

The University Reporter.

VOL. 4.

IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY.

No. 7.

IOWA CITY, IOWA.

"SUCCESS CROWNS EFFORT."

APRIL, 1872

THE ANCIENT SEA.

Once fair coral roses grew
Under spreading waters blue,
Which, o'er all this verdurous land,
Billowed far from strand to strand.
Of that old, rock-written age
Visions fair my soul engage.

Ocean where these prairies lie;
Glistening sea and glowing sky;
Far encircling, silent strands
Soft-caressed by foam-white hands;
Wandering, singing winds, no ear
Save His, Infinite, might hear.

Ah, behold! the mad waves rise!
Blackness fills the lowering skies;
Giant genii meet and clash;
Cloud and wave with lightnings flash.
Rattling thunders rend the sky,
Crouching billows leap on high.

Back, exhausted, on the deep
Sink the impetuous waves to sleep.
Soft from out the painted sky
Sunset winds sing lullaby.
All unseen, the flooding light
Breaks and fades,—and it is night.

Do they guess, those starry eyes,
Realms that from such waste shall rise?
Dreams the moon such ardent tide
May not always seek her side?
Surf that sweeps the shadowy shore,
Sings it not—"Forevermore?"

Morning waiks the welcoming sea,
Flings her bright gold plenteously.
Ah, what hosts her smiles inspire!
Myriads catch the heavenly fire.
Swarming up from dim lit caves
Life fills all the flashing waves.

Scaly monsters of the deep,
Algae frail with graceful sweep,
Polyps, gathering from the waves
Stone for their own starry graves,
Shell fish, infusorial life,
Each with each at endless strife;

Scattering ever, far and wide,
Through the all engulfing tide,
Bone and shell and coral spray,
Records for a far-off day.
Thus the marble floor is made,
Thus the level base is laid.

God is working; from His hand
Soon shall rise a favored land.
His, the genii at strife,
His, the sunlight and the life,
His, the purpose grand and clear,
Trusting ages without fear.

G. H. P.

MOZART.

By MOLLIE McCOWEN.

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart was born in Salzburg, Germany, in the year 1756.

His only sister, five years his senior, displayed quite early considerable ability at the clavier, a keyed instrument, the forerunner of the modern piano, and it was at this instrument, after watching earnestly his sister's performance, that the little Wolfgang first gave evidence of that original genius which was destined to startle the world out of its old ruts, to establish a new era in its music, to soar away into the unknown and return laden with new and original conceptions, unheard of combinations and effects, and to produce works which should form the foundation structure upon which succeeding generations should be educated. His father was himself quite a musician, being orchestra leader for the Archbishop of Salzburg, but after the discovery that he had presented the world such a prodigy he devoted most of his time to the instruction of Wolfgang and his sister, taking them also, at different times, on tours through various parts of Germany and France. The lad who at the age of three and four years played simple accompaniments and at ten composed concertos was everywhere received with the wildest applause. Princes and noblemen did him honor. Ladies of the highest rank petted and caressed him. His sister, too, at this age, must have been a prodigy in execution, though devoid of originality, and we learn that her studious habits and untiring perseverance afterwards won for her the highest reputation which any female performer had ever acquired on a keyed instrument.

Mozart, from his earliest infancy, was constantly surrounded by associations well calculated to awaken and develop the germ of future greatness, and to one of his ardent temperament it was like sunshine to the flowers. He lived in an

atmosphere of love and sympathy, and was characterized by extreme tenderness and sensibility though impulsive and playful, and to the very last, following seasons of severe application by all manner of fantastic feats and drollery. He was most obedient to his parents, in whose judgment he seems to have implicitly confided. Perhaps if he had been taught a greater degree of self-reliance he would have been better prepared to meet and overcome the stern realities of life, and might have been spared much of the trouble and embarrassment of his later years.

At the age of thirteen he was appointed Concert Master by the Archbishop of Salzburg, which position he retained till his twenty-first year, when he resolved to leave a place which brought to him laborious work and the merest pittance of remuneration. He was at this time the first pianist of all Europe, one of the best organists, and in the highest rank of violinists, besides being the author of more than two hundred works,—Operas, Grand Masses, Symphonies, Concertos, and a host of minor productions.

His Opera Idomeneo, composed a few years later, exhibited proofs of a genius fast becoming independent of all traditional forms. It is still performed, and is the oldest except some of Glueck's works, now to be heard on any stage. It was soon followed by Don Juan—considered his masterpiece. Mozart became master of perhaps a greater variety of style in composition than any other one composer, though he no doubt exerted his greatest influence on the Lyric stage. The modern duet originated with him.

The Quartette and Symphony, which were first introduced by Glueck and Haydn—the latter of whom he playfully called his musical father—received a new impulse at his hands and nearly approached their present perfection.

In the German school he was the contemporary with the Bachs, with Hasse,

The University Reporter.

Iowa City, Iowa, April, 1872

THE ENCHANTED ISLE.

The river of time, in its dark, turbulent flow, is oftentimes soothed and its waves rocked to rest by gentle voices sweet as a musical chime, floating from this Enchanted Isle.

Fair as the bowers of Eden its valleys, and the air is sweet as the break of morning when she speeds with rosy footsteps over the richest of tropical climes. Soft strains of music float tremblingly upon the air, filling the heart with a sweet sadness. There are hills on whose tops rest a shadowy mist, and there bright pictures of beauty are gleaming. A silvery brightness will one moment illumine them and we can view them distinctly, then they are lost in a bewildering maze and leave us to know it was a vision too lovely to endure. The name of this isle is the Beautiful Past, and Memory is the goddess who lives and reigns therein. To her keeping all of our treasures are intrusted.

There is a harp now swept by fairy fingers, and giving forth the same sweet strains we loved so well. There are withered, faded flowers, letters, rings, and tresses of hair; sacred tokens worn by loved ones. There are fragments of songs, only sung by Memory, and the words of a dear mother's prayer. There the dear, the bright, the beautiful dead arise and are with us again as of old. In the stillness of night angel hands are beckoning us thither; and with joy strangely mingled with sadness we turn back, and in wandering through the Isle so fair we see our best treasures again. The same love-light beams from their faces, but their silvery voices are hushed and the unbroken signet of silence is fastened upon their eyes.

Ah, loved memory, what were life without thee! What the bright air castles and fairy scenes the future holds up before us, compared with thy beauties? All the treasures we give up to thy keeping are still ours, and the stern, iron fingers of Time are powerless to wrest them from thee.

When dark, threatening clouds hover over our sky, and the angry breakers dash furiously against our little bark, then how sweet the tranquil shores of this Enchanted Isle, and we view the bright, unfading vista which is there presented.

As the poor, tired dove, finding no rest on the dark waters, often with weary, drooping wing flying within the friendly ark, so we fly to this enchanted isle.

When all is bright and joyous and smiling, Pleasure strews our path with flowers. We know that it will not be lost, but will hereafter form one more bright link in the golden chain that lies within the Beautiful Past, and is entrusted to memory's keeping.

Come, gentle Childhood, let us wreath a garland of flowers and crown Memory our queen.

Come, Youth, with your bright aspirations and flower-strewn pathway, cast not all your homage at the feet of Ambition and Fleeting Pleasure.

Come, trembling Age, with your temples graced with silvery locks, and let us all so spend the flying moments that the jewels we give up to her keeping will be more "precious than rubies," and a source of undying pleasure throughout eternity.

KATE L. CAMP.

A PICAYUNE JOKE

ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN,

March 18, 1872.

Editors Reporter :—Through the kindness of a friend the following item from the *College Mercury*, a paper published at an obscure educational institution in Wisconsin has been brought to our notice.

From the letter of a student from Ann Arbor published in the February number of the *University Reporter* (Iowa) we cull the following, which we are inclined to think is a scurrilous fling at what we consider an excellent paper. How is it friend *Chronicle*?

"The Literary students edit a paper, the *Chronicle*, published fortnightly during term time, but as it is sold at the exorbitant price of twenty cents per number, nobody reads it except the editors and dead heads."

A man who will grumble at the *Chronicle* or its subscription price (\$2.00 per annum), would grumble at anything. The writer signs himself "Pick," which we suppose is an abbreviation for *Picayune*.

Now Mr. Editors for unblushing toadyism the above is one of the finest examples which we have seen inflicted upon the readers of a college journal.

The editors of this mercurial sheet we doubt not are desirous to ingratiate themselves, their paper, and their school into the good graces of a first class institution; and hence fawningly volunteer without invitation, or thanks for so doing, to fight the battles of the *Chronicle*. *fini*.

Friend Chronicle, forsooth, such cheek and familiarity in addressing superiors is without precedent.

But not content with servile flattery and *original* spelling the editors of this witty sheet state a positive falsehood, and do it knowing it to be such.

They say the subscription price of the *Chronicle* is two dollars per annum, this is false, as the prospectus of the *Chronicle* which always appears in its columns, does now and has ever, shown the subscription price to be two dollars and fifty cents per annum.

We said that twenty cents per number was an exorbitant price, and, to any one who has seen the *Chronicle* this is self evident. It is not worth a farthing more than ten cents per number.

If the price was not exorbitant, it is remarkable that in the next issue after the appearance of our article in the *Reporter*, the editors of the *Chronicle* should have reduced the price from twenty to fifteen cents per number.

But we must give the embryonic editors of the *Mercury* credit for the *Picayune* joke. It is capital. We know it to be good because it is so old. People reverence such jokes on account of their age.

But one word of advice, in conclusion, to the editorial babes of the *Mercury*, and that is children, when you attempt such excruciating sarcasm, and such masterpieces of wit, that you do not spell scurrilous with a double l, nor abbreviation with one b. Blunders in the spelling of such common words display an ignorance which is inexcusable, not to say disgraceful, in a paper professing to be a college journal.

Better return to the district school or elsewhere until you learn to spell, for until then the *Mercury* must stand below zero in journalistic temperature.

Yours at the same price,

PICK.

As Commencement draws near, the Seniors begin to look sober. They dream all night of salutatories, orations and valedictories.

President Thacher is to deliver the address before the Rhetorical Society of the Chicago Theological Seminary, on April 24th.

The teacher is like the candle which lights others in consuming itself.—*Ruf-*

MEDICAL COMMENCEMENT.

The Medical Department closed its second annual session on the 6th ult. with public examinations, addresses &c.; a large number of physicians and others interested in the cause of medical education being present. The class had already presented their theses and had passed severe private examinations by each of the professors; but the ordeal of an examination before members of the profession from all parts of the State remained and was awaited with not a little trepidation. It was safely and creditably passed however, the class doing themselves and their instructors much honor, as testified to by the examining committee; which committee consisted of the following named gentlemen:—Drs. Williamson of Ottumwa, Gamble, of Le Claire, Cowell of Newton, Robertson (senior) of Muscatine, Burbank of Waverly, and Green of Allamakee.

In the evening shortly after seven o'clock, the class re-assembled in the amphitheatre, formed into line and proceeded to the closely filled chapel where their representative, Mr. F. B. Wing, delivered an able valedictory address. This was followed by an instructive address from the Hon. J. T. Lane of Davenport who, in closing, presented to the Board of Regents of the University, on behalf of the Department, a finely executed portrait of President Thacher. Gov. Carpenter, as *ex-officio* President of the Board, accepted the gift and returned the thanks of his associates, after which and the conferring of degrees by Pres. Thacher with an earnest exhortation to noble lives, the public exercises were brought to a close, and class, faculty, and friends repaired to the Clinton parlors for the purpose of ending the busy day in social and convivial pleasures. The banquet provided by Iowa City's champion host was a model of culinary art, and the toasts and responses at its close by the Hon. C. W. Slagle and others, showed the Medical Department to be, though the latest born of Iowa's educational institutions, yet not the least in her affections nor wanting friends among those best situated to know the true interests and wants of the State.

After the supper followed a pleasant season of social converse enlivened by excellent music provided for the occasion, to which "Whistling Charley" (of Oskaloosa celebrity), contributed a sidesplitting finale.

The ladies present were somewhat in the minority, but the "sacred nine" of the class together with a few outside feminine friends, seemed perfectly at home with their medical brothers and the evening passed all to, quickly away. The following are the names of the graduating class which consisted of two ladies and twelve gentlemen of the department and, two others taking an honorary degree:

Mrs. A. A. Shepard, Iowa City.

Mrs. J. G. Whitfield, Parkersburg.

J. B. Charlton, Baden, Keokuk Co.

J. B. Davis, Fort Madison, Lee Co.

N. Hunt, Iowa City.

John M. Jennings, Council Bluffs.

John H. Kulp, Muscatine.

W. H. Nichols, Waltham, Tama Co.

C. O. Paquin, Masonville, Bremer Co.

B. H. Reynolds, Monroeville, Del. Co.

F. B. Wing, Aurora, Ill.

C. L. Webber, West Union, Fayette County.

M. W. Lilly, Centre Point, Linn Co.

S. M. Barnes, Sannemin, Ill.

T. H. Barnes, Waukon, Allamakee Co.

Jesse Holmes, Muscatine.

"PUT THROUGH."

Have you ever been at college?
 Have you ever been "put through?"
 Have you felt the pangs of anguish
 From relentless disappointment
 Breathing on your cheek a dampness
 Like the cold dew of the morning;
 Blasting all your expectations—
 Blighting hopes of fame and pleasure;
 Like the hoar frost on the spring-buds—
 Like the breath of Nubia's simoon?
 Has your candle burned at midnight?
 Have you pored o'er misty lessons
 Till your eyes were dim with bleariness?
 Have you gone to bed at midnight?
 Have you tried to sleep and could not?
 Have you fought in dreamy visions
 Theorems, problems, propositions,
 Spheres, planes, and intersections,
 Cones, tangent lines, projections,
 Ellipsoids and conic sections,
 Subjunctive modes and interjections?
 I have been there, I have seen it;
 Seen the fondest expectations
 Torn, and dashed to dark oblivion;
 Seen the fairest hopes and wishes
 Blighted, blasted, withered ruined.
 I have seen another's heart-hopes
 Wrecked and ruined at a college.
 Not because her son was lazy,
 Not because he would not study,
 Not because he could not study,
 Not because he was a drunkard,
 Not because he loved the ladies—
 But he could not "stand the pressure"
 When the boys have been "put through,"
 College life is not all sunshine—
 Not a pure and cloudless spring day—
 Not a sweet elysian river.
 Do pleasures flow from mathematics,
 Steam pipes, steam-guns, hydrostatics,

Air-pumps, telescopes, spy-glasses,
 Oxydes, chlorides, bitter gases?
 From depths of Greek and Latin lore—
 (A most unmitigated bore)?
 Respect for those who thus decree it,
 But truly I for one, "can't see it."

We clip the boys from an exchange, and while they have our hearty sympathy, for "we have been there, we have seen it," we rejoice to be able to say that the day of such *barbarisms* is past here. Our only *term* examination is an extended and deliberate review.

MARRIAGES.

At the residence of the bride's parents, in Muscatine, Iowa, on Thursday morning, March 14, by Rev. N. A. Reed, Mr. HARRY R. MADDEN and Miss CLARA J. SATTERTHWAIT.

Miss Clara was a member of the Normal Class of '70, and also of Collegiate '73; and leaves many warm friends. The happy couple live in Burlington, Iowa.

At the residence of the bride's father, in Durant, Iowa, Mr. WM. KINSEY, Law Class of '71, to Miss L. CHAPIN, also formerly a student here.

DIED.—Near Linden, San Joaquin county, California, on February 16th, 1872, after an acute illness of seven weeks, William Duncan Wilson.

Mr. Wilson was an honorable and honored student of the University, and was obliged to leave, after nearly completing his Junior year, on account of ill health.

Thus has passed away a life full of bright promise—a life, mature in all manly and chaste traits—passed to that rest allotted to the good and just.

An important educational bill has passed the House of Representatives, which provides that the proceeds of the public lands forever shall be devoted to the education of the people.

Of the seventy-six Senators now entitled to seats, twenty-six are college graduates and eleven left college before graduating, while forty-eight have been or now are practicing lawyers.

Not a new university has been established in Germany within the last half century. Strengthen those existing rather than found new ones, is their plan.

He that is the inferior of nothing can be the superior of nothing, the equal of nothing.

CURRICULUM PREPARATORY TO THE STUDY OF LAW.

Several of the academical students of the University are almost persuaded to enter the Law Department the coming year. While they are deciding, a few suggestions with a view to develop further thought upon the subject seem not inopportune. If the suggestions herein afterwards offered succeed in calling forth the opinion of some abler pen the writer will have attained his object and some anxiously inquiring minds will gratefully, cheerfully acknowledge their gratitude for a response.

To know what studies are best calculated to prepare a student of fair ability for the study of law is, perhaps, impossible. A settlement of this question that would be satisfactory to all is beyond the penetration and sagacity of ordinary minds at least. But one may arrive at a somewhat accurate solution of the problem, whether it is necessary to complete the whole curriculum of studies to reach the highest excellence in the profession. Admitting that a thorough understanding of the text books in the disciplinary portion of our curriculum is necessary, the question then arises, shall you or I wear away two more years of the spring time of life in finishing the course? If I am not misinformed the first three years of our curriculum are considered as constituting the foundation of an education upon which the superstructure or polish of the last two is intended to rest. Or, in other words, the first three years sustain the same relation to the last two, that the full course does to the broad active field of professional life. This is a true statement of their relative positions. Now I ask why not make the completion of the third year the stepping stone to the profession? At the end of this year, a laborious, dilligent, critical student is supposed to have learned the pathway to careful thought. The professor has acquainted him with the most advantageous use of his native talents. Taught him to concentrate his mind upon a single line of investigation. Given him the mastery and complete control over his mind. And accustomed him to step from premiss to conclusion and trained him to group facts so as to generalize logically. The student has mastered the required mathematical study. He has familiarized himself with German or Greek as the case may be. He is tolerably conversant with Latin and possessed of a

knowledge of the elements of chemistry and physical science. Beyond these qualifications, his experience in the literary societies is of inestimable value to him as an advocate or debater. The forensic culture in these arenas of discussion answers the purpose of the rhetorical exercises of the final two years. What more can be demanded for the firmest and broadest basis, upon which future study may erect a finished, and most beautiful and magnificent edifice? Certainly nothing. But, "look here," says one, "our institution furnishes you with the frame work why not permit her to add the crowning finish?" This raises the question in regard to the *manner* of acquiring the surface dress. Shall you or I devote two more years exclusively to general reading or study, or shall we turn our footsteps in a different direction and acquaint ourselves with literature and metaphysics by several years of collateral reading? This is to be carried along during leisure hours in connection with the more profound study of Law. I would not depreciate the superior advantages offered by higher, wrongfully termed collegiate culture. On the contrary, granting the force of the arguments advanced in its favor, wise and economical policy constrains me to believe the *proper sphere* for its attainment is in the *private studio*. During the hours of calm, sober thought, when the mind seeks repose from day's busy hours, then it is, that it loves to dwell upon the metaphysical, the beautiful, the sublime. Omitting the important questions of finance and age, let us suppose for a moment that the most profitable path is that of the college, and the same arguments that lead us to complete our course here will conduct us into Harvard. From Harvard to Oxford, from Oxford to Germany, and so on until the assiduous, unflagging student has consumed the strength and vigor of youth before even looking out upon the theatre of real life-like warfare. But why not reject the whole course and pursue all studies without the professors guide? Because the text books of the three first years are of an entirely different nature and serve an other purpose from those of the last two. Just as the apprentice needs a skillful experienced artizan to instruct him in the elementary principles of his trade, before he is able to enter upon the more complicated work; ere he can advance with despatch and perfectness in his occupation. So also, does the student re-

quire the assistance of instructors, ere he with any hopes of success may launch his frail bark upon the ruffled and trying sea of competition and rivalry. No one pretends that it is impossible to thoroughly comprehend the advanced studies without aid. There are those, however, who contend that the hidden treasures of mathematics must be presented to the student's view by the learning of those who are versed in this branch of study. True, most eminent men of all professions, have taken hold of their labors with various degrees of culture. Madison, a graduate, traced as delicate, subtle lines of distinctions as have ever been followed and wove some of the strongest chains of political thought of his time. Whilst Monroe, his contemporary and peer, without a degree, has left opinions that will be respected as long as the Republic endures. Polk, the autoeratic, chivalric lawyer and President, of N.C., abandoned the paternal roof a grand Senior. Whilst Fillmore stepped forth into public life, an unassuming, unpretentious school boy as regards learning. Webster, a son of Dartmouth, spoke in tones that arrested the ear of the Nation. Whilst Pinkney, who in youth never looked inside of a college was Webster's master and stood at the head of the American bar: the acknowledged orator of the American people. I might enumerate further examples, but space will not permit. This is plainly visible, that if there is any argument derived from the mention of these examples, it is difficult to determine which way the weight of it inclines, whether to extensive college culture or to the contrary. These few thoughts have been advanced upon the supposition of an inherent inclination on the part of the student to thought.

And now I must conclude, by asking the question once more, most important and vital to some, Will the want of the finished classical college course hamper one through life and prevent one from rising to the highest excellence in his chosen profession?"

Ed. (S.)

 HORACE MANN.

'Twas years ago that I saw Horace Mann—I was a mere child. My parents wished me to see this great man for as soon as I was old enouge I was to attend

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Antioch College where he was president. He was my first idea of a teacher—he is now my ideal.

The tall, elegant form, the soft white hair thrown from his high forehead, made an impression on me that can never be effaced. Was he not rightly named? For he possessed "a combination, and a form, indeed, where every god did set his seal, to give the world assurance of a man." He was born in Franklin, Mass. on the 4th of May, 1796. The poverty of his parents subjected him to continual privations.

In a letter to one of his friends he says: "I believe in the rugged nursing of toil; but she nursed me too much. In the winter time, I was employed in indoor and sedentary occupations, which confined me too strictly; and in summer when I could work on the farm, the labor was too severe, and often encroached upon the hours of sleep. I do not remember the time when I began to work, even my play-days—not play-days, for I never had any, but my play-hours were earned by extra exertion, finishing tasks early to gain a little leisure for boyish sports. My parents sinned ignorantly; but God affixes the same physical penalties to the violation of his laws, whether that violation be rightful or ignorant. For wilful violation there is the added penalty of remorse; and that is the only difference. Here let me give you a piece of advice which shall be *gratis* to you, though it cost me what is of more value than diamonds. Train your children to work, though not too hard; and unless they are grossly lymphatic, let them sleep as much as they will."

Until the age of fifteen he had never been to school more than eight or ten weeks in a year.

A young lady visiting at his father's house who had read Latin, he looked upon as a sort of goddess. The idea that he might even study it broke upon his mind as he said "with the wonder and bewilderment of a revelation."

A fine classical teacher at last crossed his path. He prepared himself in six months from the time when he began to study his Latin grammar and entered Brown University in Sept. 1816.

The rest of his life was a long battle which he fought bravely. His theological views were liberal. He believed in preaching against the crimes of the day, something beside the "exceeding sinful of sin." His piety was mingled with philanthropy and wisdom.

In Law, he was pure and noble, he attained an eminence at the bar and might have amassed a fortune had he yielded to the temptation which this profession holds out to the unprincipled, but he could *never be tempted to defend the wrong.*

In Medicine he was a physiologist, and thoroughly understood the human organization and obeyed its laws; he was never intoxicated in his life only with "joy and anger", and never used the "vile weed."

As an educator he stood preeminent, to work for the education of the masses was his idea of happiness and in Massachusetts his "eighty thousand children," as he loved to call them, will hand his name down in gratitude to their posterity.

He came west to do for Ohio what he had accomplished for Massachusetts. His weary brain knew no respite. His friends begged of him to rest, his reply was—"success alone would restore my energies"—it came at the appointed commencement day at Antioch college. The Baccalaureate was finished. He could not preside over the scene unmoved, his heart was full, he fain would have been silent with his happiness—this could not be. He was described as looking "too happy but very tired."

The excitement of the day had been too great. Can we wonder that a burning fever racked his brain next day? and the blessed sleep came to him no more in this world. He died the 2nd day of August 1859. And I fear, as Theodore Parker said, "the good God will wait some time before he gives us another Horace Mann."

That benediction in his last baccalaureate address to his beloved students I wish might come home to every human soul in meaning and power. "And I beseech you to treasure up in your hearts these my parting words: BE ASHAMED TO DIE UNTIL YOU HAVE WON SOME VICTORY FOR HUMANITY."

HELENE B. O'LEARY.

A COLLEGE RUSH.

ANN ARBOR, Feb. 20, 1872.

One of the most *striking* performances that has attracted our attention at this institution occurred on the first Saturday after the opening of the college year. Leaving our room about nine o'clock that morning we heard yells loud and prolonged proceeding from the campus, which vividly reminded us of the alternate shouts of "Fed" and "Confed" in

the late war, when victory momentarily seemed to hover over their respective squadrons. Hastening to the scene of action we found in front of the University buildings about one hundred Sophomores and a rather greater number of Freshmen engaged in that delightful and refined exercise—a college *rush*. But we are unable to describe it; a rush beggars description. Like mad men these classes would in a body rush against each other until the mass swayed hither and thither like a drunken mob. It seemed a super-human effort of each party to push down, trample upon, and run over as many of the opposition as possible.

And, amid screeches, groans and yells, admirable "success crowned the effort." Weary at last the rush would subside and the parties would separate, only to again rally at other points guided by the vociferous shouts of "this way 74," "this way 75." Wrestlers were selected by each party, rings formed and contestants entered, but before the preliminaries could be settled there would be another general onset and collision as before. Four Freshmen would drag a Sophomore from the crowd, when the next instant, by a charge of Sophomores, *they* would be flat upon their backs gazing upward at stars that danced athwart their vision. The wounded, with bloody noses, black eyes, and lame arms were stretched under the trees; they did not "rise to explain;" they had been *rushed* to their heart's content. The engagement lasted for two hours, when from sheer exhaustion the parties retired. The field was strewn with buttons, shirt fronts, trousers legs, paper collars, locks of hair, and here and there in the softer spots the portraits—full size—of many an ambitious Freshman. The Sophomores had traveled that way a year before, when they were the Freshmen, being initiated into the institution, and hence wore their old and worthless clothes, but many a suit, in all its original Freshman beauty, was a total wreck.

A Sophomore tried to defend the proceedings in print, claiming it to be a modern edition of the Olympian Games, but the editor took the classic starch out of the gentleman by annihilating his nonsense and showing him that a rush was a barbarous and disgraceful affair both to students engaged and to the institution of which they were members.

P.

Always there is a black spot in our sunshine; it is even the shadow of ourselves.

The University Reporter.

Iowa City, Iowa, April, 1872

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THE JUBILEE SINGERS.

New York, along with the other northern cities, has recently been surprised and delighted by a rare gush of music from the south.

The appearance of the Jubilee singers, giving forth to large and enthusiastic audiences the songs which used to inspire them in the days of their bondage, was an event which can hardly fail to pass into history.

They have won, both by the richness of their melodies, and their modest simplicity of manner, the praise and grateful sympathies of thousands who heard them. And thus they have unintentionally accomplished more towards the removal of an unjust prejudice against their race, than years of moral education might otherwise have done.

Their farewell concert in Steinway Hall was a grand jubilee meeting. Prominent citizens were introduced at the close, who seemed to vie with one another in commendatory tributes to the singers and their songs. Said Dr. Adams, one of the most venerable of the city clergy:—I confess I feel awed tonight as I reflect on the significance of this occasion. Who that witnessed the stormy and disgraceful tumult that raged in our streets twelve years ago, can look upon this far different gathering and not be profoundly impressed at the mighty progress of the times? Never, he continued, have I beheld a spectacle so prophetic as this,—it is sublime!

This band of singers is made up of students from Fisk University, located at Nashville, Tennessee.

Nearly all of them were born in slavery, and they are now pursuing their studies with a view to engage as teachers or ministers of the gospel among their own people.

They came north making no pretensions to elevated musical skill, and yet few that listened to them can fail to have observed with what wonderful power they charmed and delighted their audiences. Their chief object was to raise funds for the University, and it is gratifying to be able to state that they have succeeded in this object far beyond their original expectations.

It is to be hoped that this Jubilee Band shall make another and more extended tour through the country at no very distant day.

—Fisk University was chartered in August 1867, before that time it was simply a free school for the children of Nashville. It is entrusted to a Board of nine Trustees, three of whom are chosen annually. Its charter secures the privileges of the institution to all without regard to sex or color. It has a College Department, a College Preparatory Department, and a Normal Department. The colored people of the south call imperatively for better teachers; and if Fisk University can supply this need it will do a noble work. They need almost everything yet that comfort and efficient effort demand. The *Courant* says: "while Prof. White has been in the north singing the sweet songs of the olden times, to touch the hearts and pockets of the sympathetic listener, the shivering students and teachers have endured the chills and cold of the winter and prayed that he might have abundant success for their sakes."

They have thirteen devoted teachers—eight ladies and five gentlemen—most of them college graduates.

LOCALS.

—The Freshman class lately organized and elected the following officers:

Pres., F. T. Hess; Vice Pres., Lou. Hughes; Corresponding Sec'y, Florence Kinney; Recording Sec'y, E. W. Lowrey; Treas., Sarah Phelps; Marshal, R. J. Wilson.

—The joint exercises of the Hesperian and Erodolphian Societies, at the close of last term were exceedingly interesting, and called out many interested auditors.

The reporter for our city paper named Misses Johnson, Kinkade, Deering, Sale, McCowen, among the rhetorical performers, as meriting especial mention; and Misses McKensie, Kinney, and Eaton, as those who excelled in the discussion of the question: Should the National Educational Bill become a Law?

Others did themselves great credit, but we forbear comment for want of space. We hope for many such exercises in the future. How would it do for the gentlemen to combine for an evening's entertainment?

—On Tuesday eve. March 20th, the Junior class gave an exhibition in the Chapel before a large, but not very enthusiastic audience. Promptly at fifteen minutes after the time appointed, the representatives of the class stepped upon the stage. Dr. Fellows opened the exercises with prayer; after which came music furnished by a choir of students led by Prof. Isbell. The first oration "Truth and Discussion," reflected much credit on the speaker Mr. N. W. Macy. then followed an excellent biographical oration on "John Huss" by Miss U. M. Rogers. Mr. R. C. Glass then handled in a clear argumentative manner, the subject of "Utility of Classics." Mr. James G. Berryhill next gave us a rather sarcastic treatment of the "Woman Question;" after which Mr. Williams discussed eloquently on Gæthe the "Philosopher Poet of Germany." Miss Lou. Kauffman then read a beautifully written essay on "The Christian Woman's Work." "The Economy of Waste" was the subject of the last speaker, Mr. A. E. Kellogg. And in our opinion this was the finest production of the occasion, and we regret that we cannot give a synopsis of the speech in this paper.

—We have received a beautiful piece of sheet music, "Papa's Darling;" words by Jas. Ellis, music by W. H. Lehman, and dedicated to Gov. Carpenter. We shall learn to sing (?) as soon as the weather thaws and we get over this cold.

—The following persons have been appointed by the Faculty to take part in the Sophomore exhibition, to take place on the 17th inst.

Messrs. H. Z. Burkhart, F. E. Brush, H. J. Chambers, H. Hiatt, G. P. Russel, F. E. Stone, W. D. Tisdale.

Prof. Hamil, of Illinois Wesleyan University, is about to publish a text book on Elocution.

SCIENTIFIC.

It is a curious fact, long known to workmen in foundries but first definitely experimented upon by M. Boutigny in 1849, that the hand may be plunged into molten iron without injury; that the finger may even be stirred in it for a few moments, experiencing a temperature of only about 85° F., although that of the metal may be over 2700° F.

This immunity is due to what is known as the "Spheroidal condition" of moisture which, either derived from the perspiration or applied, protects the flesh as by an improvised shield.

Near Battle Mountain, Humboldt Co., Nevada, are two parallel veins of remarkably pure Antimony ore, consisting of the blue sulphuret and yellow oxide with 14 per cent. of quartzose gangue. The veins are 100 feet apart, occupy well defined perpendicular crevasses, and are each about two feet across. Owing to the abundance of copper and lead the ore is very readily reduced, yielding over 50 per cent. of pure metal. Two mines are already in successful operation.

The number of comets that traverse the solar system was estimated by Arago at 17,500,000, and Kepler was wont to say: "There are as many comets in the sky as fishes in the ocean."

The comet of 1770 came so near to the planet Jupiter as to become entangled amongst his moons. Their course, however, was not perceptibly disturbed, but its own orbit was changed. The earth is supposed to have passed through the tail of the comet of 1861.

M. Bert, in order to test the effect of green light upon the sensitiveness of the Mimosa, placed several plants under bell-glasses of different colors set in a warm green-house.

At the end of a fortnight those under the white glass were found to have made the greatest growth, those under the red and yellow less and less, those under the blue and violet none at all, while under the green as well as the black, all were either dying or dead.

Gen. A. J. Pleasanton, of Philadelphia, has been engaged since 1861 with interesting experiments on the influence of violet light and organic life. He reports a continued extraordinary yield of both fruit and vine in his grapery, the roof of which contained, every eighth row, violet glass.

—Mr. C. W. Heizer is off for Amherst

PERSONALS.

—A Loughridge, Class '71, a former editor of the REPORTER, spent a few days of his vacation from his duties as principal of schools at Newton, among his many friends at Iowa City.

—Miss Sarah J. Hinman, Normal Class '71, who has been teaching in Lyons for some time past, has been visiting in town.

—P. N. Gordon, Normal Class '71, has returned to school and will probably graduate with the class of '72.

—In our last issue we made mention of Mr. L. Swisher, not thinking how soon he would be again brought to your notice; but thus it is. While travelling in the western part of the State, he was thrown from a wagon with great violence, and his leg broken. His brother A. E. Swisher, of '72, hurried to his assistance, and has not yet returned.

—Mr. E. R. Carr, once a member of the class of '72 paid us a visit recently.

—Alexander McIlree, a Sophomore of last year, was also in town recently.

—Mr. H. S. Parmelee has left school on account of sickness, and gone to his home in Omaha.

—Miss Mary P. Woodruff, a former student is teaching in the High school, at New Boston, Illinois.

—Mr. Frank D. Reid, a member of the Academical Department last year, was admitted to the bar in Oskaloosa the other day. No joke intended for Frank is "strictly temperate." Atty General Cutts and Judge Seevers were his instructors.

—Mr. D. A. Watters, Normal Class '71, has been heard of in the lecture field. He talked about "The Lessons we Learn."

—Mrs. A. A. Shepherd, Medical Class '72 has gone to San Francisco to practice Medicine. Miss Kate Shepherd, Class '71, her daughter, accompanies her. Both will be much missed by their many friends in Iowa City.

—Mrs. J. G. Whitfield, Medical Class '72, has gone to Cedar Rapids; where she will practice her profession.

—A. C. Shafer Class '73, has left school, and has gone to California; we believe, for the purpose of teaching.

—Miss Mary Terrell of the Junior Class has been sick for some time at her home near town.

—At the recent burning of the Clinton House, Wullweber and Young, Law students, lost everything except the clothes they had on. Young had some \$500 worth of books, in his room, none of which were saved.

—Mr. C. P. Rogers, Class '69, took a short respite from his most successful labors at Marengo, where he has charge of the public schools; and spent his time here.

—J. W. H. Ealy, an *old time* student left his business at Chicago and looked in upon us recently.

—Miss Amanda Rodgers, one of the ablest and most competent, of last year's excellent Normal class, honored us with a short visit; before she went to her home at Oskaloosa; having been compelled to quit her school at Manchester, on account of ill health.

—W. F. Rodgers, of the Sophomore class, has gone home to remain next term, to the regret of all his friends.

—Miss Alice Prescott, recently of the University, and more recently of the city schools as teacher, has left town for parts, and scenes, unknown—to us.

—Mr. A. E. Kellogg, of the Junior class, took our hand a few days ago, and, with a voice tremulous with feeling, and full of resolves he would not utter, said he was going to quit this kind of life indefinitely. He has gone, and it is surmised that there is "a girl in the case."

—Mr. Newton Hanna was in town recently visiting his friends.

—Jas. M. Gow, of former mathematical fame in the University, is editing a paper at Fontanelle.

—We are glad to chronicle the return of W. H. Robertson, a former member of '72.

—Mr. R. C. Patterson has left school and is now in Allegheny City, Penn.

—Mr. C. C. Patterson has gone to his home in Washington, to recruit his health.

—J. A. Pickler, class of '70, who has just graduated from the Mich. University Law school, is in town, and is most warmly welcomed by his large circle of friends.

—The Phi Kappa Psi Fraternity held a Symposium last month. A full attendance of the members and the presence of the ladies made the evening a very enjoyable one.

—Mr. Ira Johnson, a former student, is making a short stay in town.

FACTS OF THE HOUR.

In the elaborate defence of the Classical course of study, which forms a part of the recent Report to the Board of Regents of the Iowa State University, reference is made to the working of the elective system in Harvard College.

Under the heading, "Facts of the Hour," our Hon. Legislators are informed that:

"Students show their appreciation of Classical study by electing it when made wholly optional, especially after having a sufficient acquaintance with it to judge of its value, as at Harvard last year, where 110 of about 130 sophomores chose the Latin and the Greek."

A little further on, however, in the same magazine article from which the above figures are taken, occurs another statement—evidently overlooked by the writer of the highly ingenious and eloquent essay in the Report—a statement to which we invite particular attention, since it may account in some measure, for the extreme popularity of classical studies among the appreciative sophs. of Harvard.

"So far (says Dr. Peabody,) as the election on the part of our students is free, deliberate, and for just cause, these benefits [increased interest in study, etc.] have manifestly attended their choice.

But a large portion of the students make their election, not from any conscientious taste or preference, but avowedly from considerations of ease, or of rank, or of companionship."

The Examining Committee in their Report for 1870, emphatically confirm Dr. Peabody's statement.

Referring to the elective system they say.

"It is predicated upon the notion that every young person who enters college does so prompted by an eager desire for knowledge, and a predetermination to devote himself to some particular line of pursuit. Unhappily this assumption cannot be said to be strictly correct just yet.

There are still some without definite purpose, who appear to exercise the right of choice between studies mainly with the sole view to the presumed degree of relative facility with which they may get through their tasks."

Having called attention to this explanation furnished by the college authorities themselves, it is unnecessary to add anything further, except to remark that

no student who looks mainly to "considerations of ease" or "facility of getting through his tasks," is likely to elect a well arranged scientific course of study.

Scio.

GRAVE-YARDS AND PLEASURE-GROUNDS.

There is a park in one of our western cities which I cannot enter without being led into a train of sober reflections. The grounds, lying along the even margin of a fair expanse of water, are most charmingly set off by art. And a paradise of lawn and shade, of cool grottoes, sparkling fountains, glassy lakes, and miniature islands, is revealed to the eye of the observer as he wanders through the labyrinth of its meandering walks.

But it has recently been extended so as to include the site of a large and handsome cemetery. Indeed, the main carriage-entrance to the park lies directly through the old grave-yard; so that the smooth road, over which the worldly and profane now drive with gossip and laughter and rattle of swift wheels, is the same along which thousands of solemn processions have followed to the place of final repose the mortal remains of the dead.

Often in walking over the same ground has there seemed to me in all this a strange blending of the gravest inconsistencies. And I have sometimes asked myself what sort of creatures men and women are, that they could rattle thus idly along,—not considering, in their haste to reach the Elysian fields, that they were passing between two ranks of grave-stones when, couching in the silent shadow of each, they *might* have recognized an angel of death!

Surely, the tender wish: *Rest in peace, my dear child!*—which some stricken mother long ago caused to be inscribed on this simple head-piece, or the more pretentious extravagance of lament that marks the grandeur of yonder monument, cannot have reminded *them* that the early light of some humble household lies extinguished here; that a cherished Hope and the sad bereavement of many a heart are buried yonder.

Whenever I enter a grave-yard I am awed, not simply because I then tread the silent streets of some "city of the dead," but by reason of all the sad experience of human yearning and of human sorrow recorded there.

I went one Sunday morning, during our late war, into the cemetery adjacent

to a southern town. The last loving words which sorrowing friends had chronicled on the head-stones of the departed, convinced me that whatever changes and strifes may embroil the ever varying surface of humanity, there are yet deep and permanent under-currents in our nature when, in times of great common calamity and grief, the holiest emotions may blend and flow on together.

Just across the way from where I am writing is a fashionable park which occupies the site of what was once a Potter's field. It is said that many thousands are sepulchred there; and yet, in summer-time the fountains play their crystal music, the birds sing, and children sport under the shade,—ignorant or forgetful of the crumbling dust of *other* children whose play-days were ended long ago.

Hawthorne, in his American note-book, makes this suggestive observation: Three friends decide to build a pleasure-house on a certain spot of ground, but various seeming accidents prevent it. Once they find a group of miserable children there; at last the dead body of one of the friends is found there; and instead of a pleasure-house they built a marble tomb.

The moral he draws is;—that there is no place on earth fit for a pleasure-house, because there is no spot that may not have been saddened by some grief, stained by crime, or hallowed by death!

In walking about the town a few days ago I chanced to notice some curious characters marked at regular intervals upon the sidewalk.

They resembled the footprints of some giant bird,—only they were made with white chalk.

They were observed along several of the streets; and occasionally would appear on the stone steps of a dwelling-house—as if the strange creature had ascended to the door and afterward returned to the pavement.

I cannot say whether the marks were really significant of anything, or whether they had been thus chalked along the streets by idle boys. But they set my imagination to work, and I dreamed the following night that I saw a ghostly figure which people call Death, stalking at midnight along the silent streets, and climbing the steps to many a mansion, or knocking at the entrance to many a scene of night-long revelry.

Before many a home he paused as if in doubt whether to enter; and at many a

door he drew in his looking for whose ash door!

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door he touched the bell, but again withdrew in silence;—while the occupants, looking forth in the morning, knew not whose ashen foot-prints were those at the door!

A resolution is now before Congress, which provides for the setting apart of a certain district in the Rocky mountains for a national pleasure-ground. Yet it is suggestive here, that in the descriptions afforded us of that region, much of the grandeur of the scenery is attributed to the evidences of volcanic commotions that are still to be seen there;—as if the very earth were groaning with pent-up ills underneath external features of wildest beauty and magnificence.

I think it is John Foster who says that there is no spot of ground in this world which is not *historic*. And could we evoke, from all the past, the different actors that have appeared in the world, how our wonder would be increased to see the interest which each foot of ground would possess for some one of the millions that have come and acted and passed away again into oblivion.

Many and many a spot now all unknown to history, would then appear like an oft-contested battle-field. For tragedies are acted, and battles are fought and lost or won, which are never repeated before the world, nor chronicled on plates of brass.

Where, then, in this world, shall we find a place fit for a pleasure-ground?—Truly, ever since man turned his back upon that first Eden, he has marked the path of his journeyings through the wilderness by the crumbling mile-stones of his mortality!

J. P. S.

MASSES OF METEORIC IRON.

In the January number of the *American Journal of Science* we notice an article under the above caption quoted from the *Chemical News* of Nov. 17th, from which we learn that a Swedish scientific expedition just returned from the coast of Greenland has brought home several large masses of meteoric iron. The largest piece, weighing 21 tons, was deposited in the hall of the Royal Academy of Stockholm. The second in size, weighing about nine tons, was presented to the Museum of Copenhagen. These masses were discovered by the Swedish arctic expedition of 1869.

That these immense masses are really of meteoric origin appears highly probable—1st, because their chemical composition is identical with that of many specimens of known meteors or aeorol-

ites,—and 2d, that when polished and etched by acids they show the peculiar figures or markings which are considered to be characteristic of meteoric iron.

These masses were found lying loose upon the shore, resting upon a bed of basaltic rocks, in which it appears as if they were originally enclosed. Smaller portions of the same sort of iron were found yet enclosed in the basaltic rock—and not only so but the basalt itself is found to contain minute particles of the iron, and small masses of the iron were found which enclosed particles of basalt.

It is conjectured that these masses are the remains of an ancient shower of meteorites that fell upon this shore when the basalt was in a molten state.

By the concussion small fragments would probably be separated from the original mass, and also perhaps by the melting of some portion of the meteoric mass, we might account for the dissemination of the small particles of iron in the basalt. It is, however, considered very desirable that the basaltic rock should be examined at some distance from the point at which the meteorites were found, to see whether it contains such metallic iron throughout, or only in the vicinity of these meteoric masses.

It is a singular fact that while these were found lying upon the shore between ebb and flow of the tide yet upon their removal to Stockholm they perish with extraordinary rapidity, breaking up and falling to a fine powder.

This disintegration of meteorites has also been noticed in the case of the great Melbourne meteorite. Mr. Maskelyne, of the British museum, has preserved this and also a specimen of the Greenland meteorite by heating quietly and then covering with a coating of shellac dissolved in alcohol.

These discoveries are invested with great interest from the possibilities which they readily suggest to us,—such as that our earth may have received large (no one knows how large) additions to its mass from meteoric sources. The absence of such masses in our climate does not prove that they never were here, for these brought down but a few months since are hastening to dissolution. Had they fallen here in the beginning there would be no mark left now by which we should know that they ever existed. L.

Creation lies before us like a glorious Rainbow, but the Sun that made it lies behind us, hidden from us.

HINRICHS' ELEMENTS OF CHEMISTRY.

R. W. Raymond, U. S. Commissioner of Mining, and editor of the *Engineering and Mining Journal*, gives in the issue of Feb. 27th a highly appreciative review of Prof. Hinrich's "*Elements of Chemistry*." The same journal on the appearance of the "*Elements of Physics*" was among the first to recognize the merits of that very practical little work. Of the chemistry Mr. Raymond says:—

"In one sense, the latter work is equally successful with the former; it manifests the same excellent qualities of logical arrangement and succession, suppression of abstract theories, perpetual stimulation of the student to independent activity, and subordination of everything to the great object of training the mind, eye and hand in the methods of scientific research."

After commending the "absence of chemical formula in the body of the book," together with all "hypotheses of modern origin dogmatically propounded, except such as may be regarded as definitely established like the mechanical theory of heat," excepting also the classification of the elements in *genera*, which original, and, we think, essential feature, the editor fears may deter some from using the book, he closes by thus painting the author's traits as a teacher as manifested in his books:

"We must notice three characteristics of Professor Hinrichs, which are quite clearly illustrated in this volume. The first is the ingenuity with which he employs simple and home-made apparatus for the many purposes of experimental training. The second is his clever and frequent use of graphic methods as opposed to tabular. A striking example of this is the chart of descriptive mineralogy, in which the numerical values of hardness and specific gravity are coordinates, determining the position of a point which represents the mineral species sought.—The third is his evident love of neatness, order and system in laboratory work. If Professor Hinrichs were far less eminent than he is as an original contributor to science, it would be a valuable discipline for students to receive such a thorough training in these respects as his temperament qualifies him to give."

Those who are acquainted with Prof. Hinrichs' methods of teaching will recognize the truthfulness of the above sketch.

—At a recent meeting of the Senior class they inaugurated a custom of long standing elsewhere, but, in our judgment, of questionable wisdom; by voting to present a class cup, wooden spoon, and some other wooden trifles, to whomsoever shall outstrip his fellows in certain fields of rivalry. They also arranged a partial programme for *Class Day*, as follows:

Orator, W. B. Craig.
Poetess, Priscilla Milliken.
Historian, Geo. F. McClellan.
Prophet, R. E. Fitch.

—The members of the Law Class have adopted a very neat looking white PLUG HAT, with a black band.

—The Bill to submit the female franchise question to a vote of the people, was *lost* in the Senate of our State Legislature.

—Why is it? We send the REPORTER regularly to the address of the *Yale Literary Magazine* and get nothing in return.

—We will gladly devote some space to a list of those who hand in subscriptions now *due*. Friends, let us have a long one *next* month!

—The *Washington Transcript* says: "the boys of the Iowa State University marry at the rate of three a month—the girls do too."

They come within *one* of it this month.

—Vacation has passed without an event worthy of note, and all the old students and some new ones are here, radiant with new life and enthusiasm. And all things portend continued profit and pleasure to the close of our school year.

We are in receipt of a very neat invitation card, to the graduating exercises of the class of '72, at the Theological Seminary of the North-West, kindly sent by Geo. Earhart, class of '69, who is a member of the graduating class there.

T. S. Baily, class '69, is also a member of the same class.

The large appropriation for the University, recommended by the committee; after careful and judicious discussion, has passed by a large majority in the Legislature.

On the eve of the 5th inst. the joyous and grateful students of our University, held high carnival, in honor of the passage of the Appropriation Bill.

Illuminations, Bonfires, and Music

gave gaiety to the proceedings, and stirring and eloquent speeches by Pres. Thacher, Geo. J. Boal, Esq., Mayor Paine, and others, gave it tone.

COLLEGE NEWS.

Trinity has a Freshman Society, S. T.—1871—X. by name. It is devoted to wild and awful dissipation.

Franklin College, Indiana, is no more. The senior class (three in number) has gone *en masse* to Chicago University.

A collection amounting to \$25 was recently taken at the Congregational church in Olivet, Mich., to aid young men in Olivet College having the ministry in view.

The young ladies of the University must be careful and not let the friends of co-education know that they have prayer-meetings for females alone.—*Chronicle*.

The *Qui Vive* writes up the College press. It recognizes three classes. The *Reporter* and the *Madisonensis*, at least deserve a position in the first. We would substitute them for the *College Days* and the *Southern Collegian*.—*Ex.*

The two literary societies of Monmouth College are to have a literary contest with the two societies of Knox College, on May 17. Galesburg, Ill., is selected as the place.

"A young lady in our midst died recently from the excessive use of tobacco. She was 113 years old, and an orphan."—*Williams Review*.

Oh, the filthy *poison*; boys and girls, take warning.

At one of our colleges a member of the German class translated the sentence, "Wo kommt die Schwester her," "Who combed the sister's hair?"

James Russell Lowell has invented a new beatitude: Blessed are they who have nothing to say, and cannot be persuaded to say it.

The *Yale Naught-ical Almanac* makes the following analysis of college compositions:

- 20 parts Benton's Thirty Years.
- 19 " DeTocqueville.
- 19 " Encyclopedia Americana.
- 15 " Nile's Register.
- 12 " Standard Speaker.
- 10 " Chapel Sermons.
- 5 " Crude Metaphors.
- 1 " Originality.

Some senior, anxious to distinguish

himself in the late examination in geology, hung his coal-scuttle on a hook in the ceiling, to illustrate the "position of the coal-measures."—*Ex.*

DR. FAUSTUS' ART.—The following is a specimen of a printer's technical terms. It don't mean, however, as much as it would seem to the uninitiated: "Jim, put General Washington on the *galley*, and then *finish* the murder of that young girl you commenced yesterday. *Set up* the ruin of Herculaneum; *distribute* the small pox. You needn't *finish* that runaway match. Have the *high water* in the paper this week. Let the *pi* alone until after dinner. Put the barbaque to *press*, and then go to the *devil* and he will tell you about the work for the morning." Not much wonder Dr. Faustus was burned for inventing such a diabolical art.—*Owl*.

Thirty Celestials are about to *Wing* their way to the classic shades of Yale with \$1,500,000 for current expenses. When the news reached New Haven the effect was remarkable. Freshman societies sent representatives at once to San Francisco; landladies have shut up all their cats; a rat factory has sprung into existence, and an edition of college laws in Chinese sent to press.

Westminster rejoices in a Professor named B. Y. George, a professor of Latin, too. How convenient for mildly profane Freshmen stuck in the depths of Livy?

The professor of Geology in Chicago University has struck the question: "Where there bugs in the carboniferous beds?"

All the members of the Sophomore class of the University of Nashville are sons of former graduates of that college, with one exception, and he has two brothers and an uncle who graduated there.

The Nebraska State University, located at Lincoln, opened its first department, the college of Ancient and Modern Languages, Mathematics, and National Science, with a faculty of five, on Sept. 7. Besides this department, the University is to embody five others: a college of agriculture, a college of law, a college of practical science, mechanics and civil engineering, and a college of fine arts. Both sexes will be admitted to all the privileges of the University, and tuition is free to citizens of the State.

A quarter of the Yale seniors will be preachers.

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Southern

—The class of '74 at Madison University, New York, have passed a series of resolutions, the substance of which is, they will not contend for certain prizes, and will graduate in alphabetical order, without class honors.—*ib.*

We heartily disapprove of this lawless practice, which classes are falling into, of making *rules* for a school, and in their unreasoning vanity ignoring the proper authorities; but the substance of the above resolutions we consider *sound sense*, and venture the hope that our Faculty will so order, in regard to honors, in our classes; and commence with '72. If any student has different views on this matter we will gladly hear them.

The Christian Association of the University is the second in size of all in the state. The one in Detroit is the largest.—*Chronicle.*

The Honorable George Bancroft, United States Minister at Berlin, will establish in Harvard University, a traveling fellowship, for the support of one member of each class, to travel in foreign countries, under the direction of the Faculty, for one year.

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Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota Railway.

On and after January 22d, 1872, passenger trains on this line will run as follows:

NORTH.		STATIONS.	SOUTH.	
St. Louis to St. Paul.			St. Paul to St. Louis.	
St. Paul Exp.	Mail and Exp.		Mail and Exp.	St. Louis Exp.
A. M. 7 10	P. M. 7 30	..... ST. LOUIS.....	10 00	7 10
			P. M.	A. M.
P. M. 4 50	A. M. 8 25	..... BURLINGTON.....	12 10	9 10
5 30	9 10	..... Kossuth.....	11 29	8 20
5 45	9 25	..... Linton.....	11 17	8 08
5 53	9 35	..... Morning Sun.....	11 10	8 00
6 10	9 54	..... Wapello.....	10 55	7 40
6 40	10 25	..... COLUMBUS JUNCTION.....	10 25	7 04
6 53	10 35	..... Port Allen.....	10 05	6 53
7 06	10 45	..... Cone.....	9 55	6 43
7 28	11 06	..... Nichols.....	9 37	6 24
7 50	11 30	..... WEST LIBERTY.....	9 20	6 06
8 10	11 50	..... West Branch.....	8 45	5 45
8 20	12 01	..... Oasis.....	8 32	5 36
8 30	12 11	..... Morse.....	8 18	5 25
8 40	12 24	..... Solon.....	8 00	5 14
9 40	1 35	..... CEDAR RAPIDS.....	7 05	4 30
10 08	2 03	..... Palo.....	6 15	3 31
10 22	2 15	..... Shellsburg.....	6 02	3 17
10 50	2 48	..... Vinton.....	5 35	2 48
11 30	3 30	..... La Porte.....	4 55	2 10
12 15	4 16	..... WATERLOO.....	4 16	1 34
12 40	4 50	..... CEDAR FALLS.....	4 00	1 20
1 25	5 30	..... Shell Rock.....	3 11	12 20
1 49	5 51	..... Clarkeville.....	2 50	11 53
2 30	6 40	..... Greene.....	2 20	11 15
2 52	6 57	..... Marble Rock.....	2 03	10 36
3 21	7 08	..... Rockford.....	1 37	10 11
3 50	7 50	..... NORA JUNCT. ON.....	1 10	9 45
4 17	8 20	..... Rock Falls.....	12 50	9 17
4 35	8 40	..... PLYMOUTH.....	12 35	9 00
5 22	9 52 Lyle.....	11 45	7 40
5 50	10 30 AUSTIN.....	11 10	7 00
A. M. 11 20	A. M. 11 20 ST. PAUL.....	4 50	
			P. M.	

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At Columbus Junction with Chicago & Southwestern Railway for Muscatine and Washington.

At West Liberty with Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway for Iowa City, Des Moines and Davenport.

At Cedar Rapids with Chicago & Northwestern Railway for Omaha, Council Bluffs and Chicago, with Dubuque and Southwestern Railway for Dubuque.

At Waterloo and Cedar Falls with Illinois Central Railway for Independence, Dubuque, Fort Dodge and Sioux City.

At Nora Junction with Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway for Mason City and Charles City.

At Austin with Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, for points in Minnesota.

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WM. GREENE, Gen'l Supt.
C. J. IVES, Gen'l Ticket Agent,
Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

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Keep on hand a large and well selected stock of the best quality of home made and eastern

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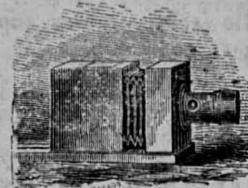
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teachers as the interests of the institution may demand, will
assist the undersigned in conducting it, and every necessary
preparation will be made to afford its students ample facilities
for acquiring either a good English or Academic education.

Special Arrangements will be made, when neces-
sary, for the accommodation of all students who wish to pre-
pare to enter the University, to the kindness of whose Faculty
we are indebted for the attached recommendation.

Those who wish to review their studies preparatory to
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Instruction in vocal and instrumental music by O. C. Isbell.

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Business Penmanship, and offers superior inducements to all
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To meet the wants of those who cannot spare the time nec-
essary to complete a full course and yet wish to obtain suffi-
cient knowledge of Book Keeping in connection with Arith-
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Penmanship.—The writing Department of both the
College and the Academy will be in charge of a gentleman
whose experience as a teacher and ability as an accomplished
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Though we accept the liberal patronage and flattering com-
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these institutions as evidence of the success of our efforts to
supply such course of instruction as very many students re-
quire, we hope that the past year's experience will enable us
to make them still more worthy of your confidence and
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For full circulars, or any further information that may be
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WM. McCLAIN,
Superintendent and Proprietor,
Iowa City, Iowa.

October 1st, 1871.

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That they are prepared to furnish them with everything they
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Principal, and Professor of Didactics.
SARAH F. LOUGHRIDGE,
Instructor.

CALENDAR FOR 1871-72.

1871.
Sept. 14, 15—Examinations for admission to Collegiate and Normal Departments.
Sept. 15—First Term begins.
Oct. 11—Term of Medical Department opens.
Dec. 2—First Term ends. Vacation, two weeks.
1872:
Jan. 4.—Second Term begins.
Mar. 29.—Second Term ends. Vacation one week.
Term of Medical Department ends.
April 4.—Third Term begins.
June 26—Meeting of Alumni Association.
June 25—Graduation of Law Class.
Examinations for admission.
June 26—Graduation of Normal and College Classes.
Sept. 12—First Term following year begins.

THE IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY established and located at Iowa City, by a provision of the State Constitution, is now complete in all its departments and occupies

a position at the head of the entire educational system of the State, for which it is endowed and supported from the public treasury. The advantages offered to students either for literary, scientific, or general education are believed to be fully equal, if not superior to those of any other institution in the West.

The course of study for undergraduates covers a period of five years, in the two last of which the students may at their option pursue a classical or scientific course the former leading to the degree of Bachelor of Arts, the latter to that of Bachelor of Philosophy. The Greek, Latin, and Modern Languages are assigned to three distinct chairs, thus securing the most thorough instruction by each Professor in his own special work. The Laboratory and cabinets are the most extensive and complete in Iowa; and among the latter is comprised the entire collection of geological specimens made in the course of the State Geological Survey.

The Normal Department offers to all its students the advantages of a complete university education, as far as they wish to avail themselves of these, and also a special professional course in the methods of teaching, occupying a year and leading to the degree of Bachelor of Didactics. The Principal of this Department is, by law, President of the State Board of Examiners.

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 Medical Department has this year been fully organized for the first time, and commences its existence with a full and able Faculty, and a larger number of students than had been anticipated by its most sanguine friends. It is fully equipped with apparatus and means of illustration, and occupies a suite of rooms in South Hall fitted up expressly for its purposes. The regular course of Lectures will extend from October 24th to the close of the Winter Term; and candidates for graduation will receive the degree of M. D. after attending two courses, and passing the required examinations.

TERMS:

In the Academic and Normal Departments tuition is free and an incidental fee of \$5.00 per term covers all charges. Two students from each county will be received without payment of incidental fee; and all students in the Normal Department are received without charge. Tuition in Law Department \$50 for the full course, \$20 per single to m.

Medical Department; Lecture fees for the entire course, \$20; Matriculation ticket, \$5; Anatomical ticket, \$5; Graduation fee, \$25; Hospital ticket, **Gratuitous.**

J. J. DIETZ,

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GLASS & QUEENSWARE

Washington-st., Corner of Dubuque.

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KIMBALL, STEBBINS & MEYER

Wish to say to their student friends that they have

Three Meat Markets, viz:

“FRANKLIN MARKET,”

Corner of the Avenue and Dubuque St.

“THIRD WARD MEAT MARKET,”

Corner of Linn and Market Streets, and

“THE PEOPLE'S MARKET,”

On Dubuque-street,

At any of these Markets the best of all kinds of MEAT and VEGETABLES, can be obtained at reasonable rates.

School Teachers,

Save Money by purchasing of

BEACH & ALLIN.

STUDENTS

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Delivered in all parts of the City.

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Will practice in the courts of Iowa, Nebraska and Dakota Territory. Make collections, pay taxes, examine titles, etc. WM. L. JOY. CRAIG L. WRIGHT.

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VOL. 4

IOWA CI

There's many past
Glide through
With darkness
They sigh and
O'er us, and al

Hear them, se
through,
Each ghostly f
Each hand dis
Which link th
I wait within
And feel again

While ghosts
And friendship
Loved forms a
And happy mo
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It tolls o'er ho
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