The University Reporter.

VOL. 2. IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY. NO. 10.

IOWA CITY, IOWA. "SUCCESS CROWNS EFFORT." JULY, 1870

WHY SHAVE?

To shave, or not to shave; this is the question;
Whether 'tis better for the face to suffer
The pangs and torments of new-coming whiskers,
Or, to take arms against the grisly terrors,
And with a razor end them? To shave: to scrape,—
No more; and by a scrape we only make
The face ache, and the thousand natural ills
Of flesh, and hair, too,—'tis a consummation
That's hardly to be wished. To shave,—to scrape:
To scrape! perchance, with soap: ay, there's the rub;
This saponaceous foam what form may cause,
When we have shuffled off the downy coils,
Must give us pause. There's the respect
That makes calamity of crinig'rous growth;
For who would bear the long delay of time,
Th' unfriendly sarcasm which derides
His patient merit and unceasing care,
When he himself might his quietus make
With a bare razor? Who would razors bear,
To foam and fret under their daily use,
But that the hope of something more to come—
The undiscovered out-growths, to whose bourne
No steel shall ever pierce—conquers his will,
And makes him rather bear those ills he has,
Than to fly to others that he knows not of?

THE LAW DEPARTMENT OF IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY.

I.

The success which has attended this Department of the University, from its very start, is due in part to the growing conviction among the lawyers of the West, that a more thorough and systematic course of study is needed for the credit of the profession; and in part, to certain favorable circumstances attending the present experiment. Instead of being an experiment merely, it has already survived the doubts and dangers of a beginning, and attained a position which ensured its success, when it became united with the University. This will be best understood by a brief review of its origin. In the Legislature of 1866 a strong effort was made, supported by numerous petitions from members of the bar and others in all parts of the State, to put in actual operation (as has been done) the Law Department of the State University, at Iowa City. This institution had been founded and endowed with the design of making it a "University" in the proper sense of the word. Professional schools,—except of theology, which could not have been taught as a profession without giving the University that sectarian character from which it was carefully guarded by its fundamental law,—were as essential a part of the plan as the scientific or literary classes. But from several causes, not necessary now to be specified, the proposed measure failed of success at that time, and it was left to private enterprise to found the first Iowa Law School.

Fortunately the task fell into excellent hands. Since the previous November (1865), two of the Justices of the State Supreme Court had been jointly directing the studies of a small class of young men, mostly residents, as were the teachers, of Des Moines. Commencing with two pupils, they soon gathered about a dozen, with whom they spent three evenings in each week, at a private office, examining them upon their reading, and adding, entirely *ex tempore*, such explanations and supplementary information as the lesson suggested.

After the failure of the attempt to obtain from the Legislature of 1866 the establishment of a Law Department in Iowa City, the judges determined to extend their enterprise and render it a permanent institution. The scanty salaries allowed by the State to the members of its highest court rendered it imperatively necessary for them to employ their leisure in some other occupation yielding a pecuniary return, and none seemed so appropriate to their position, or so likely to be of service to the State as well as themselves, as the supplying of that want which the action of the Legislature had left in the system of public education.

When the first class approached the end of the first year's study, the Iowa Law School was formally incorporated, and vested with the power of conferring degrees. All the Federal and State judges in Iowa, with many former occupants of the bench, and other leading members of the bar constituted the corporate members. On the 4th of December, 1866, the diploma of the Iowa Law School, conferring the degree of LL. B., was given to the first graduating class, twelve in number, by Chief Justice LOWE of the Supreme Court. The graduates were at the same time admitted to the bar of that court, their examination having been conducted by a committee designated by the court for that purpose.

At the commencement of the second year of the school, Mr. HAMMOND, a member of the Iowa Bar (and now the Chancellor of the Department), became associated with the founders of the school in the work of instruction. This enabled them to avoid the interruption in the course previously made by their absence twice a year at the Argument Terms, and to otherwise increase the amount of instruction given. A class of nine completed the course during the year 1867; and a change having been made in the times of commencement and graduation, to make them harmonize better with the arrangements of the other educational institutions in the State, a third class entered the school in September, 1867, and graduated in June, 1868, with eleven members. Though the size of the classes had not thus far increased, yet the school was all the time gaining in strength and reputation. Each class drew its members from a wide circle, showing that the advantages of the instruction given were becoming known at a distance from home. The actual number in attendance during the spring term of 1868 was fifteen, of whom four came from the State of Missouri, and one from Nebraska.

But at the session of 1868 the Legislature made an appropriation of $20,000 to aid the University in establishing a Law Department, and in the ensuing summer arrangements were made by which the entire Institution, as it had existed at Des Moines, was transferred to Iowa City and merged into the Law Department of the State University. Professor HAMMOND, having removed his residence to Iowa City, devotes his entire time to instruction in this Department of which he has charge as Chancellor; and Professors WRIGHT and COLE attend there for the same purpose during four months of the year, so distributed as to embrace a portion of each University term.

The Trustees at once commenced making provision for the accommodation of the new Department. The large hall in

the south wing of the principal University building (originally the assembly chamber, when that building was the Capitol of Iowa), was assigned to its use, and divided into three rooms. The largest of these, about two-thirds the size of the old chamber, forms a lecture and recitation room, and is provided with every facility for the students' use during the hours devoted to those exercises. It now has desks for between forty and fifty students, and can accommodate a hundred if necessary. On the east side of it are the two other rooms, one for the private use of the Law Faculty, and the other for the Law Library. The last is open to the students all day, and in charge of librarians appointed from their own number; and they are expected and encouraged to use it with the utmost freedom for the purposes of study and reference. Its value in this respect is already proved by the large portion of the class who spend a considerable part of the study hours every day at its tables. The appropriation of $2,700 made by the Board to purchase the nucleus of a library has been carefully and frugally used, and the institution now owns most of the standard treatises on law, a complete set of modern English Reports, and some American ones. In addition to these, about six hundred volumes, chiefly of American Reports, have been loaned to the institution, for use by the students, about half of the number by the Chancellor of the Department, and the other half by members of the Iowa City Bar, who have shown a most commendable and liberal spirit, not only in this action, but in many facilities for study extended by them to individual members of the school.

The method of instruction adopted differs from that commonly employed in the other Law Schools of the country, in not being confined to the delivery of written lectures. While the latter method has its advantages, and is perhaps the only one practicable in a very large school, it has the defect of allowing no adaptation to the different capacities and modes of thought of the students, and furnishing no test, either for the teacher or the student himself, of the latter's thorough comprehension of the subject passed over, and no means of detecting mistakes or supplying deficiencies. In short, it is open to precisely the same objections, though perhaps in a less degree, which attach to the old method of learning law by the unassisted perusal of text-books.

Series of lectures on the different topics of the law, by all the Professors, form a part of the course; but in connection with them references are given to the best authorities on the subject, whether cases in the Reports, or passages from text-writers, and these constitute a lesson which the students are expected to study and be examined on, before the next lecture is given. By this plan a synopsis of the leading principles or doctrines of the topic of the day is taken down by the class from the dictation of the teacher, and a certain number of cases, or passages in treatises are assigned for the day's lesson on that subject. The next morning an hour is devoted to examination of the class in the lesson thus given them, and in the course of which the teacher has an opportunity of assuring himself that the subject is clearly understood, or of clearing up doubts, correcting mistakes, and perfecting the general impression made by his synopsis of the preceding day; while the following hour is again spent in laying out the work of another day. (The two hours from ten A. M. to noon are spent in the lecture or recitation-room every day in the week except Sunday; moot court and all other additional work being attended to in the afternoon.) An incidental advantage of lessons thus conducted is that each of them furnishes the student with a most valuable exercise in finding the law for himself on a given topic. They thus supply the chief defect of recitations from text-books, viz: that students accustomed to learn *only* in that way form the habit of relying too much on the very words of the assigned lesson, and are at a loss when left to rely on themselves. But a very few days' practice in filling up a subject, given them thus in outline only by the teacher, will render them familiar with everything on the subject which a good-sized library can furnish, to a degree that would surprise any one who had never tried a similar plan of instruction. On most of the leading topics, however, recitations in approved text-books are the chief means of instruction; the lesson for each day being assigned in advance, prepared by the student, and recited, with the same care and accuracy that is expected of students in an under-graduate course. But these recitations are always accompanied by an oral lecture from the instructor, furnishing a running commentary on the author studied, and supplying the scholar with the modifications introduced into the law by recent decisions, as well as clearing up the doubts and difficulties which, even with the best text-books, present themselves to each individual mind. In this manner, and with frequent reviews, the entire contents of such works as KENT's and BLACKSTONE's Commentaries, PARSONS on Contracts, STEPHEN on Pleadings, GREENLEAF on Evidence, and other treatises of acknowledged merit are made thoroughly familiar to the student during the course.

The following remaks of Judge STORY, the highest authority on such subjects known to the American bar, may be cited in this connection, both as confirming the opinion expressed upon the proper mode of instruction, and as giving a brief and clear statement of the method in which that great instructor taught, and which the Faculty of the Iowa Law School have selected as the model for their own recitations:

"Our system of instruction is not founded upon written lectures (which I am persuaded is a very inadequate mode), but upon oral lectures connected with the daily studies of the students in the various works which they study, and in the lecture-room where they are all assembled; and every lecture grows out of the very pages of the volume which they are then reading. In this way, difficulties are cleared away, additional illustrations suggested, new questions propounded, and doubts raised; and occasionally authorities criticised, so that the instructor and pupil move along *pari passu*, and the pupil is invited to state his doubts and learn how to master his studies."

"Whether the like system would answer as well with you, I am unable to say, but I can scarcely suppose that it could fail; and I may add that our pupils are all satisfied with it, and make a progress in their studies so cheering and so marked, that it will not be relinquished."
—*From a letter to T. Kennedy, Esq., published in Judge Story's Life, vol. I. p. 487.*

In addition to the recitations and lectures, the pupils will also be required to prepare and read before the class synoptical reviews of the books studied, and to prepare and argue cases in Moot Courts. These will be held once a week during the greater part of the course, under the charge of the Professors. Facilities will also be given for voluntary exercises of the same description, conducted by the students themselves, with such assistance from the Faculty as they may desire.

A permanently organized society, for

mutual improvement in debate, called "The Wright Society," conducted entirely by the students, is connected with the School, and has been for some time in successful operation.

It should be borne in mind that this is the only Law School in the country in which students who intend to practice in Iowa can familiarize themselves with the laws and practice of that State, during their term of study. In this respect it combines for such students the advantages of a Law School and of instruction in a private office. While the course of instruction will embrace all the subjects of general application taught in other institutions of the kind, and will constitute the basis of a sound legal education everywhere, special attention will also be paid to preparing graduates to enter at once upon active practice in our own State, by lectures and exercises upon the features peculiar to its own legal system.

ZETAGATHIAN.

T. S. WRIGHT.

II.

As before suggested, in the beginning the Society's accommodations were greatly limited. Indeed, at first it lived by its own energies, unaided and almost unrecognized by the Faculty and other officers of the University. Before the close of its first year through the kindness of Prof. Parvin, we were permitted to hold our meetings in his recitation room, being the one immediately on the right of the east entrance to the old building. Then with ample room, in a convenient hall, the Society took on the form as well as the manner of a deliberative body. I remember well the conditions under which we obtained permission to occupy this room—viz: a promise that nothing should be disturbed and the room be left in as good order as we found it, and when I remember the Professor's systematic and orderly habits I am constrained to wonder that we took the room *cum onere*. I trust he will bear me out in saying that the condition was scrupulously complied with—thanks being due as much, perhaps, to the exertions of the good natured janitor of the University as to our own care and attention.

During the early part of the second year the Society received its first official recognition—the Faculty requesting the Society to elect each month a person to represent it in the monthly rhetorical exercises of the University. In response to this C. E. BORLAND was the first representative chosen, and the position became one to which each member, I think, aspired as one of honor.

In February, 1863, the old constitution under which the Society had acted from its organization, was revised or more truly, a new constitution was drafted and adopted; the committee to draft the same being B. W. CLARK, T. S. WRIGHT, and K. O. HOLMES. I believe at that time there was more action and general interest taken by the members than ever before. The meetings were promptly commenced; the essays and declamations were prepared almost universally with care and with an evident desire to make them sources not only of interest to those who heard but of benefit to those who prepared them. The debates were contested vigorously and with all the zeal that might characterize those of greater pretensions and more practical purpose.

At the termination of the second year the Zetagathian gave its first public exhibition. The members taking part in this, if I remember them rightly, were BORLAND, HOLMES, T. S. WRIGHT, BALDWIN, HOWE, and LEVI DAVIS. This exhibition was greeted with a large audience, as indeed are all the University exercises, by the appreciative people of Iowa City.

The Society had also a representative from its number in the University Commencement exercises, B. W. CLARK being elected to that position.

The commencement of the University year of 1863 found the Zetagathian with most if not all of its old members answering to roll call, and I well remember that the first meeting of the year was one of pleasant and hearty re-union, gratifying to all and full of promise for the coming year's work.

The Society gave one or more public exhibitions during this year, and I notice that the programmes present entirely new names from those on the programme of the previous year. I mention HOWELL, MCCARTY, IHRIG, EBERLY, and DREDS.—Of these, save HOWELL who has wandered to the Pacific slope, I know the whereabouts of none.

Among the incidents of the year was the first, and to the best of my knowledge, the only trial ever had in the Society under the constitutional provision relative to the expulsion of a member.—The constitution gave any member the right to have the question of his expulsion tried by a jury of the members.—One of the delinquent members having been reported for expulsion, he claimed his trial under this provision. The President thereupon appointed Mr. FRANK SPRINGER and Mr. W. W. BALDWIN to prosecute on the part of the Society, and the delinquent chose Mr. K. O. HOLMES and Mr. T. S. WRIGHT to defend. On the appointed evening the meeting was opened with all the form and circumstance of a court, the President assuming the judicial position and J. P. BUSHNELL as Sheriff, opening court with a very professional *O Yez! O Yez!* and *Hear ye!* A jury of six, after much sparring between the *learned counsel*, was finally empannelled, and the trial began. Says the Secretary's report of this meeting: "After the examination of the witnesses, the prosecution opened the case in brief but *decisive* terms; the defense then answered in a very able and eloquent manner *for the defendant*, and the prosecution summed up in an elaborate and *conclusive* manner the case." The jury returned a verdict of not guilty, one of the jurymen excusing himself to the prosecution by saying he was *forced* to decide as he did by the remainder of the jury. He is now a practicing attorney and I doubt not has had frequent occasion to question whether in some adverse verdict there was not the element of a coerced juryman.

Soon after this my connection with the Society and University ceased, and I must leave to others the grateful task of bringing up the record. I say "grateful task" for such it is. Of the many satisfactory memories belonging to college life I know of none more so than those connected with our literary societies.—And this is as true of the Zetagathian as it could be of any other similar institution. True to its motto and its name it was and ever has been a seeker after knowledge, and proceeded always on the theory that without learning and culture life were indeed a blank, and no better than death. To have been and to be a member is a profound satisfaction.—Among its members I count a large number of those who have received degrees at the hands of the University. Of all who have signed its constitution I find few if any whose lives are not proving successful and honorable. Many are already taking advanced rank as professional and business men, and with the rolling years, I predict to the Society much honor at the hands of its members who are now busily making for themselves a name and reputation.

The University Reporter.

Iowa City, Iowa, July, 1870.

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COMMENCEMENT.

The announcement through the city papers of the Union Valedictory Exercises of the four Literary Societies in connection with the Institution, called out on the evening of June 24th, one of the largest audiences it was ever our pleasure to greet in the University Chapel. This is a comparatively new feature of Commencement week, and is, already, one of the most attractive. The exercises consisted of an oration and an address from each Society, followed by the presentation of diplomas by the president of the same, and a response from its graduates.

Before the hour announced the Chapel was filled to its utmost. The Societies met in their respective halls from which they marched *en masse* to the Chapel, where the committee of arrangements had reserved seats for them on either side of the rostrum. The Irving Institute and Zetagathian followed the procession from the Hesperian and Erodelphian Societies, which, by actual count was *sixty* miles long, supposing a *miss* as good as a mile.

The exercises were opened with prayer by Dr. BLACK, followed by music in Prof. ISBEL'S inimitable style, who, by the way has a choir that can make music as melodious as any fifty we ever heard. The Hesperians held the first place on the programme, and the initial exercises of the evening was given by NELLIE ZIMMERMAN. The address was not wanting in excellent thought, and, as a salutatory, was a success. This lady possesses, in a high degree, the art of pleasing. We were made thrice welcome and placed in sympathy with those who followed much to their advantage throughout the evening. This was followed by an essay on "*Unfinished*—no Failure," by JENNIE WILLIAMS. It abounded in well-built sentences; the reading was good, but, due to the stupidity of our reporter we can not give a summary of its contents. The Society Address, — "Causes of Gratitude" — was made by MANTIE BAILEY. The ideas were well put, and, owing to the political nature of the address, the *forensic* style in which it was delivered did not seem out of place.

This society having no graduates made room for Irving Institute, when ABE SWISHER was introduced and delivered a finished oration on "Society, Past and Present," displaying considerable power of antithesis. Mr. LOUGHRIDGE then addressed the Graduates on the part of the Society. He referred to their untiring efforts in establishing and maintaining the Society in its infancy, and admonished them to faithfulness in whatever calling they might engage, as they go forth representatives of Irving Institute to do the work of the world. The speaker, himself, was an example of the principles he taught, and his remarks seemed all the better because they were extempore. After calling to the rostrum Messrs. CARSE, HIATT, HERRING, NIPHER, JENKS, PICKLER and HARRINGTON, the President conferred upon these gents the Diplomas of the Society; after which Mr. HERRING responded, who, by the way, is a well schooled Irving and member of the editorial corps to *boot*—by far the *heftiest* one of the lot.

The Erodelphian Society came third on the programme, and its exercises were introduced by a "Review of Jean Ingelows poems," by PRISCILLA MILLIKEN. This differed from all the rest, was one of the most difficult, and, in our opinion, among the best. It showed careful thought and excellent taste. LIDA EATON delivered the oration of the Society and address to its graduates; this was written in a beautiful and attractive style and delivered in a rich, mellow tone. The following are the names of ladies receiving diplomas: Misses SHEPARD, PARKER, BLOOR, SATTERTHWAITE, CHAMBERS, MEACHAM, WELCH, MCCRORY and SANDERS. *sic exeunt* nine of Erodelphian's best.

The Zetagathian the oldest Society in the Institution was introduced by the President. The oration of the Society was delivered by Mr. SAUNDERSON, on "Thought." He is a member of the editorial corps, and modesty withholds praise, while fear of "vengeance" forbids criticism. The superior delivery as well as the sentiment of the Society Address, by Mr. CRAIG, commanded the undivided attention and approbation of the audience. Mr. CRAIG is a leading Zetagathian and his words of cheer to his brothers on the point of leaving could not have been more appropriate. COOK, GLASS, HELM, HANNA, FULLER, SCHELL, MATTHEWS, BROWN and HOFFMAN, were the recipients of diplomas from the President. Mr. GLASS responded in a few handsome remarks, and the second and most interesting Valedictory Exercise of the Societies was at an end.

The audience retired to the tune of "Sing no more that Gentle Song."

We know we speak the common sentiment when we say the Societies have sent out 25 of their most zealous and talented workers. Many of them have been in the Societies during their darkest days, and been largely instrumental in making them the most attractive feature of the University. The same zeal in other callings, which has characterized them here will bring back a report that will be gratifying to those they leave behind.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON,

four o'clock found the Law Lecture room filled to its utmost capacity by an appreciative audience, among whom we noticed the examining committee and several other distinguished visitors. The object of this gathering was to listen to the last address of the year before the Graduating Law Class, by Senator WRIGHT, of Des Moines, who also holds a professorship in this Department. The address was loaded to "the water's edge" with good, practical advice gleaned from a long and very successful career as a lawyer. It will, no doubt, be treasured up by the class and acted upon. He then read the report of the Examining Committee, which went to show, that on a four days' examination they found every member of the class fully qualified to practice in all the courts of this State, and not only so, but that the examinations were satisfactory beyond the most sanguine hopes of the friends of the Department, attributing this as much to the earnest devotion of the class to their study, as to the plan of instruction followed out in this Department (read the article on the first page of the present issue). We regret that for the want of space, we are compelled to leave out many good things said in this excellent address.

SABBATH EVENING,

The Baccalaureate sermon was preached by Prest. JAS. BLACK, in the University Chapel.

At an early hour the room was filled—packed, and crowds of listeners stood at the doors.

The churches in the city suspended religious exercises for the evening, to give opportunity to hear the address. We noticed a number of distinguished gentlemen in attendance from abroad. Upon the rostrum were seated the clergy of the of the city and Faculty of the University. The graduates assembled in the stone building, marched into the chapel and were seated in the middle slips in front of the rostrum.

The opening invocation was offered by Rev. OSMOND. The University Choir led the singing, and Rev. SAWYER, pastor of the Congregational Church of this city, led in prayer.

"We are no longer under a schoolmaster," was the text. These words were happily chosen and could not have been more appropriate had Paul penned them with special reference to "class 70."—The speaker made a practical application of his subject. The whole address was replete with words of cheer and admonition and will not fail to have good weight in directing the future lives of those whose characters he has been so largely instrumental in forming.

The Dr. enjoys a wide reputation for pulpit oratory, but in order to be enjoyed his sermons must be seen and heard rather than read.

The Law Lecture room once more was crowded even beyond its capacity on

MONDAY AFTERNOON,

at the hour of two o'clock. The object of special interest at this time was *Moot Court*, with two important cases on the docket, to-wit:

1st, SMITH *vs.* the Board of Supervisors, etc., (Constitutionality of taxation in aid of Railroads.) Counsel for the plaintiff, A. N. FERGUSON, N. HANNA; for the defendants, P. B. WOLFE, M. F. LEROY. This was an interesting case, involving some mooted questions, which the gentlemen handled with much ability. Mr. FERGUSON was on the floor when your reporter arrived, consequently, we are unable to give an extended notice of his effort, but if his *exordium* was in keeping with the *finale*, his plea was one of decided merit. P. B. WOLFE, for the defense, made a clear, logical argument, referring to a large number of cases already decided in favor of the defense, as entirely conclusive in this particular one, and ably reviewed the points made by Mr. FERGUSON, showing that the law of 70, in this respect, had superseded the law of '68, on which the counsel for plaintiff relied. Mr. LEROY continued the defense, dealing with the question in a manner that showed a broad comprehension of the principles involved, as well as tact and ability in presenting and maintaining his points. He summed up very appropriately. For the plaintiff, Mr. HANNA made a noble speech, reviewing the principles of the case, and showing the entire antagonism of the views advocated by the defense to the whole spirit of social compact and good government. Clearness of statement, logical connection and excellent sense were the merits of this closing plea.

Judgment for the plaintiff, and a bouquet for HANNA.

No. 2. On the docket. People *vs.* MCFARLAND (plea of insanity in case of homicide).

Plaintiffs' attorney—W. O. CROSBY; defendant's attorney—E. HERRING.

This was a question of even still more interest than the former, and was argued with corresponding ability and enthusiasm. Mr. CROSBY, for the people, ably reviewed the whole conduct of MCFARLAND toward his wife, and proved his evident and unquestioned (by Mr. CROSBY's clients) sanity, criticised and condemned the plea and pleader that would sugar-coat this monstrosity with insanity that the law might be cheated and justice defrauded of her rightful victim. This attorney had a cool quiet way of setting forth his points, which secured for him a ready appreciation and an attentive hearing throughout.

For the defendant, Mr. HERRING reviewed the ground gone over by the counsel for the plaintiffs, examined the evidence set forth in proof of his client's sanity, and with an overwhelming amount of facts for his support, averred that his client was responsible neither morally nor before the law for the act by which RICHARDSON lost his life. This plea showed the speaker to be perfectly conversant with all the leading topics of mental science as touching the case in hand.

Cool, collected, dignified and eloquent he spread the case before the court in a shape which would have done honor to many an older and more experienced advocate.

The motion for a new trial was granted. (A bouquet to HERRING.)

MONDAY EVENING

Saw the chapel crowded to witness that feature of Commencement under the auspices of the Alumni. The programme was arranged for an Oration by FRANK SPRINGER, of Burlington; a poem by C. H. PRESTON, of Iowa City, and a banquet at Metropolitan Hall.

It was nearly 9 o'clock when Capt. CLARKE, President of the "Alumni Association" introduced the orator of the evening. He chose for his theme, "Limits of authority of public opinion." The subject was a fine one and the gentleman proved himself adequate to it, speaking eloquently for over an hour and receiving frequent applause as he developed the different phases of the discourse.

The "Poem" by C. H. PRESTON contained gems of thought, and no better testimony could have been borne to its merit than the complete silence that reigned in the audience during its delivery. After this the "Alumni" retired to the Hall taking with them as guests members of the Press who were present.—Here a sumptuous feast was in waiting. Toasts were read and responses made.

The varied and happy scenes of other days were talked over and doubtlessly enjoyed by those who had crossed the Rubicon of College life. Mirth ran high till a late hour.

So passed out the annual exercises of an organization that is destined to wield a mighty influence upon the interests of the University.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON,

two o'clock was the hour set apart for the remaining graduating exercises of the Law Class. The candidates for degrees in the other departments occupied places to the right of the rostrum in Chapel; the left was reserved to the members of the Editorial Convention, while in front was seated one of Iowa City's best audiences. The exercises proper, were introduced with an oration by R. H. Kirk, on the subject of "Eminent Domain," and was an able and masterly effort; but want of space forbids any extended review of this or any subsequent speech. J. D. Glass then followed with a beautifully conceived and well delivered discourse on the rather unpoetic subject "Estoppel." Self-possessed and dignified O. M. Ladd took the rostrum with "Drunkenness, a defense for crime," as his subject, this gentleman acquitted himself well. "The Jury as it is," was the subject of the next orator, S. L. Baker; this was also a good speech.

Music—(a sweet song by Miss Moon

CONTINUED ON PAGE 152.

EDUCATION AND LIFE.

C. A. E.

Once more a year of College life has passed by and we stand at the threshold of another. Many of those who were with us during the past year and years will no longer mingle with us in the future. They go out from College into life and whatever may be their future course in life it will bear but little or no resemblance to the period they spent at College.

It is the natural wish of every one to make the most of life, to succeed in business and every undertaking having for its object the rational enjoyment of life. A collegiate education is supposed to give young persons such a preparation as will make their future course easier and more rapid. But a collegiate education, if it is really a "liberal" education, should do more than this, it should enable us to enjoy life more intensely and more nobly than it is possible for the uneducated; above all, it should create, strengthen and develop in those who enjoy its advantages, an enthusiastic and lasting love for the highest objects of human endeavor; the cause of truth and beauty, of progress in morals, religion, science and art.

To succeed in life, in a purely material sense, it is absolutely necessary that we should excel in some speciality, and that we should be able to do certain things more easily, rapidly and perfectly than our competitors. An academic education would, however, fail in its principal object, if it were merely a system of training for certain specialities, so as to exclude branches which, in the opinion of all highly educated persons, are necessary to a truly liberal education.

How, then, can the two aims be reconciled? The graduates of our colleges do not enter life ready to excel in specialities, but, if their instruction has been thorough, if they have applied themselves diligently, studied and observed carefully, worked accurately, and used their time conscientiously, they will leave college with the qualities of industry, carefulness, accuracy and consciousness considerably developed in themselves.

Now, it is precisely these qualities that we need in order to succeed in life even in a merely material sense. They are the indispensable requisites of success in every channel and course of life, which circumstances may invite or oblige us to enter. They are necessary for the satisfactory performance of both the highest and lowest duties of life. Our future will be promising and hopeful just in so far as our education has tended to put us in the possession of these desirable qualities, and no advice could be more appropriate than that the work begun at school and college should be continued throughout life.

But life does not consist of work only. There are claims other than those made by our physical nature. The secret, but unquenchable, yearning of every heart is after happiness—that feeling of deep inward satisfaction which exists only when our better nature is in perfect harmony with the beautiful laws of the visible and invisible universe.

A liberal education, by cultivating our higher faculties, will increase our capacity of enjoying the higher and more delicate beauties of the worlds of thought, of art and philosophy; it will widen our sympathies, enlarge our ideas, and extend our intellectual horizon.

Thus it is that the comparatively small number of persons who have enjoyed the advantages of a liberal education exercise an influence entirely disproportionate to their numbers. We will readily grant that the ideal aim of an academic education is not always fully realized, and that a large number of persons attain a high degree of culture outside the college. But it is, nevertheless, true that the college is the proper place for such culture, and that the latter is attainable by the large majority of those who diligently profit by its instruction.

We believe that we may confidently affirm that those who leave us as graduates have made a proper use of their time whilst staying with us and that, wherever their future destiny may lead them, they will be an honor to the institution which they are now on the point of leaving.

May they find life's burdens not too heavy, and its pleasures not too scanty! Above all, let them remember that of those to whom much has been given, much also will be demanded, and that the highest law of our existence is not that of pleasure but of duty.

PARIS, May 24th, 1870.

DEAR REPORTER:—

No doubt the students of the State University of Iowa are interested in any thing which pertains to student life, whether at home or abroad; whether it be taking photographs by moonlight in a *moving* car, or sending east for "gems" to adorn their graduating essays. They take equal interest in the felling of bee-trees at home and the international boat races abroad, and so we think they are interested in what the students do at Paris. It would take too much space in your columns to speak in any detail of the different schools of mental instruction in Paris, hence in this letter we shall only speak of a few incidents connected with the *College de France*. On the south side of the Seine river is the *quartier Latin*, in which are situated *College Imperial de France*, *Institute de France*, *Ecole de Droit*, *Ecole des Mines*, *Ecole de Medicine*, *College de la Sorbonne*, and many others. At all of these places lectures are given free to all who wish to attend, but to be numbered with the students and apply for degrees names must be registered and some expense attaches. Many of the lecture rooms are about the size of Prof. PARVIN'S, though not half so neat, and the seats without backs bring to us a pleasant souvenir of the old log school house we used to visit in southern Iowa.

Since our return to Paris we have frequently attended some of these lectures, sometimes to see and sometimes to hear, but the most diverting hour we have spent, though, perhaps, not the most profitable, was yesterday at the *College de France*. Perhaps one of the most able professors in this renowned institution, founded by FRANCIS I., but completed, we believe, under the reign of LOUIS XIII., is M. LABOULAYE. He is the author of *Paris en Amerique*, and three volumes written on *Etats Unis*.

A short time before the commencement of the present course of lectures and a few days previous to the vote of the *Plebiscite*, 8th of May, M. LABOULAYE wrote a letter in answer to some questions put to him concerning the merits of the *Plebiscite*, in which letter he advised an affirmative vote and also declared that he would vote *oui*. *Les journaux republicains* accused the Prof. of changing his political opinions, which he had so often given in his lectures and books, for the prospect of a position as minister or senator.—Many students were of the same opinion. Yesterday at half-past twelve o'clock was the time announced for the commencement of his course of lectures on comparative legislation. Half-an-hour before the time the hall was full, quite a number of students standing in the aisles and back part of the house. At the appointed time Monsieur LABOULAYE, who evidently, expected what was coming, entered with his left hand on his breast, and took his seat on a stand in the al-

cove. For ten minutes nothing was heard but yelling, and stamping, and hissing, mixed with words of encouragement to the professor and attempts to procure silence. The Professor first said "I would *rather listen than speak*." Then followed another storm in which we could hear the words "*laissez parler*," "*bravo*," "*a la porte*," and also, "*au senat*," "*le plebiscite*," "*aux Tuilleries*," and many other words of derision.—Quite a number of students having their hats on, one who was standing in the aisle was commanded "*otez votre chapeau*," which he did not do, and said *chapeau*, although it was a "plug" was knocked off, but in this action the knocker fell against the student's fist with considerable force. We climbed up on the railing which separated the ladies from the *other class*, not because we wanted to be with the ladies, but because there was too much pressure on our side. Presently by the interference and assistance of every body the sitting was restored to its normal or previous condition, that is, to stamping and yelling. The speaker made several unsuccessful attempts to be heard, but the unreasonable minority after demanding a speech on the *plebiscite* would not listen to an attempted explanation. What surprised us was that the Professor, who had showed much forbearance, attempted to respond to cutting remarks from the audience. The reading of less than two pages from a book he had written, *Le Partie Liberal*, to show that he had not changed his opinion, and a sentence now and then on the same subject, was all of that lecture. At half-past one o'clock we saw the Professor's lips move and we suppose he was saying something, after which he left the room. Both *pros* and *cons* followed him to his *voiture* whither he was conducted by a servant amid cries of "*bravo*," "*vive Laboulaye*," and "*aux Tuilleries*," "*au Senat*," "*le plebiscite*," *etc.*

Que ferait un de nos professeurs?

WILSON.

A PLEA FOR BLACKBIRDS.

Blackbirds, I am well aware, are not particular favorites with many of our people, and—singular as the coincidence may appear—they have fewest friends among those who ought to know them best.

In fact, I have known one or two, otherwise very respectable men who went so far as to recommend the wholesale slaughter of this unfortunate tribe of songsters—for pot-pies!

But, after all, I am very far from allowing that there is anything in either the nature or habits of these little creatures to render them deservedly odious to our race; and would rather hold to my conviction that this strange animosity, on our part, is the result of early prejudice, having its root in an inherent selfishness, that is, at least, humbling to our humanity.

I can well remember how promptly and in what numbers, these birds were accustomed to make their appearance about the time father would be ready to sow his grain; and I remember, equally well, how naturally it seemed to become "my work" to post back and forth, barefoot, along the ten acre field, as a sort of automatic *scarecrow* against the ravages of these *wayside fowls*. At such times I confess I would grow heartily tired of their everlasting chatter, for it seemed as if they would take the business of agriculture quite out of our hands and sit in many-mouthed mockery over our discomfiture.

But having passed through some long winters since then, many a day during which, I would have given bushels of oats for a blackbird's song, I have come to think quite differently of them, and to value their presence more.

A *robin* is like the first prophetic herald of spring. She comes out and trills her charming song from the cherry tree on the very first morning that seems to give promise of grass and flowers. Yet the robin is deceived as often as ourselves; and many a time after indulging in a song of hope, telling over, may be, the number of rich, ripe cherries she was wont to gather from that same old tree for her darlings—she, poor thing, must needs go skulking around the yard for days, and sometimes weeks, finding shelter where she may, from some unlooked-for storm still hanging about the borders of Winter!

But *blackbirds* are not apt to be thus deceived. When *they* come from the south they bring sunny weather with them; *they* are not afraid of cold and storms,—they *know* it's spring up here and seem determined to have other "people" know it as well.

They hardly ever deceive one, and we feel as if we could allow ourselves to enter into their joy.

And then their *singing*—why, every song they give us is worth a feed of oats, or wheat either! If their notes are not as rich and trilling as those of a robin, they can give us good substantial music—whole-hearted, full-throated, *congregational* singing, such as plain men and women like most after all.

Were you ever attentive to their singing, my friend? If not, please rest yourself here awhile on this old box, just under a budding cottonwood, and take notes with me.

They form themselves into numerous bands, you know, and travel at their own (?) expense over the country. If they come to a house with trees in the door yard, they never think to enquire first whether its inmates are rich or poor, or whether they are likely to get any pay for the "entertainment." No, they sing as if they were in God's free world and *loved* to sing; so they arrange themselves forthwith on the tips of the most convenient tree and begin.

First, some old chorister "pitches the tune," runs up and down the scale a time or two, and then they all "start in"—timing their music with the wind-swaying branches, and causing the glad air to quiver and ring with their song.

Their music is ever joyous, for it gushes from little hearts that are attuned to naught but the sunshine and breezes of a smiling world.

When the story of their joy is told they swing like so many autumn leaves from their breezy perches, and speed on their way, unmindful of offering or thanks, to complete the tour of their minstrelsy.

Dear little creatures of God, your singing will soon give place to the graver cares of your summer's employ! And in the autumn days we will hear you again, but to us your notes will not be buoyant, as now, with joy. Your songs will fall sadly, then, like farewell dirges on our hearts,—for they will have an echo of falling leaves and mournful winds.

And when the skies shall wrap the dying year in their ermine, you will be tuning your voices in other lands, and for other ears, than ours!

J. P. S.

A Senior recently became so exasperated at being disturbed in his slumbers by the cries of a child, that he shouted to his chum, "Bring me a shot gun!" Does a college course thus unfit men for the practical duties of life?

with piano accompaniment) after which S. McPherson delivered an excellent discourse in a clear full voice on "Should the Statues of Fraud be Abolished?" T. S. Suksdorf was the next speaker on the rostrum with an oration of decided merit, on the "Law Reform." This was decidedly the wittiest performance of the evening, though several attempts were made to bring down the house by previous orators. W. Fuller, who, by the way, is an old student of the University, had the valedictory, and the exercises of the class could not have been more appropriately closed. After the discussion of his subject—"Origin of Property"—he addressed a few appropriate parting words to students, Faculty and brethren of the Law Class, in turn. The oath of office was then administered to, and the degree of LL. B. conferred upon the following named gentlemen: John T. Acers, E. Warren Baker, Seth L. Baker, Geo. W. Ball, W. Otis Crosby, Arthur N. Ferguson, William E. Fuller, John D. Glass, Newton Hanna, Ebenezer Herring, Ralph H. Kirk, Oliver M. Ladd, Millar F. LeRoy, Smith McPherson, Milton A. Mills, William H. Redman, Nathan H. Stidger, Henry F. Sucksdorf, Patrick B. Wolfe.

TUESDAY EVENING,

at 8 o'clock, Hon. J. B. Edmonds delivered the address to the Law Class. We were not present to report, but hear it well spoken of.

WEDNESDAY MORNING,

9 o'clock was the time for hearing another Graduating Exercise of the Normal Department, not second to that of last year which elicited so much commendation from the press. The Faculty of the University conducted the Normal Graduates to the rostrum, attended by the Seniors from the University and Law Department. We regret that space forbids any, save a simple mention of the performers. "Golden Cords" was the subject of an essay by Miss S. C. Bloor; "The Reformer," an oration by J. H. Carse; "Earth's Reflection of Heaven's Light," was discoursed upon by Miss J. H. Lloyd; "From Cross to Crown," by L. E. Meacham; "You Shine in your Corner, I in Mine," by Georgie McCrory; "Work for Humanity," Mr. G. B. Haddock; "On every Height there lies Repose," Miss Lavinia Shepherd; Miss Satterthwaite read an essay on "The Leaf is Turning;" Mr. J. C. Helm delivered an oration on "Human Dignity;" Elma Sanders read on "The Seen and the Unseen;" Miss Welch, on "Tapestries;" Mary Parker, spoke on "Triumphs of Science," followed by the valedictory; "Failures of Science," by Miss Lou Kauffman. In addition to those named above, the degree of B. D. was conferred on J. C. Matthews, B. F. Odell, J. A. Fairbrother and Jennie Bettesworth. Music was interspersed throughout. Bouquets were tossed upon the rostrum in profusion after each speaker, cutting curves over the audience more beautiful than Raphæl ever dreamed of.

Be assured, young teachers, that your efforts of to-day are highly appreciated. Go to your noble work joyfully, and may Heaven's blessing attend your labors. On

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON

was the crowning performances of the whole. The first on the programme was an oration by Wm. Hoffman, subject: "The Reign of Law;" this was a good rhetorical effort and showed an extensive knowledge of the laws of mind and matter in their broadest scope and generalities. Mr. Hoffman is always dignified, and graceful, and on this occasion fully sustained his well known reputation; his line of thought was clear and logical, and bouquets manifested the approval of of the audience. "Progress of Reform in England," by J. E. Cook, was the subject of the next oration. This gentleman is at home in English history, as well as a thorough admirer of the representatives of reform in that country. Reform is inevitable Mr. Cook, but we never felt it so forcibly as at the close of your address. The speaker won a reputation for eloquence, which is truly enviable. (*Bouquets.*) C. O Harrington next appeared with an oration on "Our Country, The Battle-field of Ideas," which showed him to be a no less admirer of the progress of ideas and the reforms social, political and religious in America. Our geographical position, form of government and character of people were shown to eminently fit this country as leader in the contest for the supremacy of truth. The character of truth and its ultimate triumph over error were graphically and eloquently set forth (bouquets again); Amos Hiatt, subject: "Not Far Distant" a characteristic "peace" man next appeared in defense of this principle, and looked forward to the final reign of peace and universal brotherhood of nations. Although the subject was old and the field previously occupied, yet the vivacity of the speaker gave it a freshness that was *highly* appreciable. Miss Sadie V. Graves told of "Our Destiny" in most dulcet tones and the choicest of phrases. Discarding manuscript as superfluous, she, with true feminine grace, traced the probable destiny of America in a manner to reflect credit upon any platform orator. The Destiny so fairly pictured took the form of religious unity and purity. Miss Graves' effort surpassed even her fine oration of last year, when she drew universal encomiums from her auditors. A. P. Jenks, on "Man's Relation to Nature," delivered a clear, beautifully expressed oration which reflects credit upon the ability of the speaker (bouquets). "Tardy Justice," by Miss Mary E. Myers, of Iowa City, was a plea for the birds, and a gratulation that Iowa has, by legislative enactments, protected the winged songsters from the guns of hard-hearted sportsmen, and that Iowa has, at last, asserted the Divine Law, "Thou shalt not kill." Among the bouquets thrown to the fair advocate for mercy, was a "callow nestling," the discovery of which drew forth unbounded applause from the audience.

"The Refiner's Fire," was the basis for a discourse by F. E. Nipher. He takes a broad view of the characters which go to make up the character of a great man arguing that society does and should place value upon a man, in accordance with his real value. The discourse was pointed, and excelled in conception rather than flourish.

An essay, subject: "What we Gather," by Miss L. Shephard, came next on the programme. For beauty of expression, for womanly grace of delivery, for all that go to make a pretty picture and a truly excellent essay, this was among the best,—suffice it to say, concerning the production, that it was one of the gems of the occasion. The valedictory was then delivered by J. C. Matthews, who chose for his subject: "Christ and Zeno." A scholarly production, and one showing the impress of time and study earnest study of the subject treated. Zeno, as the representative of the old Stoical system, was contrasted with Christ the "author" of the Christian Religion. The view was complete. The argument by which he established the superority of the latter over the former,

unanswerable,—and every heart in the audience responded to that last sentence, "Stoicism crowns Zeno, sublimest of philosophers, but Christianity declares Jesus Christ divine." The Degrees of the courses completed were then conferred upon those named above, as upon E. M. Doe, C. H. Preston, J. P. Schell and W. E. Brown.

THE UNIVERSITY ADDRESS

was given at eight o'clock in the evening, by Hon. Newton Bateman, Superdent of Public Instruction in Illinois, one of the best thinkers in the West. His theme was the "Problem of Education," contending, forcibly, that the truest and most *thorough* culture *is* the most practical education. Taking a decided stand against those who argue for *special education* as productive of the highest interests of the man. He glanced at the Common Schools as a National necessity and as imperatively demanded. We are unable to notice farther this masterly address.

The Sociable in the evening was a pleasant affair. The *campus* was illuminated by artificial light manufactured by Prof. Hinrichs. Kind student friends talked in the chapel of the past and enquired about the future.

Parting words are hard and should be brief. Kind farewells were given and class "70" set out on diverging roads to combat the realities of life. God go with you. Farewell.

The Seniors dreading the old proverb "*Loin des yeux loin du coeur*," have tumbled into the campus an old *boulder*, weighing 6,650 pounds.

It was discovered by Maj. PICKLER, located on the side of the bluff a couple of miles from town. After being dug up it turned out to be larger than the jolly Seniors expected, and could take charge of with their present stock of muscle. But remembering *vita sine magno labore mortalibus nil dedit*, set about the work with a will and in a short time an exvacavation large enough to contain said boulder was was a few feet below into which it was rolled, and the process continued until it was placed on a level with the lumber wagon, on which it was soon rested snugly, and was hauled home. It was about ten A. M., when it arrived in the campus attended by a train of town boys flanked by sunburned Seniors. The American flag waved over all, bells were rung; Recitations were suspended all went to see the thing done.

HINRICHS admires its composition, its Quartz, Feldspar, Mica, etc.

WHITE thinks of it as a relic of Glacial times.

PARVIN talks of its probable history.

EGGERT says: "*Es ist nur ein stein!*"

On Tuesday evening the "war dance" of the Seniors in the campus around their huge boulder was listenened to by a crowd, this being the first Class Day ever observed in the University—our older brothers will excuse the "term" that the performances of last evening suggested to us. Mr. Matthews introduced the exercises. An oration by Mr. Pickler was delivered, and a poem read by S. V. Graves. Mr. Cook performed the funeral obsequies of burying some books, newspapers, class poems, etc., in a manner, not generally attending such ceremonies for his remarks were *provokingly funny*. All passed off pleasantly and since that we have become a firm believer in the power of Orpheus' lyre.

We understand Professors Gow and EBERSOLE, have each tendered a resignation of their professorships in the University. Prof. EBERSOLE will engage in the more lucrative pursuits of the law; while Prof. Gow has "married a wife," and prays us "have him excused" (from mathematics). He enters the same profession, and has already been admitted to the bar.

We very much regret the loss of these gentlemen from the class room.

We have seen a copy of *The American Scientific Monthly*, it is bound in pamphlet form. The typographical finish is excellent. This number is filled with well written articles on scientific subjects.

We bespeak for it a wide circulation, a long and prosperous life.

Two thousand copies of this issue of THE REPORTER have been ordered. The extra expense will be considerable, but the corps have thought there could be no better opportunity to apprise the people of the University and its interests than by laying before them a report of the present Commencement Exercises.

At the close of the exercises on Wednesday evening, a gold watch worth $150 was presented to Hon. J. P. IRISH, as a token of appreciation for his services on the Old Board and in the Legislature in behalf of the interests of the University.

We very much regret that the very late hour at which the Board of Regents meet will prevent us giving a full account of their action.. However this will be duly announced in the City and State papers.

The examinations have closed, they were half oral and half written. The Examining Committee consisted of Prof. HULL, of Oskaloosa, Mr. WITTER, of Muscatine, and Mr. ADAMS, of Dubuque.

Circumstances over which the Faculty had no control have delayed the appearance of the new catalogue to a late hour.

MARRIAGES.

CONE—LORD.—At the residence of the bride's father, in Muscatine, Iowa, on Tuesday, June 7th, 1870, by the Rev. J. H. Buser, Dr. WILLIAM D. CONE, and Miss KATE F., eldest daughter of Richard Lord.

Miss Lord was a graduate of the Normal Department, class of '68. Glad to know that he has found the Lord, and she, her true *normal* sphere. We trust that the purposes of these two cones may never be *frus*-trated.

HOWE—DENNIS.—At the residence of the bride's father, June 15th, 1870, by Rev. E. K. Young, CHARLES M. HOWE, of Wilmington, Vermont, and MARY O., daughter of Bryan Dennis, Tiffan, Iowa.

No cards.

We are always happy when we receive a good *article;* but never happier than when we received an article (wedding cake) like that sent to us by Mr. and Mrs. HOWE. Their example is worthy of imitation.

The course of Public Lectures that have been delivered in the Law Department, from time to time, throughout the year, could not have closed more appropriately than with the lecture by Judge BECK, a few days ago. His ideas were clear, logical, and well calculated to set our young friends upon the high road to fame.

At the late election of teachers for the Public Schools of Iowa City, S. V. GRAVES, A. B., Class '70, was made first assistant in the Grammar School. MARY PARKER, B. D., same Class was elected to the principalship of the Lucas School.

The Class in Elocution has just finished the course of instruction under Prof. HAMILL, and Commencement day bore testimony to the efficiency of the drill.

A FEW GRAINS OF PEPPER FOR THE AMERICAN EAGLE.

A witty and very intelligent Frenchman, who visited our country in 1869, having made a trip across the Rocky Mountains, on the Pacific Railroad, relates his traveling experience, etc., in an interesting article published in the *Revue des deux Mondes*. Some of his remarks are of special interest, and although not always flattering, yet in the main candid, and not altogether erroneous. Speaking of Chicago, he says:

"This city admirably exhibits certain sides of American life; it is, as it were, a small edition of the great republic. In it are found all the eminent qualities which have made of America the greatest, most powerful and richest nation in the world; in it, likewise, may be noticed that shocking absence of the sentiment of the beautiful which renders any intimate communion of ideas between Americans and Europeans a difficult, if not impossible matter. We admire in it an incomparable energy, an incomparable vigor; but we are also amused by a thousand grotesque absurdities. We cannot help recognizing that we are in the presence of a very great people; the admiration which we feel for it is so vivid and natural; we experienced such a desire of expressing it, that we should not hesitate to make it known to those who are its objects, if they did not themselves put an obstacle in the way of this spontaneous homage by exacting it as a tribute which is their due. Patriotism is a very fine thing and may retain something respectable even in his exaggerations; but when it aims at the defense of one single country to the detriment of every other, it becomes, in the long run, unjust and often offensive. The foreigner, tired of the everlasting declamations of his American host, declamations which amount to this: 'We are great, rich, young, and free, and you are little, poor, old, and serfs;' the foreigner driven to the extremity will burst forth:—'Well yes,' he will say, 'you are great merchants and great speculators, money does'nt cost you anything and you do not shrink from any difficulty. You are free and you are governed only by men of your own choosing; but you know nothing, you understand nothing of that which is truly noble and beautiful. You have neither a poet, nor a philosopher, nor a musician nor a sculptor, nor a painter of first-class excellence. You have talkers, but no thinkers, and you live, with a very few exceptions, in complete ignorance of polite literature and the fine arts. You are young, that is to say, you are children; you are amused at futilities, but unable to appreciate what is grand and serious. You rob our literature, but you translate and imitate only what is inferior or bad; our great works are accessible to you only in the editions *ad usum delphni*. * * You ridicule our aristocracy, but none of us are as anxious to have intercourse with the nobility, and seek distinction with as much senseless eagerness as you do. Our fashions you make ridiculous by exaggerating them,—where we walk on high-heeled boots, you must have stilts. To sum up: we could far more easily get along without you, than you could without us, and you should not forget that every great thing you have produced was accomplished with instruments you borrowed from us.'"

The writer concludes his essay with the following remarks which it is but fair to read in connection with those just quoted:

"It is not difficult to criticise America—a country where the excess of strength and riches of all kinds engenders, necessarily, numerous and shocking abuses. No nation in the world offers to her detractors as many arms as the great republic. Like men who are really strong, the United States do not dissimulate their weaknesses, and do not hesitate to let the weak points of their armor be seen. Nevertheless, a country where the women are charming, the men energetic and intelligent, where liberty—instead of shining with sterile brilliancy in books and discourses, lives with a strong and healthy existence in the laws and customs of the nation; a country which attracts the poor of Europe and makes them rich; where the stranger is welcomed with the largest hospitality; such a country will never lack defenders ready to meet its adversaries. I embarked myself for Europe June 5th, 1869, not without regret at leaving this America, where a few months' stay had been an incessant succession of grand and powerful emotions."

ARCHÆOLOGICAL ITEMS.

II.

It may not be generally known that there was a Suez Canal in very ancient times. Herodotus represents it as a work of the seventh century B. C., began by Necho, son of Psammeticus; while Strabo assigns it to Sesostris, before the Trojan war. It is said to have cost the lives of more than 100,000 workmen, and was not completed until in the reign of Plotemy Philadelphus. Beginning at Arsinoe—now Ajeroud—on the western arm of the Red Sea, it extended to a branch of the Nile at Bubastis—now Tel Basta—following very nearly the course of the present canal. Its length was about one hundred and forty miles, and its width sufficient to admit two trieremes abreast. Its water was supplied from the Nile. Boats arriving at Bubastis could pass into the Mediterranean by either of the mouths of the Nile, or go up the river for the products of the upper country. After many years of service the canal was finally closed by one of the Caliphs in order to cut off supplies from some rebellious subjects.

A Roman sarcophagus has been discovered in the the "North Green" of Westminster Abbey, about two feet below the surface. An inscription to the memory of Valerius Amandinus, and the style of its ornament assign it to the best period of Roman art. There is the figure of a cross on the lid which does not date beyond the twelfth century.

Bath, anciently known as Aquæ Solis, was a famous watering place during the Roman occupation of England. Late excavations have brought to light the forum and a large temple, and among the ruins of these numerous fragments of blue tinted, semi-opaque glass, cast or rolled into sheets, and doubtless used for window panes.

The "Palace of the Cæsars" is being unearthed upon the Palatine Mount, under the direction of Napoleon. The walls are in good condition, and some very beautiful frescos are well preserved. The entrance to the Crypto-porticus is a wide and magnificent passage laid down in white mosaic.

At the old commercial landing place on the bank of the Tiber, has been discovered, a few feet below the surface, a great quantity of blocks of marble of of every variety, shape and size. Some are unhewn, others partly dressed, and others still wrought into finished pillars

and chapters of columns. On some of the blocks appear the names of the builders and a statement of the uses for which they were designated. Many of the finest blocks are of yellow marble — the African—to which HORACE so often refers as among the ornaments of the palaces of the rich.

At Ostia rich findings are continually made. The last reported consists of coins of the time of the Gordians, gold rings, a marble bust and fifty bronze statuettes. *

COLLEGE EDUCATORS.

Amid the growing interest in the discussion as to what shall be taught in our Universities, there seems to be a disposition to ignore the question of, Who shall teach? It must be patent to every one that the success of the college of the future, in the best sense of the term, must be a question of men. *That* education, as a general rule, is the best, which brings the student in contact, face to face, with the greatest number of magnetic, controlling, formative minds. To the indifference manifested with respect to this very important question is attributable, in a great measure, the present decline and decay of the college power. Frequently their chairs are filled with dreaming *dilletanti*, too lazy for hard and distasteful mental work, and too feeble or too fastidious to give and take those sledge-hammer blows, which, alone, forge the manly, robust life of their students. It cannot be denied that there is a large class of men, having the training of young and aspiring minds in charge, who obtain their salary by false pretences; men, who after *conning* a series of text-books, or lectures, during the few years of their college course, committing a list of answers to a corresponding list of questions, getting by heart a number of formulæ for ready display, etc., then abandon vigorous investigation, neglect to go behind all text-books and lectures and make their own analyses of the subjects taught, and thus bring out original and fresh conceptions of the field for the example as well as the benefit of the students. Nor yet is the man free from this charge, be he ever so learned, who teaches and yet fails to be a *teacher*. It is not enough that a teacher should be learned, that he possesses a comprehensive view of modern thought in all its departments, and the power and learning of a master in that which he professes to teach, if he is not earnest; a lover of students, entering with unfeigned sympathy into all their mental life. The teacher who has no sympathy with his class, or if he has, and fails to make that sympathy felt, is, most emphatically a failure. Sympathy and inspiration, its necessary concomitant, are better than instruction. Go into the recitation or lecture-room of a teacher who bears such a relation to his students, and you cannot but observe this principle doing half the teacher's labor.

In this country, more than any other, perhaps, is the profession of the teacher abused. This grows out of the fact that in almost every city and town throughout the country we have our so called colleges where men who failed as preachers or as politicians are called to fill chairs and instruct young men. Nor can anything arrest the downward tendency of college instruction while there is such a lack of concentration of the institutions themselves. So long as the professional man can earn treble the wages paid to the instructors in colleges, it is vain to hope that the higher education of young men will be the brilliant career of intellectual action and growth, which only great and well trained minds as guides can make it. If we look back a few centuries we find the leading men in literature and science assembled in the universities. Apart from men born great and their favorites, the university and the church afforded the only means by which men could rise to power and fame. A learned and eloquent professor might hope and did frequently become the first citizen of the state, leaving in history the greatest name of his age. Such a man was LUTHER. A change has come, however, and by no means for the better; the first honors of the land are no longer conferred upon our best teachers; other employments have opened before learning and genius; greater rewards are attained and more *rapidly attained* by other means than that of instructing the young — thus the leading minds that ought to be in our colleges have been drawn into all the various employments of authorship, professional and political life.

From this it is evident colleges and the cause of education generally have suffered, and will continue to suffer until the work of educators be made profitable. Until the institutions themselves are concentrated and more liberally endowed, thus creating chairs worthy of competition by the brightest intellects of the age. †. †.

The Seniors of Princeton reflect thus in their Magazine:

"Not a few of us have listlessly watched the days slipping like grains of sand through our hands without an attempt to utilize them. Studies neglected, and literary training discarded have characterized our student life. Prevented from relapsing into total apathy by an ambition merely "to get through," we have been bent only on realizing the romance of college experience. Our tastes have rather inclined towards the getting up of a class supper than to our Greek or Calculus. We have chosen to sleep during lectures when we should have been heeding,

—"Those words,
Of learned length and thundering sound."

We have oftener made known our presence in the class room by a skillful use of our pedal extremities than by the brilliancy of our recitations. We have seldom been guilty of a "*tare*" while the numbers of "*stumps*" and "*cuts*" placed to our credit has more than once almost driven us to seek relaxation in rural localities. Our time has been equally distributed between manufacturing excuses to the Faculty for absences, and in dodging that worthy individual known as "Dennis." We have evinced more profundity in acquiring the fine points of whist; and have displayed greater tact in practicing ventriloquism in morning chapel than in appreciating the subtleties of Greek roots, or the sublimities of Central Forces. Possibly our watch chains do not hang heavy with the golden symbols of hard fought contests, and unremitting toil. We may not have realized the brightest expectations of fond papas and doting mammas."

According to *The Argus*, Professor SILLIMAN, of Yale College, recently opened a lecture on oxygen as follows: "The "oleaginous and luminiferous effects of "oxygenated muriatic acid are so fuga- "cious and segregated, that we are to- "tally unable to recognize the contents "by any practical or theoretical view of "synquinious corruscations and sinuosi- "ties which they too often exhibit." Is'nt that worse than being watched by a janitor during examination?

Oh dear(s)! The president of Miami University has been compelled to chastise the young ladies of that institution for *whistling* in the halls; it excites the boys so. It is said that whenever a sweet whistler is now guilty of disobedience she is compelled to execute a solo before the assembled faculty. Verily the way of the female whistler is hard.

COMMENCEMENT AT CORNELL COLLEGE.

The Commencement Exercises of our neighboring College occurred last week, closing June 16th. Profs. CURRIER and FELLOWS and about twenty of the students attended.

The College is situated on a fine eminence commanding one of the most beautiful and extensive views in Iowa. The *campus* embraces over fifteen acres and contains several groves. The main College edifice is one hundred feet long by fifty-five wide, and three stories high.

There are three society halls neatly furnished with carpet, pictures and library.

On Wednesday evening we listened to an address by Rev. Gen. SAMUEL FALLOWS, of Milwaukee. The address was a good one and well delivered, but was too long and contained too many old and stale anecdotes.

The Commencement Exercises on Thursday were held in a grove. The day was magnificent, the audience numbered near three thousand, the speeches were all good, so that, on the whole, it was a grand success. Every one was on good terms with himself and his neighbors and all seemed heartily glad they were there. Fourteen young men and women graduated to the degree of A. B. or B. S.

We are glad to note the evidences of growth and prosperity in Cornell, and to learn that a project is on foot to enlarge greatly the endowment. This is an imperative necessity if it continues to occupy its present position.

We hope to greet many of the teachers and students of Cornell at our own Commencement. Such visits are pleasant and profitable.

The Freshmen at the University have conceived a novel idea. At the Sophomore Exhibition recently, as a means of expressing their satisfaction with the performances, they cast roosters upon the platform in the absence of bouquets. —*Annalist.*

McKendre College is going to buy one hundred elms in St. Louis to set around the park. The boys have agreed to pay the expense of transportation and setting them out.

A pleasant sociable was held in the Society Halls after the exercises last Friday evening. The Hesperians and Philodelphians had decorated theirs nicely.

Seniors! Read the article by Prof. EGGERT in another place.

THE AMERICAN SCIENTIFIC MONTHLY, edited and published by Prof. GUSTAVUS HINRICHS, published the first of each month. 32 finely printed pages, octavo.

Each number will treat of:

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3. Reviews of new scientific books.
4. Biographical sketches and notes on eminent scientists.
5. Descriptions of scientific establishments such as chemical laboratories, astronomical observatories, botanical and zoological gardens, etc.
6. Original contributions to science.

Eminent men in the several branches of science have promised to communicate articles to the different departments of this Journal.

Each number will bring lengthy articles of general interest from the best European Journals of popular science, not merely short scraps.

Terms, for Vol. I., July to December, 1870, invariably in advance: one copy, $1.00; six copies, $5.00.

All communications and business letters should be addressed to the editor,

PROF. GUSTAVUS HINRICHS,
Iowa City, Iowa.

We take pleasure in introducing to our readers Mr. Williams, from the Senior class, Mr. W. B. Anderson, from the Junior class, Mr. Rood, from the Freshman class, Miss Anna Craven, from the Sophomore class, Amanda Rogers, from the Senior Normal, who will take charge of the REPORTER for the next term.

The campus has been mowed and trimmed up neatly, and we do not believe there is an Institution in the West more healthfully situated or more beautifully surrounded than our own.

The Syntrapazone club will be kept up next year and students desiring good board at reasonable rates can not do better than buy a ticket and take a *full course.*

'Tis a fact of the *thirty-two* who graduated this year in the Normal and University courses not one uses tobacco in any of its forms.

Supt. NEWTON BATEMAN, of Illinois, delivered the Annual University Address before a large audience on the evening of June 29th.

We rejoice to welcome Prof. Leonard to the University again.

The new journal published by Prof. HINRICHS is called the *American Scientific Monthly.*

The students of Washington College are enthusiastic in the support of Gen. LEE, their President.

Examination papers this year have been retained and will be given the student upon graduation.

BOOK TABLE.

A work entitled, SKETCHES OF CREATION, from the publishing house of HARPER & BROTHERS, is upon our table by the kindness of its author, Rev. ALEXANDER WINCHELL, L.L. D., Professor of Geology, Zoology and Botany in the University of Michigan.

In general make-up and finish, the book is a gem. It contains about 460 pages of solid reading matter, adorned with 101 beautifully executed engravings illustrative of the text. The work is eminently fitted to meet the wants, not only, of those persons who do not find it convenient to possess themselves of all the more important conclusions of physical science by a resort to formal scientific treatises, but, of the student of these sciences. A student may plod ever so diligently and intelligently through the mere details of sciences, and yet, gain but imperfect ideas, unless, enabled to take a comprehensive survey of the field with the details all left in the back ground—this latter is what the author poposes to aid in obtaining. In a very happy style of composition, which *baits* the reader on to the end, he brings saliently into proper relation to each other the great outlines and prominent landmarks of the history of *matter* and *life*—treating of the intimations of science respecting the primordial condition and ultimate destiny of the earth and solar system. Perhaps a more adequate conception of the work can be given by quoting the subjects treated of in a few chapters than by any general review: Chapter I. treats of The Ordeal by Water; III. The Ordeal by Fire; IV. The Solar System in a Blaze; V. The Reign of Fire; VI. Old Ocean Commences Work; XIV. The Scenery of the Coal Period; XVI. The Reign of Mammals; XIX. The Reign of Ice; XXVI. Method of the Growth of Continents; XXXII. Primeval Man; XXXVII. The Reign of Universal Winter; closing with chapters on The Machinery of the Heavens Running Down, and The Cycles of Matter, respectively.

The love which the Professor bears to his own department of study is met and felt by the reader on every page. He says: "To accumulate the data of science is good; to interpret them is the noblest prerogatives of a thinking being." And again: "Science interpreted, is Theology, Science prosecuted to its conclusions leads to God."

We believe the work meets an acknowledged want and will have a ready sale.

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—o—

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Fall term commences Sept. 16th and closes Dec. 22d.
Vacation of two weeks, Dec. 22d—Jan. 6th, 1870.
Winter term commences Jan. 6th, closes March 30th.
Vacation of one week, March 30th—April 7th.
Spring term commences April 7th, closes June 29th.
Commencement June 29th, 1870.
Anniversaries of literary societies and alumni during Commencement week.

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

Tuition in Law Department, **$80 00** for the full course, **$30 00** per single term.

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Students wishing to qualify themselves for the profession of teaching will find superior facilities in the **Normal Department,** while they enjoy the privilege of attending any other classes in the University which they are qualified to enter.

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

The course in the **Law Department** occupies one year of three terms. 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 guaranty for the efficiency of the department.—Students who complete the course and pass a satisfactory examination will receive the degree of LL. B., and be admitted to practice in all the Courts of the State.

The newly organized **Medical Department** presents a Faculty composed of gentlemen whose professional skill and ability give assurance of rare inducements to students desiring to enter the profession. A committee has been appointed to procure means of illustration necessary for the thorough working of the Department. During the year a course of lectureswill be delivered n the interest of the Department.

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The College having prospered beyond the expectations of most sanguine friends and having outgrown the capacity of the large hall and the recitation rooms appropriated to its use, we have determined to organize the English Department thereof as a separate institution, under the name of

Iowa City Academy,

the first term of which will commence on the 15th of Sept. next. One of the largest and best halls in the city with commodious recitation rooms, leased for a term of years for its accommodation; the services of Mr. J. C. MATTHEWS, A. B., and Miss S. C. BLOOR, both highly qualified to discharge the duties which will devolve upon them, are secured to aid the undersigned in conducting it, and every necessary preparation has been made to afford its students ample facilities for either acquiring a good academic education or making special preparation to enter the State University.

Business Penmanship will be made a specialty in the Academy as well as in the College, and the success of the writing classes during the past nine months has not been surpassed by that of the classes of any other Commercial College in the west.

At the opening of the Academy classes will be organized for the special accommodation of those who wish to review their studies, preparatory to teach in winter schools. These classes will continue six weeks.

For full circulars or any further information that may be desired with regard to either institution, address,

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June 24th, 1870.

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