torrent, and rushed upon the level of the world, a river broad and deep and mighty, and mankind, stooping drank. Their bones are dust. Yet the names of Socrates, and Newton, and Kepler, and Copernicus, and Luther, and Melancthon, and Wickliffe shall remain when kingdoms shall have crumbled away, and those who persecuted them buried in the tomb of forgetfulness. "Their birth made them mortal. Their death has made them immortal."

But faith has led science to a surer footing now, and religion gropes no longer through the valley of forgetfulness. These twin sisters, getting knowledge, have begotten wisdom. Men think higher, broader, ampler thoughts, than two hundred years ago; not individual men, but the people, and this has led these, the common people, backward but upward to the true democracy they knew, when wrapped in the swaddling clothes, and rocked in the cradle of the new-born time.

ZETETIC.

OBSERVATIONS AT HEADQUARTERS.

ON THE COMMON.

Boston, May, 1869.

A just source of pride to the metropolis of New England is the tastefully arranged park, which for more than a century has been a place of recreation and a retreat from the dust and bustle of the busy streets. All come to enjoy the shade of the beautiful trees, and breath the pure air,—for pure air is even to be found here in the midst of a great city. Chilled and lifeless indeed must be the heart that does not rebound from the pressure of its life-cares, when strolling among the grassy knolls, beneath the grand old elms, whose graceful branches, touching overhead, dipping and caressing in the warm, glad sunshine, speak silently, yet so eloquently, of what we all love,—Nature's freedom. We are filled with a new life; we breathe another atmosphere.

Seats are scattered profusely along many of the avenues, and many more will be added during the present season. On holidays, however, the rambler may look in vain for a resting place. Even all the railings and trees are then "reposed onto."

During the decade which gave birth to Washington, numbers of trees were planted round the outer walks of the park, and from time to time additional improvements have been made, till every part of the grounds is now graded and laid out in plats, with wide avenues, graveled and cemented, bordered on either side with English and American elms, interspersed in the more central portions by rock maple, and other native shade trees. The whole Common is drained by pebbled gutters, leading into large sewers, so that no part of it is ever flooded. At night scores of gaslights dispel the darkness, and till the bells toll the quiet hour of midnight, may often be seen singles, couples, triples, quadruples, *ad infinitum*, promena-

ding or enjoying the rustic seats under the old trees. How many times the momentous "question" has been popped, how many ardent swains have been made everlastingly happy, and how many suicides have been determined upon here, we dare not imagine.

Near the north side of Bacon Hill, and about half way down the slope of the hill, is the well known Frog Pond,—no longer a stagnant pool inhabited by croaking reptiles, but an attractive sheet of water, inclosed by a border of hammered stone,—and with a fountain springing up in the midst of it. A few rods from the eastern end of the pond, stands the time-honored "Old Elm," its half dead trunk protected from decay by heavy canvass, and its giant branches prevented from falling asunder by iron bands and rods. An iron fence surrounds it, and every precaution is taken to preserve this living representative of generations long since gathered to their tombs.

On a high part of the grounds in front of the State House, stands the graceful Brewer Fountain, in the center of a large basin of Rockport granite. It is a beautiful work of art, executed in Germany we believe, at a cost of about \$16,000. The four principal figures beneath the main or first basin, are Neptune, and Amphitrite the daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, for whom Neptune sent a dolphin, that he might make her his wife; Acis and Galatea, mythological personages, whose story we do not now recall. Seen, as it may be, from many points, with numerous jets of silvery water falling into the basins, glittering in the sunshine and filling the air with its musical splashing, this fountain forms a pleasing and refreshing picture.

Adjoining the old cemetery in the corner opposite the Masonic Temple and Public Library, is the enclosure known as Deer Park, where a selection of live venison may be seen at all reasonable hours. The deer are not particularly interesting except for their tameness, as we have seen much better representatives of the animal on the western prairies. A fine specimen of the black bear was kept chained here till a few months ago, when he broke his bonds, and taking a fancy to one of his *deer* companions, made an early breakfast of her, greatly to his own satisfaction and the disgust of the city fathers, when he was disposed of to a gentleman in the city for the low price of fifty cents per pound. The purchaser no doubt enjoyed a rich feast at the expense of his ursine majesty and his own purse.

The Common will ever remain a pleasing resort for the tens of thousands who scarce ever see the green fields and forests, but live from year to year among the narrow streets and brick and granite walls. Its value is inestimable, and the man who in his wisdom and benevolence, secured to future generations the enjoyment of a spot so lovely, accomplished more for his fellow beings, than millions of money would have done, expended in public charities. He that gives to the suffering does a noble act, but he that plants a tree that may be a pleasure to thousands after he has passed away, has often done far better.—The people of Boston, seeing the value of such a place, reserved another tract from the Back Bay, and upon this, the Public Garden, has already been bestowed a vast amount of labor and money.

YOURS TRULY.

IOWA CITY, IOWA, - - JULY, 1869.

WITH this number, volume one, of THE REPORTER, closes. Feelings of doubt were those with which the enterprise was undertaken one year ago, but fully believing that Fortune would favor the brave, the first Corps entered upon its duty. By the liberal patronage of business and professional men and women of our city in advertising, and the hearty co-operation of both citizens and students in subscription, the paper became at once a *financial* success. By the untiring efforts of the first Corps of Editors, it attained such a degree of literary success that gave good promise of full and unexpected prosperity.

Five months ago, the present corps received from its predecessors the keys of the office, and entered upon its duties. We know that many a sentence has been printed which would not have been could we have seen the future as we now do the past. It is consolation, however, that these blunders were unintentional, and we can well hope for charity for them.

If we have so far succeeded as to please those whose confidence placed us here, we are content. If something written has benefited *anybody*, we will be happy. If any word has been re-printed, or any song re-sung that has given even new impulse to a trembling resolution, or cheered a wavering hope, it is all the reward we ask. It is a pleasing task when toil is performed for others good.

We would fain linger a little longer to con the exchanges we have learned to prize so highly, but footsteps at the door warn us that our successors are coming, and so, snatching a few copies of our familiar College visitors from the exchange file, as mementos, we vacate the sanctum, only staying to introduce the new Corps, asking a hearty support to our paper next year, and saying to all a kind and cordial farewell.

WHY DO WE LIVE.

"Come, let us eat, drink and be merry, for to-morrow we die."

Nay, gather the wealth of the Earth, the glittering sands of the sea; heap up masses of riches, for money is the object of life.

Nay, get you a farm and a cottage, make you a home and be happy; live in plenty and peace, nor care what the world may be doing.

Awake, happy man, and look on your race, behold their suffering, sorrow and woe: hasten to help; give bread to the hungry, drink to the thirsty, comfort the sorrowing, cheer the down-hearted, and know in your heart the joy of well-doing. Men were created unhappy that each might comfort the others, and this is the object of life.

Good is philanthropy, but who can delay in his battle for fame to comfort the mourner? Onward, to action and deeds worth recording, to works more than mortal in the eyes of mankind, to the writing of names on the banner of time, as he passes along in the car of swift rolling ages; this is the object of life. Nay, give glory to God in the highest, for *this is the object of life.* The glory of Him that makes is

the perfect thing that is made. But how is perfection attained? There is a rift in the clouds of the sky and a light comes into the world. Its beams are the power of life, and purity reigns in the heart that receives it, and joy in the soul that uses this light in discerning the good from the evil. There is a power in thought, and a spell binds the lover of the written conceptions of men; their beauty can gladden the heart; their strength and sublimity can lift the soul up to a plane of more exalted being and these with purity may give man love for joys above the things of sense or lucre.

Behold the crystals of snow, and see how molecular force, the invisible finger of God, has fashioned and formed them! See the opening of flowers as moulded by the spirit of beauty! Hear the rushing of water, the voice of the Everlasting! Hark to the sighing of wind, the breath of inanimate nature! Look at the bow in the heavens, the arch which appears but is not; the bridge o'er the sky for the fancy, sustained on nothing but rain drops; the master painting of nature drawn on a canvass of waters, painted with brushes of sun-light dipped in the colors of Heaven! Thus learn the joys of the angels, the joys of the perfect, which die not, learn from perfection its secret, give glory to God by becoming a glory, for this is the object of life. E. B. C.

CONVERSATION AS A STUDY.

What is the object of education? Since God has endowed man with social qualities, and has bestowed upon him the power of speech, there can be but one reply to this question. To fulfill the object of his existence man must not only open his own intellect to the light of science, but must endeavor to disseminate the rays which he receives.

Speech is the noblest gift of God,—it should be cultivated as the highest branch of education—as the one which will impart a grace, a finish and a power to all the rest.

The mind may be crowded with information—every shelf in the storehouse of memory may be laden with gems of literature and scientific truths, yet no ray of light be allowed to struggle through to give evidence of the wealth that is within.

It is a well-known truth that many who have borne the highest collegiate honors, and whose reputation as learned men has preceded them in the walks of life, are mere automatons in the social circle. Had the master minds which presided over their student life taught them not only to digest but to express in clear and vigorous language the ideas which they acquired, these living encyclopedias might have become sources of light and knowledge.

Say not that studied expressions of thought must be cold and unnatural and all warmth of feeling chilled. As well may it be said that "the strains which take the *prisoned soul* and lap it in Elysian," are cold and unnatural because the musician may have employed years in the inflexions of the voice or the movements of the fingers.

Why is Demosthenes presented as a model to the youthful orator? Venting his stormy eloquence upon old ocean's boisterous waves, filling his mouth with pebbles, that he might make the walls of his country resound with the thunder of his tongue,—was he cold or unnatural? Rather deem such an

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example worthy to inspire the youth of both sexes.

May not conversation be as regularly introduced into schools as Astronomy, Philosophy, Mathematics, or any of the usual branches of science? Great as would be the advantages to both sexes, the female mind would be benefitted in a superior degree. Man, when he leaves his Alma Mater, is brought into immediate contact with the world, is compelled to draw more largely from his own mind, and necessity supplies what practice has denied. But woman, when returning from scholastic discipline, is too often placed in situations where the knowledge which she has acquired, is of little practical use. She might speak of the gases which compose the air we breathe and the water we drink, of the laws of gravitation, of problems and logarithms, but opportunities seldom occur when scientific rules, supposed to be known by all, can be gracefully introduced into conversation, and she comes to the conclusion that philosophy, chemistry and mathematics are useless acquisitions. The simplest remark uttered with dignity, propriety and grace may give evidence of the knowledge within.

If woman's peculiar province is the social circle and home fire-side—is it not through *her conversation* that this influence is to be exerted? What language could convey the importance of that system, which not only furnished material for thought, but taught the art of throwing the airy drapery of imagination over those thoughts, and arranging it in graceful folds, whether falling in the ancient grandeur of the "old masters," or wreathed in the light festoons of modern taste.

ALICE SELMAN.

Indianapolis, Ind.

SUBSTANTIAL

Those having the business of the *Reporter* in charge, cannot but acknowledge the hearty support they have received from their advertising patrons, and would call the special attention of all readers to the following named firms, which are well known to the students for fair and honorable dealing. We doubt if many other cities in the State can show so good a list:

Students when you return remember Beach & Allin, A. Bashnagle M. Bloom, S. Baker, Baldwin Bros., R. P. Bruce & Co., H. A. Bemis, Mrs. Bryan, Cobban & Thompson, Choate & Taylor, Commercial College, Close Bros., Carlton & Lee, City Hat Store, J. J. Closson, Clinton House, Thomas E. Dugan, J. J. Deitz, J. R. Elliott, J. G. Fink, F. B. Fesler, Fairall, Boal & Jackson, H. M. Goldsmith, Geddes & Palmer, John Gruber, Hawkeye House, Mrs. Harris, S. B. Hohman, Joy & Wright (Sioux City,) S. U. Kissel, Kimbal & Son, Lee & Son, Lewis Bros., Moore & Fry, M. J. Moon, L. S. Metcalf, Messner & Kuehn, Marquardt Bros., Pinney House, H. S. Perkins, Reno & Son, John Remick, Joseph Reece, Rentz & Son, O. Startzman, N. C. Stickler, A. T. Smith, John Schneider, P. T. Smith, Taylor & Townsend, S. F. Webb, J. A. Wetherby.

The last meeting of Irving Institute was held on the afternoon of Monday, the 28 ult. Matters of great interest were considered and measures adopted which not only look like, but mean *business*, when the time comes to develop them. The election of officers for the fall term resulted as follows: Prest., A. Loughridge; Vice Prest., Abe Swisher; Cor. Sec., W. H. Robertson; Rec. Sec., J. A. Pickler; Treas., N. B. Dana; Sergt.-at-Arms, A. Sheldon; Critic, A. Hiatt.

ACADEMIC CLASS, 1869.

| NAMES. | Deg. | Age | Height. | W'ght | PROFESSION. |
|----------------------|--------|-----|---------|-------|----------------|
| T. S. Bailey,..... | B. A. | 29 | 5 10½ | 160 | Minister. |
| E. B. Cowgill,..... | B. Ph. | 24 | 5 6 | 120 | Teacher. |
| Geo. Earhart,..... | B. A. | 24 | 5 8 | 142 | Minister. |
| W. H. Fort,..... | B. S. | 23 | 5 10 | 140 | Civil Engin'r. |
| Ed. Greene,..... | B. S. | 23 | 6 | 145 | Civil Engin'r. |
| B. F. Harrington,... | B. S. | 27 | 5 6¾ | 130 | Farmer. |
| J. H. Koogler,..... | B. Ph. | 24 | 5 8 | 156 | Lawyer. |
| C. H. Preston,..... | B. S. | 24 | 6 | 145 | Teacher. |
| D. L. Pinkham,..... | B. A. | * | | | |
| W. C. Preston,..... | B. Ph. | 29 | 5 10 | 140 | Student. |
| H. M. Remley,..... | B. A. | 26 | 5 10 | 140 | Stock Grower. |
| C. P. Rogers,..... | B. A. | 25 | 5 11 | 135 | Teacher. |

* *Pudet illum dicere.*

MATRIMONIAL.

Married, at the residence of Mr. Stapleton, in this city, on the evening of the 16th ult., Mr. WILL LYTTLE, of Washington, Iowa, Class '71, and Miss MARY L. THOMPSON, of Iowa City, Normal Graduate, '67.

Cupid's arms have proven more potent on Will than Price's or Dick Taylor's guns, for he ran the gauntlet from Prairie Grove to Mobile unscathed, and has at last been forced to an unconditional surrender by a single shot from that silver bow. May they live long and happily together, and always subscribe for *THE UNIVERSITY REPORTER*.

THE officers elect for the next term in the Hesperian Society are as follows: Prest., Miss Lottie Rugg; Vice Prest., Nettie Dick; Rec. Sec., Nellie Seales; Cor. Sec., Minnie Seales; Treas., Emma Coulter; Critic, Nellie Zimmerman; Sergt-at-Arms, Lou. Seales.

THE Academic Graduates of the University have organized a Society of the Collegiate Alumni, electing Frank Springer, President; Alice Remley, Secretary; W. C. Preston and four others executive committee.

JUNE 20th, 1869.

ALICE REMLEY, Sec.

OUR EXCHANGES.—Our exchange list embraces twenty-four college papers, twelve magazines, six educational papers, and ten State papers, making a total of fifty-two. We return our thanks to these for friendly notices.

THE Seniors of Iowa State University neglected to plant a Class Tree, until the season was too far past, and were obliged to omit it.

Two secret Societies of this University have 34 members, including some of the best students of the school.

EXTRA copies of this number of the Reporter can be had at our office and at the book stores at five cents each.

Students should go to the City Hat Store and procure a cool hat for the coming hot weather.

Our readers—lovers of divine art—will do well to note the revised ad. of S. B. Hohmann.

The thanks of the students and Faculty are due our citizens for flowers to decorate the Chapel.

TWILIGHT.

A flood of melody is swelling upon the evening air. The throats of a hundred Katy-dids are mingling into one rich gush of song, to which an artist might listen with rapture. The night wind is whispering softly among the leaves, and rolling its waves along laden with delicious fragrance. Above, night pencils of golden light are lingering in the West, the last vestiges of departing day. A cloud floats here and there on its fleecy wings, over the pure azure expanse, now thickly be-studded with the sparkling gems of night. It is twilight, soft and mellow, with delicious coolness, and its rare loveliness upon earth, air and sky.

It is a time when solitude affords best society. Now, thought, spreading on the pinions of fancy, explores the dim recesses of the past and future, bringing up sad memories and pleasing hopes. Friends who have long since taken their places "in the silent halls of death," rise up to our view, with the same beaming eye and genial smile that we knew of old. Then we lapse into a state of half-conscious dreaminess. We are in a world of our own creation; we see a bright cloud before us, leading to a land teeming with ten thousand delights; we enter upon its enjoyments; taste of its fruits; drink from its fountains; luxuriate in its ease; mingle in its pleasures.—It is a fairy land, indeed, upon whose shore no wave of trouble ever rolls, whose voices are ever clear, and its birds ever singing. We mix with its inhabitants. They are all pure, innocent, and happy. The scene becomes brighter as we advance. Houses, trees, earth, air and sky all fade away, and everything is mingled in pleasing confusion. There is a palace, the columns of which are sunbeams, and those who dwell therein are spirits of light. Fountains are playing, and flowers are blooming, that load the air with delicious fragrance, and music floats by, such as we never heard before. Is it a dream?—We move and look out upon the sky, and see familiar stars twinkling there. But the light in the West has gone; the amber-colored clouds have become black, and darkness envelops all. Twilight, with its soothing reflections and highest visions, has passed away.

DREAMER.

THE SWORD AN ESSENTIAL ELEMENT OF CIVIL ORDER.

The sword is one essential foundation of civil order. However many may obey the laws because they are right, there are many who obey only from fear. In charity we will say they are few, yet while these few exist, the sword remains an essential element of civil order. Made not for the just but for the unjust, the law is for a terror to evil doers. Its majesty is in its sanction, not in its justice. Justice holds her seat, not by the truth of her balance, but by her sword. Every joint and part of the frame work of civil order is fitted together and fastened by the sword. Can law control the elements of disorder if the officer is forbidden to use force, or to summon a *posse comitatus*? Will the felon surrender to the divine majesty of law unclad with a sanction? the name of right? He repudiated that allegiance when he trespassed upon the rights of his neighbor. In the present order of things the abstract name of right cannot rule mankind. A disorderly few will want more of property or of power than

they can justly claim, and can be restrained, not by the justness of the law, but by the fear of it. We need not suppose men would show themselves more corrupt than we now know them to be. Without restraint, or the fear of it, the occupants of our prisons are numerous enough to overturn the whole structure of civil society, and make chaos come again.

If the olive branch cannot maintain order in a mere municipality, can it rule the world? "Peace," says Segur, "is the dream of the wise, war the history of mankind." For the era of universal peace the pious of every age have prayed, the wise of every age have mused, the poets of every age have sung. Yet human wisdom cannot see that song, or philosophy, or prayer has brought us nearer to the morning. The terrible evils of war have caused many plans for its prevention. One scheme is a congress of nations. Many agree upon it as a means to end war, but in the development of their ideas are as far from harmony as plans having a common object can be. One plan supposes a convention of ambassadors, whose deliberations to have binding force are to be ratified by the free concurrences of every one of the constituent sovereignties.—A very complicated scheme and weak. Where such unanimity could prevail the discussion must be of very clear questions, or rather not of any questions at all, mere common-places unworthy so august an assembly. The necessity of deliberation pre-supposes difference of opinion. When to this scheme is added a court of appeal without any power of enforcing its decisions the scheme lacks even the consistency of potter's clay, and will vanish like dust with the first breath of conflicting interest. A court independent of any government, and superior to all, not recognized as forming a part of or belonging to any power or civil authority, would be such a solecism in law and politics as seems scarcely credible any sensible man could think of or suggest. For illustration we will suppose the Supreme Court of the United States such a tribunal; that on petition of its citizens for indemnity, an independent state comes before this court in appeal against the alleged unjust repudiation of railroad bonds. With her judiciary united and the people sustaining them it is unnecessary to ask if Iowa would ever have obeyed the mere advisory decree of such a court. The system if established, would not have the sanction necessary to make it respectable and could not settle the disputes which arise from the conflict of policies and interests. How could it check the colossal power of Russia from satisfying her dream of the centuries? She respects the sword of the Western Alliance, yet in violating the pacification of the Black Sea, defies it. She has not won the Dardanells, but the alliance may find that the guarding costs more than the treasure is worth. Great nations like men seldom fail to attain the goal upon which, through every change of time and fortune, the eye is unwaveringly bent. This suggests the Germanic aspiration for unity which so recently plunged great States into war. To solve such questions a congress must have the authority of sovereignty, or it has no power and its edicts no respect. Confident of the justice of its claims, national pride can yield no easier to the mere advice of a conference than to the claims of an adversary. Such a system has all the evils of diplomacy, and more, without any of its benefits.

Others propose to bind all nations into a close alliance, pledged to enforce the edicts of their assembled ambassadors. This plan has at least the virtue of consistency. All nations become provinces of an universal empire and join their troops to coerce any refractory member. But an assemblage of deputies entrusted with sovereign and executive power, are of all bodies the most aggressive and dangerous. It is scarcely to be supposed that nations will voluntarily give away their sovereignty. A system so liable to intrigue and usurpation is unlikely ever to win the favor of modern statesmanship. For the safety of liberty and progress we may hope it never will.

The era of peace must come gradually, like a daybreak.—The frequent intercourse of men establishes by degrees the near brotherhood of mankind. The frequent conferences of great powers will develop a clearer idea of the responsibilities and rights of each, as being corporations in one state, or individuals in one family. This value should not be underrated. They may aid to bring the era of peace. Yet not as Congress, clothed with dignity or power, can they hope to do this, but as conferences, drawing closer the bond of brotherhood,—as visits between nations. Just in the same way as selfishness is softened, and the amenities of society are developed and sustained by kindly, social individuals. To preserve the peace of the world is a work which a Congress clothed with power to do and decree cannot accomplish. The present system of things cannot be moulded over to order. National interests, aspirations, and prejudices cannot be wrenched to any Procrustean bed. The sword can never be *beaten* into a plowshare. It must decay by rust and suffer a transformation. The era of peace can never come by compulsory process, or the premature resolutions of diplomats or peace societies. Like the development of aurora into sunrise it must come by the enlightenment of humanity and their gradual elevation. The sword and the fear of it, defensive, not aggressive, within the state and between states, has yet its office as an essential element of civil order. For the doctrine of non-resistance there is no room in the present order of things, while there are evil men in the state who refuse obedience to the rules necessary for the preservation of order. They are foes which every good citizen is in duty bound to put down. Order cannot surrender to anarchy. It must repress and enlighten it. The duty is the same whether the element of destruction comes from within or without. Whether felons, insurgents, or invaders, it is the duty of every good citizen to repress them. There are greater evils than war one of which is anarchy, which is war constitutional and chronic, festering and poisoning the whole body politic, destroying civilization. In expeditions to carry the national standard beyond the boundaries the citizen may with good conscience refuse to take a part. But actuated by however good intentions he may be, the non-resistant who cannot take arms in defense of the state and of civil order is an enemy to the commonwealth. While he leaves to others the defense of order he has no right himself to the benefit or protection of it. A base parasite, he fastens upon society giving to the cause of order no strength, and claims the privileges without acknowledging the responsibilities of his condition. So far as his individuality goes he saps those insti-

tutions of their strength to which he owes all of the privileges he enjoys. He has no right to do so. The defensive sword can never be sheathed while nations or men are unscrupulous or grasping—while the human will is perverse or men sin.

BOOK.

PRESIDENT ELIOT OF HARVARD.

The corporation of Harvard University has confirmed the nomination of Prof. CHAS. W. ELIOT to the presidency of Harvard. The president elect will on the first of September next assume the duties of his new office.

This election has created quite a sensation throughout the country, especially in college circles. President ELIOT was professor of chemistry in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, and joint author with Prof. STORER of a text book of chemistry. His papers on "the new education," published in the Atlantic Monthly, made his name known to the general public.

In these papers Prof. ELIOT showed that our colleges do not meet the requirements of the age, and that the study of the classics cannot be successfully combined with the scientific training and discipline necessary at the present day.

The confirmation of his nomination, notwithstanding a very active opposition of the conservative party, certainly is a very significant fact. But a few years ago a nomination, so totally at variance with long established usage, could not have been made. At present, this nomination was not only made by one of the great governing bodies of the first University of the United States, but the nomination was confirmed by the other and independent controlling body, consisting of thirty-two prominent men.

President ELIOT will necessarily meet unusual obstacles and difficulties in his new position; but it is to be hoped that the opposing party will not continue the strife after the decision has been reached by the corporation. Our new Institutions in the West have a deep interest in the *fair trial* of the principles involved in the election of President ELIOT. We hope and trust that old Harvard will experience unprecedented success under the new administration. H.

Prof. J. R. Boise has published the following note in regard to the statement recently made by several college papers that his daughter sometimes teaches his classes in the University of Chicago in his absence:

"My daughters do not teach but *are* regularly reciting in the University classes. I have never been able to see why my children—all of them daughters—were not entitled to just as good advantages for education as my neighbor's children, who are all sons; nor has any one been able to convince me—though many have attempted it—that the languages and the sciences thoroughly studied, were less valuable to young ladies than to young gentlemen. My interest in the education of women is far deeper than I can express, and I should be glad by personal effort, nay, by personal sacrifice, to do anything in my power towards securing better opportunities to those who have been deprived of them. The usual superficial and frivolous education of girls is an evil root, which strikes very deeply into our entire social life, and from it spring many bitter fruits. I long to see this evil root plucked up, and a better planted in its stead."

OBSTINATE men are generally successful in life, whereas the vacillating seldom rise to distinction.

The University Reporter.

IOWA CITY, IOWA, - - - JULY, 1869.

MANAGING EDITORS: **H. M. REMLEY,** **A. LOUGHRIDGE,**
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All articles of a political, partisan or anonymous nature are rejected.

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COMMENCEMENT.

The public exercises of commencement week began Thursday, June 24th. The recitations of each hour occupied a separate day, and the examinations were so arranged that an opportunity was given the examining committee to visit most of the classes. Rev. Mr. Eaton, Muscatine, and Rev. Mr. DeForest, Des Moines, of the examining committee, were present, and labored earnestly to discharge their duties.

FRIDAY.—The Union Valedictory Exercises of the Literary Societies was the first general gathering of the public, and despite the unpropitious weather, a good audience was in attendance. Prayer was offered by Prof. Fellows. Prof. Isbell, assisted by the University Choir, then gave us a delightful song, and between the exercises of the several societies granted like favors. Dr. Black first introduced the President of the Zetagathian Society, who announced that the society address would be given by J. C. Helm. Mr. Helm spoke on the importance of "Self-Knowledge." Prest. Cook, of the society, then presented diplomas to the nine graduating members, accompanied with a few appropriate remarks. J. S. Clark responded in behalf of the graduates. After music, Miss Lizzie Sperry delivered the address for the Erodolphians, and presented five graduates to the President, Miss Bloor, for diplomas. The graduates were represented in response by Miss Colburn.

Miss Nellie Scales, President of the Hesperian, announced that they had no graduates this year, and introduced Miss Coulter, who delivered a neat speech in behalf of the society. Last, President Pickler, of the Irving Institute, introduced N. B. Dana, who spoke upon the subject of "Twigs from an old Tree," and presented seven graduates for diplomas, T. S. Bailey responding for them. The business-like manner of the Zetagathians, the easy grace of the Erodolphians, and the smooth drill of the Irvings presented a pleasing variety, and the earnest words of all held attention till the close. The remarks of Dr. Black, in introducing the several societies, added no little to the interest. The members of the societies and many friends retired to the halls and enjoyed an hour in sociality. This is the first exercise of the kind ever held here, and passed off to the entire satisfaction of all interested.

SATURDAY.—Judge Wright delivered the last lecture to the graduating law class, in their lecture-room. His remarks

were intended to point out the dangers that beset the young lawyer, and to warn the class against the self-complacency and indolence of those who rely upon their diplomas. A full house listened to and appreciated the lecture.

SABBATH.—The Baccalaureate Sermon was preached by President James Black, in the Chapel, at 4 o'clock P. M., of Sabbath, 27th June, from the text: How should man be just with God? The speaker dealt plainly with his subject, and the whole discourse was characterized by his usual earnestness and simplicity of style, which make his sermons so acceptable and pleasing to all who hear him. The whole sermon was so replete with good advice and kind admonitions that its influence must be felt by all who listened to it. We will not do violence to the whole by quoting a part.

MONDAY.—The exercises of the Alumni Association were held in the Chapel, on Monday evening. In the absence of the President, C. L. Wright, the Vice President, Miss Lizzie Griffith presided. The Orator, Mr. W. W. Baldwin, class '66, of Burlington, being introduced, delivered a very carefully prepared and polished oration, on "Associated Action," tracing the history of organizations for labor and trade from the English Weavers' Association, formed in 1843, until all Europe and America are filled with similar organizations for a like purpose. We think we speak the sentiments of all present when we say the audience was greatly pleased.

The Poem read by J. Mad. Williams, class '66, of Iowa City, subject, "Alcestis," was full of good hits and the many witty verses gave it a spice highly relished by the large and cultured audience which packed the Chapel.

We do not propose an analysis of the effusion to show how much it was destitute of the freshness of the pure Castalian waters, nor test it by a poet's productions, but will only say that the story was wrought in good rhyme, and afforded several opportunities for good hearty laughter.

TUESDAY, 29TH.—The Commencement exercises of the Law Department, occurred at 2 P. M., in the Chapel, and were opened by J. W. Davis, of Iowa City, in an oration on The Law of Compensation; S. E. Collin, of Mt. Vernon, subject, The Judicial Office; L. W. Billingsly, Des Moines, subject, The Conformity of Law to the Age; R. C. Henry, Clay Grove, subject, Legal Education Necessary to a Statesman; W. E. Blake, Morning Sun, subject Precedent; M. L. Nofstega, Leon, subject, Capital Punishment; and J. S. Clark, Des Moines, subject, Shall we have an International Congress? followed in the above order. The performances were varied in merit, as in subject, some being *excellent* and some *ordinary*. In addition to the above named persons, W. C. Ball, of Fairfield; L. S. Butler, Iowa City; E. B. Christy, Acoste, Mo.; W. E. Crum, Iowa City; E. W. Curry, Leon; J. M. Limbacker, Wappello; B. F. McHenry, Memphis, Mo.; H. C. Madden, Iowa City; W. H. Tedford, Grand View, were graduated, and the members of the First Law Class from the University numbering 16, received diplomas as LL.B's., and the class took the Attorney's Oath, administered by Chief Justice Dillon, of the Supreme Court of Iowa.

We noticed on the rostrum, Gov. Merrill, Chief Justice Dillon, and Judges Wright and Cole, of the Supreme Court of Iowa; Atty. Gen. O'Connor; Judge Springer, of the Dis-

trict Court; and Judge Miller, of the U. S. Supreme Court. Somebody's brass band furnished "tooting" for the occasion. It sounded more like a chorus of Louisiana bull frogs (though less euphonious) than strains of "Divine Music" sweetly blended into "Heavenly harmony."

The address of Judge Samuel F. Miller, of the U. S. Supreme Court in the evening, was replete with sound advice urging the young gentlemen to be exact, diligent, courteous and honorable, and success was certain.

WEDNESDAY MORNING.—The closing exercises of Commencement week occurred on Wednesday. The day opened clear and bright, promising pleasant weather, which was fully realized. At 9 o'clock A. M., the Chapel was literally packed, floor and gallery, to witness the graduating exercises of the Normal Class. After the introductory exercises,—an anthem by the choir and prayer by Rev. Mr. DeForest, of Des Moines, the performances conducted by Prof. Fellows, Principal of the Department, occurred, with Miss Mary E. Colburn, Iowa City, as salutatorian. Subject: What next? Nannie E. Anderson, Washington, subject—The Workmen Fall but the Work Goes on; E. J. Rhodes, Brighton, subject—The Ancient and Modern Man; Fannie Hartsock, Iowa City, subject—An Earnest Life; A. Ada Rankin, Iowa City, subject—Are the Chords in Unison? S. Virginia Graves, Jacksonville, Ill., subject—Midnight is Past and the Cross is Bending, and Mary A. Johnson, Davenport, subject—Coasting About the Edges, followed in the above mentioned order. The valedictory was delivered by Allen B. Lemmon, of Mt. Pleasant, subject—The Teacher's Profession. Messrs. C. P. Rogers, Turner S. Bailey and J. Mad Williams appeared as additional graduates, though not as performers. No attempt at specifications could be made without doing injustice to some, and we will make none. Suffice to say that *all* acquitted themselves with great credit, and the profusion with which the boquets were showered upon each speaker showed how the auditors were pleased. The degree, Bachelor of Didactics, was conferred upon eleven persons by President Black, in a most happy address.

AFTERNOON.—At 2 o'clock P. M., the Chapel was again packed on floor and in the gallery, to witness the graduating exercises of the College section. The procession of officers Alumni and Graduates was formed in the University building, with Gov. Samuel Merrill and Judge Miller, of the U. S. Supreme Court at the head, and marched to the Chapel. The exercises were opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Robbins, of Muscatine, and anthem by the University Choir.

The Salutatory was delivered by H. M. Remley, of Nemora, subject; The Angelo-American Tongue. He was followed by Mr. W. H. Fort, of Monmouth Iowa, subject. The Golden Age is Now; Edwin Green, of Davenport, subject; Perseverance the Key of success; Benj. F. Harrington, of Homestead, subject; Pleasure and Uses of Imagination; Chas. H. Preston, of Oskaloosa, subject; The Utility of Beauty; T. S. Bailey, of Iowa City, subject; Quid Sequitur? E. B. Cowgill, of West Branch, subject. A Look at the Sky; Geo. Earhart, Troy, subject; Faith in Humanity; John H. Koogler, Richmond, subject; Franklin, a Representative Man; G. L. Pinkham, Muscatine, subject; God in History, and C. P. Rogers,

Iowa City, subject; Teachings of the Poetry of Nature.

The Valedictory was delivered by William Cullen Preston, of Oskaloosa, subject of *Oration*, Science and Search of Truth.

President James Black, in the name of the Faculty and Board of Trustees, immediately following the Valedictory, conferred upon T. S. Baily, Geo. Earhart, H. M. Remley, C. P. Rogers, and G. L. Pinkham the degree of Bachelor of Arts; upon W. C. Preston, J. H. Koogler that of Bachelor of Philosophy; and upon W. F. Fort, C. H. Preston, B. F. Harrington, Edwin Greene, the degree of Bachelor of Science.

The performances of these young men were very commendable. The gentleman with Perseverance for his theme by exercising that characteristic made a *good* end after a bad beginning of his Oration. Mr. Earhart was compelled to leave the Rostrum in the midst of his effort by reason of its slipping his memory; but after sitting a few minutes and cogitating, his muse began to work, and his speech came back again. Calling to his assistance the [experience he had obtained in the old Third Iowa Cavalry, viz; to charge again if at first unsuccessful, he requested permission to conclude, which he did in fine style, and resumed his seat amidst a storm of applause and a shower of boquets.

During the exercises of Sabbath, Monday and Wednesday, the University Choir, conducted by Prof. O. C. Isbell, of Iowa City, furnished excellent music, which not only gave variety to the exercises, but constituted a very important part of them.

The Re-union, on Wednesday eve, was a very pleasant occasion. But,

All that's bright must fade,
The brightest still the fleetest,
Everything that's sweet was made
But to be lost when sweetest.

So with the pleasant and happy relations in the University. There were hasty congratulations for the present and inquiries for the future, and with warm clasping of hands and fond farewells, the ties of intimacy were sundered, and by *all*, Teachers, Students, and Friends,—for some the last, a kind hearty good-bye was spoken.

Thus ended the most interesting Commencement Exercises that have ever been held here, and thus closed the most prosperous year in the history of the University.

THE Editorial Corps for the fall term is made up as follows: Managing Editors, Mr. J. E. Cook and Miss Nellie Scales. J. W. Robertson represents the Sophs; Alice Prescott, the Freshmen; Georgie McCrory, the Normals, and Mr. ——— Cook, the Prep's.

We regret the absence of our associate, Miss Priscilla Milikin, who has been called suddenly home to attend sick friends. Our readers will discover that an active and able pen has been idle during this month.

ZETAGATHIAN SOCIETY.—The following are the officers for this Society for the fall term: Prest., J. E. Cook; Vice Prest., P. N. Gordon; Rec. Sec., E. McClain; Treas., Wm. Hoffman; Cor. Sec., W. B. Craig; Critic, J. A. McCall; Librarian, N. H. Wood; Sergt.-at-Arms, J. M. Wylie.

OTHER COLLEGES.

WILLIAMS has 161 students of whom 71 are secret society men.

THERE are six colored students in the Medical Department of Harvard.

FORTY-SIX Southern Colleges report 7,300 students, of whom 285 are church members. They have 370 instructors.

YALE has graduated 50 College Presidents, 10 Cabinet Ministers, 10 Senators, 30 Governors, and more than 100 Judges.

A National Association has been formed by the graduates of West Point, similar to the Alumni Associations of other Colleges.

SEVENTY-SEVEN Colleges, last year, sent out 2,540 graduates; 52 Colleges conferred 184 degrees; 99 of them being D. D.'s, and 44 LL. D.'s.

THE Regents of the California University have appropriated \$20,000 for chemical and philosophical apparatus, and they expect to construct a building worth \$200,000.

THE State University of Minnesota is to be opened next September. Its annual income from the Agricultural Land Grant and other sources will not be far from \$100,000. Success to you, neighbor.

OID BUTLER, of Indianapolis, Indiana recently donated \$10,000 to endow a chair in the Northwestern Christian University, of that city. The conditions of the endowment are: 1st. It must be known as "The Demia Butler Chair," and 2d. It must always be occupied by a lady professor.

MISS MATTIE MCKOWN, class of '59, Monmouth College, who has been a missionary in Egypt for nearly nine years has returned to her home in Marion County, Iowa.

Miss McKown was principal of a select school for young ladies in Oskaloosa, Iowa, when her appointment as Missionary reached her, and she cheerfully sacrificed her remunerative and pleasant position there, that she might obey the command—"Go, teach all nations,"—willing to suffer, if by this means she might "save some."

THE RUSSIAN UNIVERSITIES, are flourishing and progressing in every respect. At St. Petersburg there were only 51 students in 1824, 387 in 1850 and more than 600 now. It must not be forgotten that the term "student" is used in a very different sense from what we are accustomed to do; in Europe a "student" pursues what would here be considered a post-graduate course. Moscow, the greatest University of Russia, had, in 1824, only 820, but now more than 2,000 students. The Universities of Charkow, Dorpat, Kasan and Krew number between 500 and 600 students each.

The salary of the professors at the University of St. Petersburg amounts to 318,146 rubles; at Moscow to 412,118 rubles.

In the different Universities of Russia the professors get the same salary. Ordinary professors get 3000, extraordinary professors, 2000, docents 1200, lecturers 1000, prosecutors 1500, laborants 800 rubles per annum.—*Akademische Zeitschrift. Leipzig Jar. 19, 1869.*

THE STUDY OF CHEMISTRY.

Chemistry is studied principally in four different ways. It may be studied in books only; it may be studied by attending lectures, properly illustrated by experiments and the exhibition of the substances spoken of; it may at the same time be studied at the work-stand in the chemical laboratory—and finally it may be studied by carrying on original investigations.

In our colleges the last work is but in very few instances attempted by professors, and hardly at all by students. Hence the study of chemistry reduces itself for us to the first three methods. Of these the first method is the most common, but is utterly insufficient, and the student having finished such a course may reproduce some phrases from the textbook, but fail to recognize the substance he attempts to describe.

Lectures on chemistry, accompanied by demonstrative experiments and the exhibition of the compounds in question, together with the study of some good books on the subject, are required to give that elementary knowledge of the science now considered an essential element of a liberal education.—In such a course the student learns a new and not very simple language, rich in forms and inflections; he becomes acquainted with the varied objects designated by these new nouns and the processes represented by these new verbs; he gets a glimpse of the life of all-nature, when he finds that the crystals in the depths of the earth and the stars in the heavens are changing like the flowers on the field; he learns how all our senses are constantly called into action in the various observations, how the boldest imagination and the keenest intellect have often for a long time been vainly exercised on many a question which chemical science has now settled. He learns how the entire life-work of a man of genius is required to add even but one new truth or principle to the science, and how the united work of the best chemists of the world by continuous application throughout an entire century was required to establish one new principle! And he is at every moment informed of large fields remaining unexplored and of active research on all sides. Indeed, chemistry is not a mummy, but a living being in the stage of youthful growth and development. He who enters upon this study, soon finds himself in communion with the active work of indomitable research.

While thus following the keenest thinkers and most acute experimenters in the study of matter and the grand intellectual laws that thereby have come to light, the student learns to properly estimate the vanity of metaphysical speculations—concerning the "secret of the essence of matter," for he has become accustomed to proceed by cautious and close reasoning, not based upon empty phrases and a diseased imagination, but upon a careful and patient study of nature.

In this study the student also learns how essential an element of modern civilization chemistry is. The ancients had the same material world around them, but they were unable to draw such stores of comfort from it, as we now do by the aid of modern science. Soap and glass were unattainable luxuries; chemistry has made these essentials so cheap that even the poorest can cleanse his face and dress and admit the sunbeam into his dwelling. Tar was used as a paint for ships and boats; chemistry has extracted the most exquisite colors from it, so that now the royal purple color is within the reach

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and for the service of all. Even entire mountains are shattered by means of chemical compounds properly applied, thus effecting at a small expenditure of muscular labor what formerly would have required ages of drudgery, if it had not been avoided as beyond the reach of human power. But we do not mean to detail the great practical importance of chemistry.— We merely protest against making this feature of chemistry a reproach to her as a science and a means of mental discipline. If science frees man from intellectual and physical bondage, is it therefore to be abused as unfit for thorough mental training? So far as the rays of science have penetrated society, so far has superstition vanished, and the human intellect been liberated. Where science places the forces of nature to do the work of brute muscle, the brain of man is used as controlling power and gets time and elasticity for deeper work.

Still more general is the culture and discipline afforded by the study of chemistry when to the above is added the actual experimental work at the table in the chemical laboratory.— The senses are hereby trained in a most remarkable manner. The touch is trained in ascertaining the degrees of hardness and the student in handling the often small and usually fragile apparatus, which at times contains deadly contents, learns how to use his hands with dexterity. The ear and the eye receive a very accurate training; no one knows better how utterly uncultivated the eye of students is than the teacher of practical chemistry, when he sees the blunders made by beginners in the discrimination of color. Even taste and smell are cultivated in this work. The student is also compelled to strict order in his work, for without order he cannot succeed at all. It is astonishing to notice how difficult it is to get merely literary students trained in this direction.

In the practical work the reactions always are due to all the substances present in a given case; since, now, many of these are unknown to the worker—it being his endeavor to determine them—it will easily be conceived by even those who are not familiar with the subject, that such work must necessarily be a very severe discipline also of the intellectual faculties, for success depends equally on correct memory, clear reflection, quick judgment and a fertile imagination to suggest the various possibilities, different in each case.

We shall not enter into any further detail, but only observe that the success of the study of chemistry has always corresponded to these facts. Although students are systematically prevented from entering into this study, and although it is decried as merely practical and useless for culture by those in authority, still when the students come into contact with the science, they, with very few exceptions, take earnest hold of the same. Many enter into great outlay of time and money, although they at present do not even get credit for their extra work, and although other studies are essentially gratuitous.— All attempts to cripple the free use of the laboratory must, in time, prove futile, although they may seriously retard the good work. The institution and the students will suffer; the science cannot.

We would not compel a single student to take up laboratory work; but we believe that nobody has a right to prevent in the least any student from entering the laboratory.

PERSONAL.

KATIE BOWERS, Normal Class '71, is teaching in Brandon, Iowa.

LIZZIE HESS, Normal Class '68, is engaged in teaching at North Liberty, Iowa.

D. L. PINKHAM, Philadelphia, passed his examinations here and received the degree of A. B.

PROF. FELLOWS and several of the teachers and students attended the Commencement at Cornell College, Iowa.

S. B. ZIMMERMAN, Normal Class '68, has gone to New-York in the service of Adams & Asher, Map Publishers.

C. H. PRESTON, B.S., Class '69, and ABE SWISHER, Class '71, have been chosen Principals of Franklin and Lucas Schools, Iowa City.

FIRST MUSIC TEACHERS' AND MUSICIANS' CONVENTION FOR THE STATE OF IOWA, AT IOWA CITY, JULY 27, 28, 29 AND 30, 1869.—During the past six or eight months the question of a State Convention for Music Teachers and Musicians, has been agitated, and the conclusion is to hold it in Iowa City, the last week in July.

The Business Committee consisting of Mark M. Jones, Fayette; J. B. Cotton, Pella; O. S. Terry, Muscatine; J. C. Wallace, Davenport; E. A. VanMeter, Burlington; C. C. Hotchkiss, Boonsboro; S. E. Dearborne, Tipton; H. A. Pond, Oskaloosa; D. E. Jones, Grinnell; H. S. Perkins, Iowa City; B. F. Coe, Columbus City; and Chas. Rips, Keokuk; state in their circular, No. 1, that, "The conference which we have made is in keeping with the announcement."

The exercises will be conducted by the teachers present, and will be strictly practical and profitable. Several public concerts will probably be given. All are solicited to come prepared to take some active part in this exercise. All Music Teachers and Musicians in Iowa, are respectfully requested to send their full name and address to Mr. H. S. Perkins, Iowa City, Iowa, at their earliest convenience, stating if they expect to attend, &c.

So far as may be possible, arrangements will be made to entertain members as guests, during the Convention. The fare at the hotels will also be reduced.

Arrangements have also been made with the following rail roads to carry members at reduced fare: Des Moines Valley, Burlington & Missouri, Dubuque and Cedar Rapids.

This will doubtless be the largest gathering of Musicians ever assembled in Iowa.

THE *Akademische Zeitschrift*, of May 10, the organ of the students in German Universities and Polytechnic Schools, complains that some Faculties make the degree of D. Ph., (Doctor of Philosophy) "an object of international trade" on the principle, *Sumimus pecuniam, remittimus asinum in patriam*. They consider it unfair, that the people of the countries to which these D. Ph.'s. return should be led to believe such *asini* fair samples of the German D. Ph.

THERE is nothing so conducive to good breeding as a foundation of good nature.

NOMS DE PLUME.

"Gail Hamilton," Miss Abigail E. Dodge; "Florence Percy," Mrs. Elizabeth Akers; "W. Savage North," Wm. H. Newell; "Mrs. Partington," P. B. Shillaber; "Doestick P. B.," Mortimer Thompson; "B. N. Pepper," James M. Morris; "B. Dadd," J. H. Williams; "Mace Sloper, Esq.," C. G. Leland; "Orpheus C. Kerr," Robert H. Newall; "The Disbanded Volunteer," Joseph Barber; "Jeems Pipes," Stephen Massett; "Ned Buntline," E. Z. C. Judson; "Daisy Howard," Myra Daisy McCrum; "Cousin May Carleton," Miss M. A. Early; "Edmund Kirke," J. R. Gilmore; "Country Parson," A. K. H. Boyd; "Mary Clavers," Mrs. C. M. Kirkland; "Curren Bell," Charlotte Bronte; "Village School master," Charles M. Dickenson; "Owen Meredith," Bulwer; "Barry Cornwall," Wm. Proctor; "Author of 'John Halifax, Gentleman,'" Miss Muloch; "Ik Marvel," Donald G. Mitchell; "Jennie June," Mrs. Jennie Croly; "Fanny Fern," wife of James Parton (the historian), and sister of N. P. Willis; "Petroleum V. Nasby," D. R. Locke; "Howard Glyden," Miss Laura C. Redden.

AGE OF PROMINENT ENGLISH AUTHORS, 1869.—Henry Kingsley, 39; George Augustus Sala, 43; Wilkie Collins, 45; Mathew Arnold, 46; Edward Stephen Dicey, 49; Rev. C. Kingsley, 50; John Ruskin, 51; J. A. Froude, 51; Captain Mayne Reid, 51; Tom Taylor, 52; Shirley Brooks, 53; Wm. Howard Russell, 53; R. Browning, 57; C. Mackay, 57; Chas. Dickens, 57; John Oxenford, 57; A. W. Kinglake, 58; A. Tennyson, 59; Mark Lemon, 60; Chas. Lever, 62; J. Stuart Mill, 62; Lord Lytton, 64; Professor Maurice, 64; Harrison Hinsworth, 64; Robert Chambers, 67; William Chambers, 69; Barry Cornwall, 70; J. B. Planche, 73; T. Carlyle, 74; W. Howitt, 74; George Grote, 75; Sir John Bowring, 77; Charles Knight, 79; J. P. Collier, 80.

THE AREA OF CITIES.—Cincinnati is about enlarging her boundaries. Her population is nearly as large as that of Chicago, but her area is two-thirds less. The following table will prove interesting. Philadelphia has not only the largest area of any city in the United States, but is larger than Paris, and nearly equal to that of London:

| CITIES. | SQUARE MILES. |
|--------------------------|-------------------|
| Philadelphia, | 129 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Buffalo, | 37 |
| Pittsburgh, and suburbs, | 24 |
| Chicago, | 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| New-York, | 22 |
| Baltimore, | 15 |
| Louisville, | 12 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Milwaukee, | 12 |
| Boston, | 10 |
| Cincinnati, only, | 7 |

LEISURE HOURS.—It was a beautiful observation of the late William Hazlit, that there is room enough in humble life to crowd almost every art and science into it. If we pass no day without a line—visit no place without the company of books—we may with ease fill libraries, or empty them of their contents. The more we do, the more we can do; the more busy we are, the more leisure we have."

WAIFS.

THE consciousness of intellectual strength is most pleasant when we are thought most weak.

THERE is nothing more torturing to vanity, than the application of a rough truth, that detracts from conceited merits.

SOME often ingratiate themselves into the esteem of others by studying their weak points and adapting themselves thereto.

ASIDE from good nature, nothing so perpetuates love as a strong, versatile mind; and one that is vain, arrogant and weak, is to love most fatal.

THE gayest people are not the happiest, for they go into greater excesses than the sober thinking—and excesses bring reaction in the feelings, with bitterest dregs.

NO one can long defend another without loving and respecting him more—for sympathy instinctively arises for the person defended—and sympathy begets affection.

WE never judge our near kindred as accurately as we do others; for we are not able to strip the judgment of prejudices in the former case as in the latter. Experience proves that people are oftener mistaken as to those with whom they are nearer, than with others.

IT is an observable fact—as a rule—that the great are as less mourned by their families, in proportion as they are more mourned by the world. This arises from the fact that they devote more time to the public than to their families—and are thereby less amiable.

YOUTH is a great hindrance to a person in the various avocations of life. Great weight and esteem may be given to words spoken by one with gray hairs and wrinkled brow, that would be considered nonsense from youth.

AARON BURR graduated at the age of 16; John Hancock and Edward Everett at 17; Salmon P. Chase at 18; John Jay, Joseph Story, Wm. H. Seward and Daniel Webster at 19; James Madison, James K. Polk and Alex. H. Stephens at 20; and John C. Calhoun at 22.

Albion College, Michigan, has literary societies composed of both men and women. *They* say it works well. Why not?

Twelve students were recently suspended, and expelled two from Fairfax Institute., Vt, for violating a by-law, which prohibits students from walking or talking with young ladies in public places.

PRINCE ODAIEFSKY, the distinguished Russian Archæologist, Scientist and Musician, died recently. He was the last of his family, and the head of Russian Aristocracy, yet the most democratic man in the Empire.

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To meet the demands of those who cannot spare the time necessary to complete a full commercial course of study, and yet wish to obtain sufficient knowledge of Book-Keeping, in connection with Arithmetic and business penmanship, to keep books for all ordinary business purposes, students will hereafter be admitted to the commercial department of this institution by the month, paying in proportion to the amount of instruction they receive.

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This department includes a thorough course of instruction in all the branches of a common English education, and is well adapted to the wants of those who wish to pursue these branches, either in connection with or independently of a commercial course. It also furnishes an excellent opportunity to those who wish to qualify themselves to enter the University.

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For any other information that may be desired call at the College, corner of Clinton and Washington Streets, or send for full circular and catalogue.

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Prof. of Commercial Law, Law of Persons and Personal Rights.

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Miss HALE, Preceptress; Miss L. DAVIS, Mrs. RICH,
Mrs. CURRIER.

Prof. A. T. SMITH, Teacher of Music.
ALOYS MIHALOVITS, Teacher of Drawing.

CALENDAR FOR 1868-69.

Fall term commences Sept. 17th and closes Dec. 23d.
Vacation of two weeks, Dec. 23d—Jan. 7th, 1869.
Winter term commences Jan. 7th, closes March 31st.
Vacation of one week, March 31st—April 8th.
Spring term commences April 8th, closes June 30th.
Commencement June 30th, 1869.
Anniversaries of literary societies and alumni during Com-
mencement week.

TERMS—An incidental fee of \$5 00 per
term covers all charges. Four students from each county will
be received without payment of incidental fee; two in Normal
department, and two in regular College departments.

Tuition in Law Department, \$80 00 for the full course,
\$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 De-
partment**, while they enjoy the privilege of attending any
other classes in the University which they are qualified to enter.

The course of study in the **Academic Department**
compares favorably with that of the best colleges in the land.
Students therein may choose between the Classical and Scien-
tific courses, with equal prospect of benefit, according to tastes
and aims. Special attention is given to the natural sciences,
the appliances for their study it is believed being unequalled in
the state.

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

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

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