

The University Reporter.

VOL. 4.

JOWA STATE UNIVERSITY.

No. 8.

IOWA CITY, IOWA.

"SUCCESS CROWNS EFFORT."

MAY, 1872

GHOSTS.

There's many a haunted heart where spirits of the past

Glide through the empty corridors at eve.
Ghosts of dear, dead friendships, too bright to last,
With darkness and with night do come to grieve:
They sigh and moan, while dreary silence falls
O'er us, and all grows still within their halls.

Hear them, see them, feel them, as 'round they
throng,

Each ghostly footfall thrills the heart strings o'er!
Each hand discloses fetters thick and strong,
Which link the past: the past that comes no more.
I wait within the shadows 'round me cast
And feel again th' enchantment of the past.

While ghosts of love and ghosts of joys, since fled,
And friendships bright, go trooping to and fro;
Loved forms and faces numbered with the dead.

And happy memories of the long ago.
Oh, chide not if from happiness I stray
To follow where a phantom leads the way.

A bell rings out a sad and mournful knell;
It tolls o'er hope's bright promises untrue.
'Twere hard to fathom all of sorrow's spell,
Which 'round she throws. The weary years are
two

Since life was glad, for now it seemeth vain,
False friendships leave a dark and deadly stain.

S. V. G.

BARON BUNSEN.

S. L. PHELPS.

The influence of the productions of a master mind is not to be measured. Pure and beautiful thoughts, coined into fitting language, continue to live although their author slumbers with the silent dead. But too often this influence is sadly counteracted by the life and character of him who uttered the magic words: for this world is a severe critic of him whose actions destroy the very model he offers for imitation to others.

Byron's poetry abounds in passages of rare imagery and striking beauty of thought, but Byron's life, which disgraced humanity, taints all his creations. According to the ancient maxim, a perfect man has the moral, mental and physical nature equally developed; but too many eminent men are mental, and sometimes physical giants, while dwarfs in moral development, having cultured minds but neglected hearts and souls; so that, while they may be great they are far from completeness—a combination of qualities perfect in its symmetry and beautiful in

its harmony.

In studying the lives of men of this rare type the achievements of the intellect call forth our admiration; but when we look at the soul of the man, when we gain access to the channels through which his inner life flowed, and find the fountain pure and undefiled, then are we constrained to believe we have now found an approach to the perfect man; our faith in humanity is given a new impulse and we rejoice in the result, not of mere existence, but of life in the truest, best sense of the word.

Such a life can we truthfully say was that of Baron Bunsen. The Prussian scholar and statesman, who closed his peaceful life a few years since at his pleasant home in Bonn. Born of obscure parents in one of the most insignificant States of Germany, he rose in distinction and honor, until he stood upon the very pinnacle of fame. How unbounded was his success and how flattering was his prosperity, can only be estimated by noting the rapidity with which he gained friends, fame and honor. Glance at the steps in his brilliant career, from the time he was the private secretary of Neibuhr at Rome, until he stood at the court of England as the representative of his fatherland, and where can you find success more unvarying, prosperity less broken by disappointment. But this rare fortune was not gained by intrigue and chicanery nor by pampering to the taste of his royal master. No! he was the same true and loyal Bunsen when he occupied the highest position his country could give him, when he was the intimate friend of the crowned heads of the two leading powers of Europe, as when he trudged his way as a poor and unknown youth to the University of Marburg.

When he first went to Rome he married a young Englishwoman, who was not only wealthy but rich in her mental and moral qualities; and from what little we can glean from his memoirs written by herself we should judge she was

a fit companion for this noble man. His domestic life was one of peace and harmony.

A scholar of the ripest culture familiar with languages, living and dead, genial and courteous, with an earnest love for the beautiful in art and nature, he was a welcome visitant in any circle he chose to enter. During his stay of nearly twenty years in Rome his beautiful residence was the home of the cultured of every nationality and he himself the brightest luminary in that brilliant constellation.

People were surprised to find in a minister of Foreign Affairs a man who had garnered into his mental storehouse such a rich harvest of knowledge. And when he retired from public life at the advanced age of sixty most other men would have thought now to rest upon the laurels they had won, but we might almost call these sixty years a preparation for the remaining six, and in these few days he did more than most men do in a life time. Working with his accustomed interest and enthusiasm then was the greater part of his literary work accomplished.

Indeed, but a short time before he died he had mapped out for himself a work more prodigious than anything he had yet attempted, and as some one has suggested it is probable if this Titanic steam power had been granted another ten years he would have finished that also. And now we need not fear to approach the death bed of one who had lived such a life. He departed from this earth as if it had been his desire that he should, "as on the calm, still evening of a long beautiful summer's day."

But Bunsen made one great mistake, which none regretted more bitterly than himself. "All depends upon making life an art, to be perfected as such" was his own idea, and yet he failed in this. He accomplished far more than ordinary men but he failed in accomplishing his purpose. He outran his competitors in the race but fell short of the goal. The rul-

ing passion of his life can be most tersely expressed in his own words—"To trace the firm path of God through the stream of ages." But the influence of that life long friend, the King, together with the counsels of others, and the tendency of his own happy joyous nature, led him to waste the prime of his life in diplomatic affairs, which any other Prussian Baron could have carried on as well, and left Bunsen to trace out his own noble design. Aside from this his character is one upon which any lover of beauty and power delights to dwell. Germany has produced greater men, men whose works will live longer, but none do we think who combined such a high order of talent with such a pure and noble character, of whom it may be so truly said that the best thing he has left to humanity is the history of his own life.

He might have written volumes concerning the duty of a man to his family, his country and his God, he might have discoursed very creditably on the mighty influence of a spotless and honorable career, but yet the world would have called it a pretty theory and passed indifferently by, but when Bunsen, frank, generous Bunsen lived up to such a theory, breathed life into the clay of his own making, then humanity caught a new aspiration, and the world rejoiced in a being every chord of whose mind and soul vibrated in perfect harmony. Upon the list of his friends, we find the names of almost every leading character of the age.

The counsellor of Popes and Cardinals he was the avowed champion of the lowliest of the lowly.

He endeavored to place a true estimate upon men whether surrounded by the glittering pageant of royalty, or treading the humbler paths of life. Never have we studied a life so replete with blessings so thickly strown with favors.

Prosperity tests a man's character more surely than anything else. In the soil of fortune the seeds of vanity and self-conceit thrive most luxuriantly. But even here Bunsen proved himself equal to the task, and the close of forty years of diplomatic life found in him the same moral rectitude, the same pure innocence and the same unerring faith in God and humanity, as when he had entered the service of his county two score years before. His diplomatic life is sometimes called a failure, because he was twice dismissed from the royal ser-

vice. But if the King could not retain him at certain times as a public servant his friendship for him as a man was never in the least diminished. His strong love for him cannot be better expressed than by the words in which he broke forth on one occasion when Bunsen was in England:—"I hunger and thirst after Bunsen." If he was dismissed from humble service, it was due to the fact, that whatever were the opinions of those around him, even royalty itself, he was always faithful to truth and his own conviction of right. Perhaps he might have been a better diplomatist but he would have been less a true man.

Although possessing many English characteristics, and loving England with the whole ardor of his great soul, as the birthplace of his dearly beloved wife, as the place where many of his happiest years had been spent, and where he was always received with the utmost cordiality, he was essentially and unmistakably German in his indomitable perseverance, his ability to undergo the severest of mental labor, and in the accuracy and thoroughness of his knowledge. "I believe in God and Germany" was a common remark with him and faithfully did he carry out this conviction. A rare and noble characteristic of Bunsen was his disposition to find something valuable everywhere and in everything.

It mattered not how erroneous the idea advanced, it was always sure to receive from him a careful consideration. With him nationality formed no barrier to friendship. He extended the right hand of brotherhood to the Englishman, the Frenchman and the American with the same unhesitating warmth and cordiality as to his own countrymen. The culture of the mental abilities with a neglect of the moral powers seems to have been a characteristic of Bunsen's time. Much of the religion consisted in form and empty show. His christianity was devout, pure, and fervent. Whatever his creed was, I care not, the mark of a true character is stamped upon every page of his private correspondence; whether revelling in joy such as is seldom granted to mortals or patiently bearing the disappointment, which fell to his lot, the same glad note of Thanksgiving ascended from his grateful heart to his maker.

One of the grandest results of Bunsen's life was the mighty influence he exerted for lasting benefit upon the youth

who were so fortunate as to meet him.

All look back with the deepest gratitude to the time when Bunsen was their sympathetic friend and counsellor. Many a glad heart in England, Italy, Switzerland and Germany to-day, bears testimony to the fact that whatever there is of true success in their lives must be attributed to him. He marked out their path, urged them to nobler action, and bade them God speed. An earnest friend of Bunsen's thus tersely expresses it:—"Not a few men now living, both in Britain and Germany can trace to their early introduction to Bunsen, their first acquaintance with a full-grown living man, more electric in sympathy and more overwhelming in grandeur, than anything they had ever read of in books; an epiphany of more value in the education of a youth, than the digested contents of a thousand libraries."

Max Muller, a grander monument of Bunsen's life than any that can be made of marble, pays a fine tribute to him in the thought that his biography has all the importance of an "Ecce Homo" showing to the world what man can do and permanently raising the ideal of human life. He was in one sense a pioneer and other men will come up after him and reap the harvest of the seed which he has so faithfully sown. His own thought in this respect is forcible:—"Learning annihilates itself, and the most perfect is the first submerged; for the next age scales with ease the height which cost the preceding the full vigor of life."

He did not complete his work, but "not finished is no failure," and in the language of the word artist, "The world is full of life; each life a tune; so the world is a great orchestra. But of them all how few tunes are played thorough! But is it not a pleasant thought that when we are dead, somebody may take up the tune, not a note lost, not a jar, not a discord—but all a swan-like harmony."

Beautiful it is to understand and know that a Thought did never yet die; that as thou, the originator thereof, hast gathered it and created it from the whole Past, so thou wilt transmit it to the whole Future.

The Fraction of Life can be increased in value not so much by increasing your Numerator as by lessening your Denominator.—*Carlyle*.

Editor

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Editors of the Reporter :

I have been taking two copies of the REPORTER ever since I first entered the University, three years ago. I think it is a real good paper, read every number through and through again and again, and have also written several pieces for it myself; but somehow none of them have ever been published. Can't tell why for the life of me. I am sure they were as good as many others that you have spread over three or four columns lately.

I have always had a great ambition to see something that I had written in print, so that I could put my initials to the copy I send home, for I told you I took two copies.

Last vacation our folks teased me all the while to tell what pieces I had written. I just got off a little Latin for them and then said in a knowing way, that if I had written a few they could not find out by me. Yet they insisted on my telling, for they knew I would not stay at the University three years without writing a good deal for the paper, as smart as I was before I went to College. They said they knew I must have written that piece about Mammoth Cave for it sounded so exactly like my style to pretend I had been to some great place and then imagine a lot of things like that.

But now, Messrs. Editors, I should like to see you publish this piece or else give some substantial reason for not doing so. I know I can suit you if you only tell what kind of stuff you want. The first piece I wrote was a poem about a lame dog. It was quite funny; but as I thought you would reject it if sent through the P. O., I went into your office and told that fellow who stands behind the counter that I had a piece of poetry for the REPORTER which I would like to read to him privately and get his opinion whether or not the editors would print it. So he locked the door and I read my piece. You ought to have seen that fellow laugh. He was tickled almost to death. I handed him the production and he hung it on the hook assuring me that it was just splendid.

A month later I called at the office and inquired why it was yet left on the hook. The fellow bowed and smiled and again assured me that the piece was splendid but had been crowded out. I noticed too that the men whose productions had crowded mine out were mostly strangers

to the University such as Whittier, Longfellow, Holmes, Tennyson, Scribner, Atlantic, Selected, Exchange &c. Now I should like to know how you editors expect us undergraduates to compete with such men as these. As long as they continue to write so much for the REPORTER of course we students must be "crowded out."

Though vexed and disappointed I was by no means discouraged, but immediately wrote two more poems, differing widely from my first, and also from each other. One was an epic on the "Great Rebellion" in which I celebrated at considerable length and as I thought in powerful strains the valor of our national heroes. The other was a moral poem entitled "An Ode to the Blues."

It was good too of its kind but much shorter than the other.

These I sent through the P. O. and have never heard of them since. About that time you stated that you would charge \$9.00 per line for all original poetry. So I concluded it wasn't poetry you wanted, but prose.

I now wrote a long article on the "Stability of Republican Institutions" and dropped it into your contribution box in Center Hall.

It was never printed; but judge of my indignation when, in my very presence, one of the editors had the brass to get up and speak it, word for word, in the society!

Now I understood what had been the matter. My pieces were not too poor but so good that the editors stole them. I at once wrote an article on the "Development of Grecian Art" and went with it right to one of the managing editors, telling him the whole history of my writing for the REPORTER and that I was not to be trifled with in that way any longer. He read the piece over hastily and handed it back to me, remarking that it was much better than any I had previously written; but too solid. They preferred something light and more of a local nature.

Accordingly I send you the following, which is positively the last piece I ever will write for the REPORTER if it is rejected.

UNIVERSITY ITEMS.

Examinations were harder last term than usual. Medical students have gone home. Seniors have nothing more to do. The Juniors after careful deliberation have concluded to do the speaking at chapel rhetoricals this term. Sopho-

mores are scarce. What few there are look pale—preparing for their Exhibition.

Nice weather has come at last, but as yet no Freshmen have been seen bare-footed.

The Senior Normals are a little tricky. Two of them live on the west side of the street just opposite my room. Occasionally of mornings when I am up late and the sun shines full into their east window they take their mirror and throw a flood of light into my room so that they can examine everything as if under a microscope. They had better quit that.

There must be an awful sight of sickness among the students—according to the excuses rendered.

I believe I know those scamps who got off that bogus programme on the Juniors at the time of their Exhibition.

I saw three Sophomores, two Juniors, one Senior and one nigger sitting on a pile of lumber behind Sam Tanner's Refreshment Parlors one night. I would like to know what they were doing there. I believe it is my duty as a good student, having the welfare of the Institution at heart, to go and tell the Faculty.

I weigh shot in the Laboratory two days every week. That's fun.

I also study Latin and mathematics. We have some intolerably dull students in our Latin class. Whenever they miss the Professor says "class?" and I always answer first.

I never fail to know all there is to be known about the lesson, but yet I ask questions as long as permitted, and at the close of every recitation I take my book and go to the Prof. with all the difficult passages.

I have found a good many disputed points that he could not settle.

OIDIPOUS.

—Dean Stanley says the Grecian poets having sung of the repose of immortals and the toils of mortals, have handled with delicate touch the lights and shades of sea and skies: but we might search in vain for any expression of intense and abounding joyousness in the beauty of creation for its own sake equal to that which the book of Job describe when it tells us, that at the laying of the foundation stone of the world, "the morning stars sang together, and all the sons of God shouted for joy."

The University Reporter.

Iowa City, Iowa, May, 1872

COLLEGES IN IOWA

The *N. Y. Independent* has pulled the trigger of a gun aimed at two Iowa colleges, and one which seems to have been loaded elsewhere! The report has a malicious ring. Listen.

"People in the East who give money to Western colleges may be expected to satisfy themselves respecting the worthiness of the particular institutions to which they contribute; but a little explanation would seem to be in order from two Iowa "colleges." One is Humboldt "College," for which aid has been solicited in the East by Rev. S. H. Taft, first as a "Union," and afterwards as a Unitarian enterprise. It is located in Humboldt county, one of the newest in the State (having a total population of 2,596 and a school population of 846), and Mr. Taft now offers the building to the Iowa legislature, through the *Des Moines Register*, for a Normal school. Without knowing all the facts in the case, we do not prejudge; but it seems quite fair to inquire how much of the money for the erection of this building came from the East and whether the donors understood that they were contributing for a State Normal school. Another "college" in Western Iowa which has asked aid in the East has been offered to the State for the same purpose."

It turns out that there was more brimstone than ball in the charge against Humboldt, at least, as its building has been offered to the State only temporarily, until the State can erect its own. Yet intelligent donors would gladly consent to give the building to the State if the college could, in that way, be elevated above the mass of elementary English which fills so large a part of the rooms and the catalogues of our best colleges. Twenty-five years of effort have not carried the oldest college in the State out of the range of pupils in Arithmetic, Geography and Reading. It will, unquestionably, exclude these studies from its curriculum at some time, but its guardians deem this elevation of its standard unauthorized by the facts of the present. If the gift of more than one building to the State would turn over these primary classes to its care and place Humboldt College on the vantage ground of a more strictly collegiate work, the prompt trans-

fer would be the wisest and best act of Mr. Taft's life.

That other college "in Western Iowa" must mean either Simpson Centenary or Tabor. That it is not the former is probable, for it is said to be the special pride of its friends that not a dollar of its funds has been sought out of Iowa. That the Trustees or Faculty of Tabor have ever contemplated injustice to their patrons will not be believed here till better evidence is offered. Iowa has its quota of moral heroes, but none nobler than those who sustain and govern Tabor College. No man has yet given his hand or his means to that enterprise because its success was certain without him and knowing the act would bring him a reputation to be secured in no other way. It has ever been a work of sincerest and extremest self denial; but, if "the gods help those who help themselves," aid will come soon.

This topic suggests a comment on the settled practice and policy of the University with reference to the collegiate institutions of the State.

The University is in a sort of special, organic fraternity with the common and high schools of the State, but, nevertheless, in hearty sympathy, also, with every private educational enterprise. A blarneyed selfishness might tempt to ill-humored criticism or open hostility assuming that the degradation of colleges would be the elevation of the University. This could be indulged by magnifying every defect in those institutions and ignoring or distorting every excellence. Truths could be so uttered as to be more pernicious than falsehood and wings could be lent to every spacious slander. A "blatant self-conceit is also possible, (and an American writer has alleged that it is so common on this side of the sea as to be American,) and a tone of ineffable superiority could be assured on all occasions. The words "Colleges in Iowa" could be tossed from the lips with an extra curl or slip from the pen into quotation marks or be followed by the loving addition of "so-called," or the parenthetic "Heaven save the mark!" Perhaps a *live Yankee* could invent still other tricks as strange to "the Heathen Chinee," but—we scorn them all. If the University were dedicated to denominational ends we would say that such ignoble arts do not nestle in our religion. However, the *manhood* here commended and cultivated has no element in com-

mon with a spirit or with methods so base.

We shall never seek to lessen the number of the colleges here or to blacken their reputation. If there are too many, some of them will die without any attempt of ours to throttle them; if they are undeserving of public confidence, the Iowa public is keen enough to discover it unaided. If they ought to live, we would gladly aid them to a richer, a more fruitful life; but if any ought to die, we will never be their executioner.

* *

NORMAL DEPARTMENT.

At the late meeting of the Board of Regents of the University, some very important changes were made in this department. These changes enlarge greatly its facilities and will increase its efficiency. They will go into operation at the beginning of the next collegiate year, and are as follows, viz.:

1st. *An Advanced Normal Class* was established, to which will be admitted only such members of the Junior and Senior classes of the collegiate department as intend to become teachers. The studies embraced in this course are very nearly the same as those of the Normal Course as published in the last catalogue. The methods of instruction, however, will be varied to suit the more mature and cultivated class of students receiving the instruction. Students desiring to take this Normal Course may pursue Rhetoric, Logic and Science of Government during the Junior year and with the Junior class. The additional branches, which are distinctively Normal or professional, may be embraced in one study during the entire year. Lectures will also be delivered and a course of professional reading prescribed. The Normal Library affords excellent opportunity for this purpose.

Those who take this course and graduate to the degree of A. B., or B. Ph., will receive at graduation a certificate, and after two years of successful teaching be entitled to the degree of Bachelor of Didactics. It is expected that the University will thus "be able to send forth from year to year a supply of teachers possessed of rare qualifications for the government and instruction of High Schools and Academies, already one of the most pressing educational wants of the people, and certain to become more pressing in proportion as the population, intelligence

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2d. An *Intermediate Normal Class*, was also formed for the benefit of those below the Junior class. This course will embrace about two studies during one year, and consist mainly of a drill in those branches they will be expected to teach in the public schools. Students taking this course, may enter one or two classes in such other studies as they may be qualified for in the Academic department.

To those who complete this course a certificate will be given enumerating the branches pursued and standing therein, signed by the Professors under whose charge the studies named have been pursued.

3d. A *Shorter Course* of about eleven weeks, to be repeated from term to term.

During the fall term, classes will be organized for a brief review of the common English branches. To these classes will be admitted those who expect to teach winter schools. The same will be repeated in the winter term for those who intend to teach in the spring.

The instruction given in the second and third courses mentioned above will be largely in the form of reviews and class drills designed to make the student familiar with *methods of teaching*.

In connection with these, the questions of school management, grading, government, etc., will be discussed. We hope in this way to meet the wants of a large number of students who, for various reasons are obliged to teach and can give but a short time to a preparation for their work. At the same time we wish to say distinctly that these courses are *not* intended to rival Normal Schools. As soon as a sufficient number of such schools shall be established we desire to suspend altogether this elementary work and attend solely to the higher normal instruction embraced in the "Advanced Course" mentioned above.

S. N. FELLOWS

—We clip the following from the Iowa College column of the *Grinnell Herald*:

"More than one New England college is following or preparing to follow the example of IOWA COLLEGE in a four years' scientific course, parallel to the classical. Our catalogue is continually sent for, for purposes of comparison and study. Bowdoin has arranged a course like ours, tho' no students are in it as yet; Dartmouth is in an inquiring state; Amherst has increased the amount of

science and modern languages in its curriculum, and even spread them backward into the Sophomore year, and now talks of a scientific course as "a demand that must be met."

Unless penned upon the first of April, in harmony with the pranks of that day we must regard this as remarkably cool even for this season. Two erroneous impressions will inevitably be received from it by any unsophisticated reader.

First, that Iowa College originated the plan of two parallel courses of study of equal grades—the one classical, the other scientific. Nothing but an artful construction can give it a more modest interpretation. And *Second*, that the eyes of the benighted colleges of New England are just now anxiously turned to the light which beams from Iowa College and its catalogue—seeking for that illumination which is to guide them to a higher plane.

What are the *facts*.

1. Iowa College has not the honor of being the originator of such a plan. Its catalogue of 1866-7 on page 18 under the head of Scientific Department says: "This course is designed for those who wish to study the English branches exclusively, and it differs from the above (the classical) mainly in the omission of the classics."

Then follows a three years scientific course. By this it will be seen that the *parallel idea* had not yet obtained control there.

In their catalogue for 1867-8, page 70, under the same head we find: "This course (the scientific) has now been extended to four years, becoming fully co-ordinate with the classical". Here then we may date the birth of this "plan" if it is a native of Grinnell.

By turning to the catalogue of Iowa State University for 1864-5 you find two strictly parallel courses of study, the one classical and the other scientific, a plan upon which the University has been conducted ever since that date. It is not in the bounds of probability that this University catalogue was unknown to the author of the above excerpt at a later period than August 1865, and there is every reason to suppose that it was the subject of careful "comparison and study" before the appearance of their course for 1867-8.

2. Is it true that their catalogue is "continually being sent for, for purposes

of comparison and study?" It is no unusual thing in the experience of every institution to have its catalogue sent for; probably those who send for them wish to read or study their contents, else why should they send, possibly they may wish to compare it with others. This talk may seem puerile, but it is about the only way that the sentence can be construed to a meaning consistent with the truth. Any one who will notice how the sentence stands, will scarcely be able to avoid the conclusion that it was so placed as to allow of this dodging, if circumstances called for it.

3. Is it true that "more than one New England college is following the example of Iowa College" in this "plan?" Perhaps so, but remember the fallacies of "*Post hoc; propter hoc*." It is by no means certain that the experience and practice of institutions better known to them and nearer home have not contributed mainly to this change. Perhaps they had heard of their own Harvard which has for years granted such an *election* of studies to its JUNIORS and SENIORS as to afford all or nearly all the advantages of the plan of a double course.

Perhaps as their eyes were turned toward the setting sun they caught a glimpse of Michigan University where the "plan" of parallel courses has been in operation for nearly, if not quite, twenty years; and the conceited importance which is here attributed to Iowa College exists only in the fervid imagination of the writer. While we cherish no thought or wish inimical to Iowa College we beg leave to suggest to those who would write for her that the most unhappy service they can render is to set up pretensions upon so unsubstantial a foundation.

D.

—We rejoice with our sister college at Grinnell—the oldest college in the State, and withall a very worthy one—at the cheering prospect she has of soon replacing her burned building, and of adding to the efficiency of instruction, in various departments, by the purchase of additional apparatus etc.

Through the efforts of Hon. J. B. Grinnell and Pres. Magoun over \$12,000 has already been assured her, for these purposes.

—John A. Gillespie, Normal class of '71, paid the University a visit recently.

"FACTS OF THE HOUR."

In the last number of the REPORTER, "Scio," who should know, seeks to correct certain unfair impressions, which, he believes, the author of the essay on Classical Education in the late Report to the Board of Regents has produced. In doing so he puts an interpretation on the article quoted as setting forth the status of the "elective system" in Harvard, which we deem worthy of exposure. His error consists in taking the statement of Dr. Peabody out of its qualifying connection. In the enumeration of practical difficulties, Dr. P. says, which statement "Scio" quotes, that a "large portion of the students make their election not from any conscious taste or preference, but avowedly from considerations of ease, or of rank, or of companionship." It is stated elsewhere in the accompanying report of the examining committee, that out of the 130 Sophomores, 110 chose the classical course. This, after having, during their Freshman year, pursued studies in both departments thus preparing them in a measure for making an intelligent choice.

It will be observed that the proportions of those who take the classical course is nearly 6, to 1 taking the scientific. There is, accordingly, a large margin from which to allow for any who may elect classics from "considerations of ease" &c. The statement includes moreover, those who choose the scientific course from the same motives. But from the small number who pursue the latter course at Harvard, it may without prejudice be granted that not "ease," but a rational predilection for the sciences guide in the choice. Indeed we infer from published reports elsewhere, and from conversation with students who have graduated therefrom, that the great bulk of those pursuing the scientific course do so because they wish to become specialists.

The article quoted gives the means of a fair comparison in another section, a section which we recommend to the careful perusal of the "would be critic" "Scio." It is this. "Beth in Latin and Greek (when the number was somewhat smaller) the sections contained a large representation of the best scholars. Of the first ten in the Senior class, eight elected Latin and many of the highest scholars were found in the Greek division. The same remark will apply to the elective classes of the Juniors in the two departments."

Students then who rank as the best students who shirk no study for a less difficult one, students of the higher classes also, who have had abundant opportunity for the comparison of courses—such students choose the classical in preference to the scientific course in the ratio of 4 to 1. This is the key to the whole article, this explains why others of less ability and with less love for stern work, choose it from considerations, as we are told by "Scio," quoting Dr. Peabody, of rank and companionship. We would expect nothing less. It is not strange that those who desire a kind of reflex honor without the necessary expenditure of mental labor should be found where the rank is higher and the companionship better. After this correction and explanation which vindicates the justness of the representations made by the author of "Facts of the Hour," we are desirous of inquiring from the anassuming "Scio," what *he knows* about our own University? We have here a classical course, it is true not as sharply defined as at Harvard.

We have also a scientific course which in arrangement and curriculum, to give the words of Prof. Hinrichs, "is what I have been working for this many years." The manner of instruction, at least in one of its sections, has attained a world-wide celebrity. A very competent authority the editor of *Nature* speaks of it in terms of the most unqualified praise, to which the Professor and the *Davenport Gazette* add their important testimony. These latter I observe have been attributed by an awkward blunder to the editor of *Nature* in a foot note page 115 in the aforementioned report to the Board of Regents. The sentiment expressed, however, would be worthy and deserving from even higher authority than that of *Nature's* editor. We have in addition to these attractive and essential features in our scientific course, students whose only fault is that they study too assiduously. It certainly cannot be said of them as a body that under the present elective system they chose their studies from the "consideration of ease &c." Here, if I mistake not, the ratio of those taking the so called classical to those taking the so called scientific course is much, very much higher than at Harvard. The prevailing sentiment among the younger members of the University seems to be that the needed culture cannot be derived from weighing

shot measuring wire, adjusting weights on a lever be it done "never so scientifically."

The Senior class, though it does not exhibit the workings of the present elective system, give indications of their preference by electing literary studies whenever possible in preference to scientific.

The great body of the class, scientific included, have taken mental science this term in preference to higher Physics, which was possible. The Juniors are in proportion of 5 classics to 1 scientific. Nor does this proportion exhibit their preferences for many who would prefer a classical degree could not take it, being deficient in language, without spending an additional year. As to the Sophomore class, as far as can be known, at the end of the year they will largely increase the rates in favor of the classics. On the whole, our University furnishes a better indication of the value placed upon the different studies by earnest students than even that of Harvard. The only wonder is that Prof. Parker did not make use of these "Facts of the Hour" in his elaborate essay.

SCIAM.

SCHOOL HOURS—THE ONE-TERM PRINCIPLE.—In his report to the General Assembly, the late Superintendent of Public Instruction, Mr. Kissell, argues at length against the evil of "cramming" and in favor of less hours in the school room. Physiologists tell us—he says—that three hours of continuous mental toil is destructive of more tissues, and is altogether more exhaustive to the body, than a whole day's application to manual labor. This announcement is based upon certain calculations made by scientific men in the use of improved and delicate methods of investigation, which are so mathematically exact, that we need not for a moment hesitate to except their result as true. If true, it would be well for teachers and school authorities to ponder deeply on the unwarranted physical injury they are inflicting upon children, in keeping them closely confined at exhausting mental labors for six hours during the day.

Of fifteen presidents of the United States, nine pursued the usual college course, three pursued courses nearly equivalent to that course, three were not liberally educated, in the ordinary sense of the word.

ORATOR

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ORATORY AND JOURNALISM.

Mental activity has for the last half century, been gradually concentrating itself in the periodical press. The latest work is sized as it comes fresh from the pen of the author and dealt piecemeal to the public. The great preacher not only speaks to his congregation but the same sermons through the medium of printers ink reach a larger audience than he could pack into any Tabernacle.

Indeed it is a question whether we will not soon be relieved of the necessity of going to church by having the printed sermon handed in our doors on Sabbath morning which we may peruse sitting in our easy chair. If so, woe to poor preachers! for there will be more "nodding over the sermon" than is deemed decorous under the present system. Mourn over the fact as we may, the signs clearly show that Oratory must surrender the sceptre which it has so long wielded, into the hands of journalism. Shall mankind, then, never again listen to the thrilling eloquence of a Pitt, a Sheridan, a Burk, a Choate, a Webster, or an Everett? Shall the "leader" scribbled by an obscure editor in a dingy back-office and without revision rushed into the columns of the morning paper take the place of the "oration," with its polished rhetoric, elaborated by the hand of some master workman; and pronounced with all the pomp of declamation to listening thousands whose encouraging cheers arouse the orator to the highest exertion of his powers?

Never was the name and fame of an orator more coveted than to-day but the aspirants for that distinction make far more use of the printer's ink than of their own voices and their *orations* cease to be *oral*. A worthy senator is content to coolly compose his speech in his study and read it to a few of his fellows who are busily occupied in writing letters to their constituents, for he knows the next days papers will give him a larger audience than ever listened to the magic words of a Demosthenes or a Cicero.

Will this transfer of the battle ground of ideas from the platform of the press weaken the powers of truth? Let us try to discover what it is to which oratory has owed its influence. The subtle magic of voice and gesture, the magnetism of the personal presence, and the se-

duction of a contagious enthusiasm, these are a mighty powers in the hands of the orator; but they are all lost when the words are transferred to paper. But this power is not the most noble, rather it seems the lowest which the orator can use. It is available not only to the advocate of truth but, even to a greater extent, to the champion of error. By its popular contempt has often been thrown on the principles of justice and virtue. By its loss right will suffer far less than wrong.

But the highest gift of the orator is a very different thing. It is that clear logical thinking by which he is enabled to tear in shreds the sophistries of error and build up an unanswerable argument for the truth. This power is intellectual and of the highest order and it is quite as potent in written as in spoken language. Indeed it demands closer attention than it is apt to receive from a hearer, and covets that reflection and discrimination which a reader only can give.

But if the journalist is to take the orator's place he must improve very much if he does not wish the world to loose by the change. Certainly there are few professions more difficult to fill well than his. The orator may choose his time and subject, the editor must write always and on an endless variety of subjects. The one is allowed opportunity to inform himself before he expresses an opinion, the other must often on insufficient information commit himself, where to change his sentiments would lay him open to the charge (a fearful one in most men's eyes) of inconsistency. No man more than a professional journalist has need of varied and accurate knowledge.

In view of these facts we ought to hail with joy the efforts which are making in some of our more enterprising eastern colleges to establish departments for special training in journalism. Such training if beneficial in no other way would be a blessing in that it would give a certain professional pride, which, while it would induce editors to treat each other more as brethren and less as sworn enemies, would also induce them to make a firm stand against quacks and adventurers who are the bane of the newspaper press.

We will give up oratory when we must with a sigh, but we will demand

that journalism shall take a higher stand before it aspires to fill the regal seat thus made vacant.

Mc.

—We take the following statistics of the growth of American Colleges from the *Yale Courant*, believing that they will be of interest to our readers:

At the opening of this century there were 21 collegiate institutions in existence in this country, and since that time they have been founded as follows: Between 1800—10, 2; 1810—20, 6; 1820—30, 13; 1830—40, 43; 1840—50, 40; 1850—60, 87; 1870 to present time, 85. This statement does not account for the whole number, but most of the others are to be credited to recent years. Within the last decade the increase was not so rapid as might have been expected, owing probably to the war.

These are distributed as follows among the different States:

Illinois 30, Ohio 29, Pennsylvania 27, Tennessee 19, New York, Indiana 18, Missouri 17, Iowa 15, Virginia, California 13, Wisconsin 12, Kansas 11, Kentucky 10, Maryland, Texas 9, Michigan, Mississippi, Georgia 8, South Carolina, Massachusetts, Louisiana, Alabama 7, North Carolina 6, Maine 5, Minnesota, District of Columbia, New Jersey, Oregon 4, Vermont, West Virginia, Connecticut 3, Delaware, Nebraska 2, Arkansas, Colorado, New Mexico, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Utah, Washington Territory 1.

—There are now 368 colleges in the country, of which 28 are under State supervision. New England has 17. Of the colleges under religious control the Roman Catholics have 54, the Baptists 38, the Methodists 35, the Presbyterians 25, the Congregationalists 19. The whole comprise very nearly 50,000 pupils. One hundred and fifty-eight colleges instruct males only, while ninety-nine admit males and female. There are besides 136 Institutions for the superior instruction of females exclusively, having nearly 13,000. The number of Theological seminaries is 117. The Catholics and Baptists have 17 each, though the former heads the list with 862 students to the Presbyterians' 544.

—The more we help others to bear their burdens, the lighter our own will become.

The University Reporter.

Iowa City, Iowa, May, 1872

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COLLEGE CUSTOMS.

In a late number of the REPORTER we gently denounced the inauguration of the wooden spoon and other wooden customs here; more thought and more knowledge have convinced us that we were right. And, seriously, we question the wisdom and good judgment of any class that will persist in this measure; more particularly, since the custom has died a natural death at Yale and other colleges, and all good men rejoice thereat.

The same elevation of æsthetic and moral tone which has tended surely to the abolition of hazing, and the disgraceful affrays between the "townies," as the citizens of college towns were called, and the student bullies; has frowned this custom out of existence.

At Yale the spoon was an immense carved ladle—the recipient was generally an immense *spooney*—annually presented by the out-going Junior class to the most popular fellow in their number. High-toned moral chivalry could not secure it. The stoutest mental caliber could not secure it. The most successful application to literary and scholastic studies could not secure it. Each or all of these would have been generally enough to ruin a candidate's chances. The "hail fellow" only, the jolly genial comrade was the Wooden Spoon Man.

It is easy to see how morally degrading is a race for popularity; how false standards would be set up; how true manhood would be debauched; how duties would be neglected; and how recklessly expensive habits, and convivial practices would be induced.

Even in our steady going University are students who need the idea impressed upon them that they go to college for the definite purpose of giving their minds the sure *drill* of prescribed studies. The student who may neglect the dry, hard discipline of the curriculum for the easier and too popular distractions of "general reading" and literature, or who makes it his great aim to be the chess, base-ball, or, I might add, *croquet* champion; or who is feasting his class for the wooden spoon, has, to say the least, begun life blunderingly. Reviving such customs as that of the wooden spoon is certainly a sign of a *sinking* moral tone. The "class-cup" we consider little better; it is simply a vulgar custom, and rapidly following to meet the certain fate of its wooden fellow. Class day itself is a sensible institution. It is a beautiful sight when a band of youth, entering on life's duties, clasp warm hands together, bury the hatchet of society feuds, and pledge each other all kindly offices and memories. Scarcely any other mement of a young person's life can be more impressive, or remain more tender in the heart. Class-day should be a holy day, from which everything profane should be banished.

Hence let us *keep* the day but avoid its vulgar excesses. The custom of collecting statistics for public recital, is one we condemn. It may raise a laugh, when the public are informed how many are "engaged," how many "have hopes," and how many have been "jilted;" but we consider it a matter of poor taste. It should be remembered, that, though we do have our laugh, the "laugh often seasons the tear."

But when it comes to publishing the class *vices*, as is often shamelessly done—how many drink, how many smoke, and how many swear—the matter is getting serious. If a portion of a class—it may be a large portion—do not practice temperance principles, this is not the way to right the evil; it sounds more like a boast than a rebuke, and tends to debauch the public morals.

With a sturdy independence, and unswerving adherence to the first impulses of the *higher* nature among students, we shall have the good opinions of others, and a class-day which shall be the *one best* day of our college life.

At Harvard, class-day is the day of days, leaving commencement day proper quite in the shade. It is the *classes'* day,

and they throw into it all their interest. There the exercises are ushered in by a breakfast—*given* to the class by one of the *professors*—and soon after the formal exercises of the day, Orations, Poems, History etc., take place. In the P. M. come feasting and frolic, with mirth and merriment to make one *glad* for months; and in the eve. Pres. Eliot opens his hospitable doors to the graduating class, making him a happy family, often, of over a hundred members.

The fact that the class of '72 is the largest that has ever left *this* institution should lend additional interest to the occasion here.

WHAT WE SAW IN THE SOCIETIES.

During the present year, it has been our privilege and pleasure to visit the different Literary societies. We called upon the Symponian, we went to see the Zetazathians, we visited the Erodolphians and Hesperians and paid our humble respects to the Irvings. All without exception, entertained us well and we returned home from our visits feeling prouder of the independence, energy and enterprise of the members that had so neatly furnished and beautifully adorned their halls. Our purpose was not to criticize or closely study their characters; yet we found certain prominent features, peculiar to each, which the most casual observer could not avoid noticing. These characteristics we wish to set forth in the following. And as true modesty, not vain pretension, is a virtue of the highest excellence let us show proper respect to it by first turning our attention to its best representative, the

SYMPONIAN.

Shall we enter the hall? The door opens. The usher seats us. Mr.— is on the floor, declaiming eloquently on some momentous question. The president is at his post supporting the dignity which naturally belongs to a personage of so great importance. The members are busily employed. Some are attentive to the speaker. Some whispering in not a very "still small voice." Some *actively* engaged in elevating their *magni pedes*—their most prominent features—to the tops of the seats in front of them. At this juncture of our observation we are startled by the sudden fall of the president's gavel. Several ladies come in. *magni pedes* immediately take a humbler

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position and silence prevails, a change which explains the meaning of that ominous rap we just heard. We discover a love on the part of the speakers to dwell with peculiar emphasis upon the glorious days that are gone, when old Symponian was in her strength. Their memories recall with pride her antiquity and mournfully sigh for those good old times when she was running a race of rivalry with the

ZETAGATHIAN,

with whom let us stop for a moment. Speakers here are of a higher order than that of those mentioned above. We notice a tendency to bend historical facts to an application to their theories, instead of making the latter conform to the former. Nay more, the critic accuses one of the debaters of quoting law from a French grammar. The president is seated upon a nicely constructed platform. The audience is decidedly mixed, i. e. consisting of ladies and gentlemen. The members are reserved. We noticed this before the exercises began when strangers were standing around the stoves without any one entertaining them. This *unsociability* has often been observed and it has lost the Zets. the membership of good students. May it be supplanted by some feature more inviting. But let us cross the hall and contrast the Zets. with the

IRVINGS.

There is a large audience in attendance. It is very select. Indeed the Irvings are said to choose their hearers. The president is calm and dignified and at times severe, now and then interrupting the proceedings by fining disorderly members. Perhaps this is for variety, to break the monotony of the exercises. The speakers are very earnest and effective. Here let us draw a comparison between an average Zetagathian and Irving. The Irving is ardent. The Zet. is vehement. The one is slow and deliberate in speaking. The other impetuous and fiery. The one favors moral and religious subjects. The other worldly and political themes. The one boasts of his piety. The other is proud of his nineteenth century skepticism. This feature enjoys especial prominence. An Irving, during one speech of 10 minutes, repeated the phrase "meek and lowly Savior" 25 times. While a Zet. in the

same length of time spoke the words "proud and fearless Hume" until his auditors thought him bowing at the feet of the great infidel with unfeigned prostration of soul. The one is invariably accompanied by a lady. The other's unsociability and backwardness is shocked at the mere suggestion of such a gross violation of bacheloric independence. The one gives his fate into the care of his social qualities. The other rests his destiny in his ability to entertain those who may come to hear him. But let us cut short this contrast which, it is hoped will not be a new test of the old adage, "comparisons are odious." So far we have written of organizations under the control of men. A few words now concerning institutions governed by women, the

HESPERIANS AND ERODELPHIANS.

These societies are well attended. The audience consists mostly of the gentler half of the world. The presidents (ladies) preside gracefully and perfect order prevails. The speakers give more attention to orations, essays &c. than to debate and discussion. We suppose one reason for this feature is woman's natural aversion to wrangling; with some of their members, however, it is not easy to get the *last word*.

Their discussions generally pertain to moral questions, yet they very frequently indulge in debates of a political and governmental nature. There is a sort of embarrassment lingering with them that is not perceptible in the other societies. The earnestness, feeling and enthusiasm that should enter into a debate, in order to develop a deep interest in it, is sometimes wanting. Still there is a *charm* of course, about the speakers that attracts attention and lightens the weariness that might otherwise follow their entertainments.

Of late we have looked in vain for the bulletin board of the

WRIGHT SOCIETY

that fought so gallantly for existence. Alas! she has fallen into oblivion, "gone where the woodbine twineth" to augment the debris of the past. The lawyers however, have erected out of her ruins the

HAMMOND SOCIETY

which is prospering finely at present. We have been unable to learn much of this institution because it does not publish itself very extensively, and owing to

the apparent cloak of secrecy that surrounds it. There are still other societies in our midst, about which we might tell what we have not seen. But will content ourselves with saying that vermin run in darkness.

—Hon. Jas. Wilson, of Tama, is making hosts of friends among the students. They have watched his disinterested action in their behalf, and sturdy efforts for the University, and they *honor* him for his course. Fellow students if we can *show* this appreciation in any prudent and reasonable manner when he visits us let us not fail to do it. We do not forget that others were our *ready* and *able* champions. We have no firmer friend, no abler ally than Hon. John P. Irish, but his *politics* are in the way of his wider *influence*, in a Republican Legislature.

—The Juniors are trudging, sheepskinward, with a sumblime faith in themselves; cheered by the knowledge that they are the smartest class that ever passed the portals of the University. *They* say so, and what *they* say must be true.

On the 26th ult. members of the class appeared on Rhetoricals with the following subjects:

Freedom of Thought—Geo. W. Guthrie.

War and Arbitration—D. M. Anderson.

Let there be Light!—W. B. Ketner.

What have the Seniors done?—W. H. Forbes.

May 4th.—Gustavus Adolphus—Jas. G. Berryhill.

The Index of Reform—Robt. C. Glass.

Democratic Party—W. G. Koogler.

Maj. John Andre—M. N. Johnson.

A new and pleasing feature of these Rhetoricals is music; furnished by students, and under the supervision of the Junior class.

—The following gentlemen were chosen as Regents of the University by the Legislature at their final adjournment: Austin Adams, A. T. Reeve, A. K. Campbell, P. M. Cassady, and J. F. Duncombe.

—We welcome to our exchange list the "College Spectator," from Union College. It certainly has a very flattering beginning.

—C. W. Heizer is *not* "off for Amherst." He has resumed his studies *here*

THE FIRST SPRING SHOWER.

Splashing and dashing against the pane,
I hear the drops of the welcome rain;
A message of joy those raindrops bring,
For they herald the coming of tardy Spring.

Oh Goddess, why hast thou delayed so long
The flowret's bright blossoms, the birds merry
song?

Why kept the swift brooklet so long in chains?
But now thou art come, for it rains, it rains!

Oh have we sighed for thy gentle breath
To wake the earth from its sleep of death;
But our watching and waiting were not in vain,
For at last thou art come, thou pattering rain.
March 24, 1872. E. M.

The above verses were crowded out of our last paper, but are too good to be lost.—Eds.

LETTER FROM CALIFORNIA.

PUBLISHED BY PERMISSION.

LINDEN, CAL. April 7, 1872.

FRIEND BRUSH.—I arrived at this place, the point of my destination, on Saturday evening. Saw much of interest on the way at almost every point. Above all, I enjoyed the wild mountain scenery—especially that about Echo and Weber canyons in Utah.

There is the famous Devil's slide, which consists of two slabs of Granite about 100 feet high, and the same distance apart running parallel with each other from the summit to the edge of the creek. I judge the "Old Boy" would not want more than *one* slide. A few miles below this is the Devil's Gate.

I stopped two days at Salt Lake City. On Saturday evening I went to the theatre which is held under the supervision of the Latter Day Saints. The building will accommodate about 2,000 persons. The principal player was a daughter of Brigham Young. She is the finest looking lady in the city. I heard Orson Pratt preach on Sabbath in the Tabernacle. He is the most talented man among them. The Tabernacle is a huge structure, measuring 250 by 150 feet, with a gallery on three sides. It will seat 14,000 people. It is put up on a *cheap* style. The organ, the second in size in the United States, cost \$100,000.

I visited the site of the wonderful Mormon Temple in process of erection. Work on the building has been progressing for 19 years and all that can be seen is the foundation, yet the people confidently expect that it will be completed in 12 years more. Its dimensions are 150 by 100 feet. The estimated cost, when completed, is \$12,000,000. I do not believe that it will ever be finished. Mor-

manism has been at its best in America. Many of its wealthy members are leaving it.

The Mormons are not an enterprising people. In intelligence and dress they are but a grade above our Catholic element. Two-thirds of the citizens are adherents of the faith, yet the Gentiles do two-thirds of the business. They own the best business blocks in the city.

Polygamy is not carried on to the extent I supposed. About one-twelfth have two wives. Brigham Young has seventeen. I saw but one of them. He is still under arrest in his own house. He goes where he wishes, though the Marshal keeps an eye on him. I saw him standing on his own porch as I passed by. He is 71 years of age, though he does not look to be more than sixty. He has three fine houses closely connected, in which he, with his *little* family, lives. Every Mormon is compelled to pay the church ten per cent. of his gain—so the Gentiles cannot undersell them. In 1868, the following sign was placed over all their business houses: "Holiness to the Lord, Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Institution. They were forbidden to purchase of those who did not have it. This is still to be found before all their places of business, but I do not know whether they can now prevent their members from purchasing of Gentiles. Shortly afterwards, this sign, "I am the Lord, thy God," &c., was placed on a Gentile house. It was quickly torn down and broken in pieces.

Salt Lake city is the most beautiful place I have ever seen. The streets are wide, bordered with shade trees. Along each side of the streets, is a clear cold stream of water from the mountains. I have found great change in the temperature since I crossed the mountains. At ten A. M., I was in snow 40 feet deep, at noon, found the peach trees in full bloom, and at two P. M., the wheat and grass 12 inches high. It was so warm that we took off our coats, and opened all the doors and windows of our car.

It seems to be mid-summer here.

Wheat is thirty inches high. Vegetables of all kinds are in market. The weather could not be more pleasant.

I believe that I will like this country. I found the accommodations on the Emigrant better than the regular Passenger train.

We had two seats each and could turn the cushions round, as they were loose, and make a tolerable bed.

Hoping to hear from you soon, I remain your friend

A. C. SHAFER.

To the Editors of the Reporter :

I wish to refer through your columns to a matter which is of some interest to quite a number of readers of your pages. Some time ago, in lieu of a very decrepit and indeed dangerous flight of steps which led over the fence at the north-east corner of the campus and which had been removed by violent hands a very neat and servicable stile had been constructed. Great was the joy of those who find it convenient to approach the halls of learning from that direction. Many were the blessings showered upon the heads of the powers that be for this generous act.

A few days ago we discovered that another structure which had grown venerable with age had disappeared from the north entrance. We heartily congratulated those who live in that quarter, for now, thought we, in the generosity of our hearts, they will be blessed with a stile like ours.

What were our feelings next morning to find where once our willing feet had sought the hill of science, a five-board fence and our stile, our beloved stile, placed at the northern entrance. What being is there with heart so hard that he would snatch away from a dependant creature a long wished for gift which he is just beginning to enjoy? But we appeal to no man's feelings; we simply demand justice. Of course we have no means of knowing who it was that performed the act of mercy by which the northern stile was relieved from the miseries of its existence but undoubtedly it was some one of those few who had daily occasion to view its decrepitude, but was it right that the committers of this outrage (for such it was in the eye of the law) should be rewarded by a new stile while we who were guilty of no offence should suffer? Certainly we would not have those professors who daily come to their work of torture from the north climb a fence, but we know not any principle of justice by which we should be robbed to accommodate them.

By giving these hastily written lines a place in your valuable and interesting columns you will I think be sustaining the cause of justice and conferring an inestimable favor on at least one

NORTHEASTER.

—"The University of Michigan, Wisconsin, and Lawrence, Ant. Bates, and Williams are and Harvard was her best thought it will be many number of young selves of these young women are a course of study not the means to lege. But every will be fitted for their places with while, whoever hardly invest it by assisting some young woman to tion. We know have helped you into the ministry will not apply to

Apropos to the University is conducted in the lar religious der inently christian ready instructs a ing minds from a giving them a five able and efficient student of science the classics, not a footing, but same curriculum and that young ted to all depart ity with the you ganization, some

The Joint Co on the State U Medical School: partments of the to struggle with has found scarce Its professors ha and rendered th surance of com liberal and com tending the sph University. T widened the field ded strength to beyond question

—"The University of Vermont, at Burlington, has decided to admit young women as pupils. This institution takes its place beside the Universities of Michigan, Wisconsin, and Indiana, St. Lawrence, Antioch College, Oberlin, Bates, and Wesleyan. Amherst and Williams are considering the matter, and Harvard waits for courage to put her best thought into deed. Of course, it will be many years before a very large number of young women avail themselves of these new privileges. Most young women are not prepared for such a course of study, and most parents have not the means to send a daughter to college. But every year a larger number will be fitted for admission, and take their places with the young men. Meanwhile, whoever has means to spare could hardly invest it to a better purpose than by assisting some worthy and prepared young woman to obtain a college education. We know scores of women who have helped young men through college into the ministry. It is a poor rule that will not apply to the other sex as well."

Apropos to this we would say that our University is liberal in its views, not conducted in the interests of any particular religious denomination, though eminently christian in character, that it already instructs a large number of inquiring minds from all parts of the country; giving them a five year's course, under able and efficient instructors, putting the student of science and the student of the classics, not only on the same general footing, but through precisely the same curriculum for the first three years; and that young women have been admitted to all departments on a perfect equality with the young men, from its first organization, some twelve years ago.

The Joint Committee in their report on the State University, say this of the Medical School: This is one of the departments of the University. It has had to struggle with no little opposition, and has found scarcely any encouragement. Its professors have assumed their duties, and rendered their services without assurance of compensation, and with the liberal and commendable object of extending the sphere of usefulness of the University. That these efforts have widened the field of its influence, and added strength to the other departments, is beyond question. In this particular de-

partment there are now seventy students pursuing a course of studies and attending lectures preparatory to entering upon the actual duties of this responsible and dignified profession. It is undoubtedly true that the department labors under many difficulties that cannot be entirely surmounted for some years to come. To overcome them at all, now or hereafter, requires some effort and determination, and your committee perceives no reason for postponing them. It is recommended that the salaries of the professors and lecturers be provided for in the appropriations.

—We are indebted to Treas. of State, S. E. Rankin, for a compilation from the annual reports of the Iowa R. R. Companies from 1862 to 1870, inclusive. This interesting document shows that in 1862 there were 626 miles of railroad in Iowa. On the 1st of January last there were 3026 miles—an average gain of over 300 miles a year. There are twenty-two organizations having roads in operation. Of these the one having the fewest miles of road is the Des Moines & Indianola, which has 21 miles. The one having the most is the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, which has 370 miles. The number of miles built each year since 1862 is as follows:

1863.....	27 Miles.
1864.....	74 "
1865.....	120 "
1866.....	213 "
1867.....	168 "
1868.....	220 "
1869.....	633 "
1870.....	602 "
1871.....	343 "

The gross earnings were greatest in 1870, when they were \$11,932,352.94. The gross earnings for the ten years amount to \$61,271,627.06.

The aggregate amount of tax paid by these roads is as follows:

1862.....	\$ 11,105.10.
1863.....	15,713.84
1864.....	25,599.19
1865.....	38,850.91
1866.....	42,348.34
1867.....	58,433.71
1868.....	80,396.39
1869.....	104,712.12
1870.....	186,582.18
1871.....	170,631.13
Total.....	\$734,382.91

Doth a man reproach thee for being proud or ill-tempered, envious or conceited, ignorant or detractive, consider with thyself whether his reproaches be true. If they are not, consider that thou art not the person whom he reproaches, but that he reviles an imaginary being, and perhaps loves what thou really art, although he hates what thou appearest to be. If his reproaches are true, if thou art the envious, ill-natured man he takes thee for, give thyself another turn, become mild, affable and obliging and his reproaches of thee naturally cease. His reproaches may indeed continue, but thou art no longer the person he reproaches.—*Epictetus.*

—Oh, virtue, unselfish, immortal virtue, how glorious thou art! how faint how pale, how shadow-like seemeth the warrior's glory, the sage's wisdom, the lover's glowing dream to thee! Art thou not the voice of Him who breathed into man the breath of life, and giving thee birth and substance in his soul, bade thee linger there, despite of woe and sin and care—linger, when oft imagined flown—linger, when seeming crushed beneath the dull and massive woes of earth—linger, as still the golden link 'twixt earth and heaven, the invisible essence uniting man to God, his soul to glory? Oh, beautiful art thou, and glorious the triumph, which, though oft unknown to earth, is caught up by thousands and thousands of ministering spirits to that throne where thou dwellest eternally; where thou eternally reignest, coevil with thy God.—*Grace Aguilar.*

The *Courant* reports the following scene in the examination of mental philosophy:

Question.—How do you prove self-consciousness?

Answer.—A man can't know without knowing that he knows, if he knows he knows, he knows himself in the act of knowing that he knows, and knowing that he knows he knows, he knows he is conscious of an act of self-consciousness.

Examination in astronomy:—

Question.—How did Geo. Washington discover the position of Mars.

Answer.—He took a spy glass, looked around the heavens for 4 years, 6 months, 17 days, 9 hours, 48 minutes, 34½ seconds without stopping, then measured by a string the space between Venus and the moon, divided by 15,000, took the square root of the cube of the sun's distance, and then he—*Prof.*—That will do.

IN MEMORIAM.

The sad duty of recording the death of one of its most esteemed and loved members has lately fallen to the lot of the Iowa Alpha of the Phi Kappa Psi Fraternity.

Bro. Wm. Duncan Wilson died near Linden, Cal., Feb. 16, 1872. He was born in Jefferson Co. Indiana, March 16, 1844. When about 6 years of age, he, with his father's family, moved to Davis Co., Iowa, where he resided until Sept. 1863 when he commenced a course of study in Pella. While here he became convinced of the importance of a personal interest in Christ, and united with the Baptist church of which we know him to have been a consistent member.

In the spring of 1864, he enlisted in the 45th Iowa regiment, and his army record was a clear exhibit of soldierly deportment both in the capacity of a private and of a subordinate officer.

After receiving his discharge he remained for a brief time at home and then in April 1865 he entered the State University where he remained until May 1869. At this time the dread footprints of that destroyer consumption were becoming visible upon his colorless face, but cheered by the hope of benefits to be derived by travel, he soon crossed the continent to California—where his father had previously gone—and improved so much that in the Sept. following he ventured upon a tour to Europe.

The changes of climate temporarily checked the course of his disease—but only temporarily, for upon his return, in June '71, we were impressed with the sad truth that his days were numbered.

This proved to be his last visit in Iowa City, his return to Cal. in July was followed by the alternating hope and discouragement that always attends that disease, until near the close of December when he became confined to his room and for seven weeks languished on a bed of unusual suffering and then passed to rest with Him above. As his life was noble and pure so his death was peaceful and triumphant.

He needs no eulogy from our pen—the monuments erected to his memory in the hearts of so many schoolmates and friends speak more eloquently than words.

Brothers of the Fraternity, once more we have been stricken, but while we mourn let us remember that as a cord in

our beloved Order is loosened here another is added in heaven. Let the principles which were so truly exemplified by him, be carried out in our lives and we shall reap our reward with him.

To you parents and friends we would fain offer a word of sympathy. We had learned to love him as only brothers can love. We, with you, appreciate his noble, generous qualities and treasure up his friendly acts as sweet relics of memory.

Let his Godly example so influence our lives that our separation shall only be transient.

M. F. DUNLAP, } Com.
D. S. WILSON, }

SOPHOMORE EXHIBITION.

On the evening of April 24th was held the exhibition of the Sophomore class, in the Chapel, before a large and attentive audience.

After the performers had taken their places upon the rostrum, prayer was offered by Prof. Fellows, followed by music, conducted by Prof. Isbell.

Mr. H. Z. Burkhart then presented "Geo. Fox." He showed the degree of formalism, and the desire for temporal power, which was in the church of England, in the latter part of the sixteenth century, and how Geo. Fox endeavored to effect a reform. Mr. Burkhart was composed in manner upon the stage and held the attention of his hearers.

The subject of Mr. W. D. Tisdale's speech, was "Social Incentives to Dishonesty," the treatment of which we judged good; but we fear that much of the merit of the production was not appreciated, because of a rapid and indistinct utterance.

Mr. H. Hiatt then showed the reasons for the "Decline of Poetry." One prominent thought, was that the art of poetry is now in a state of transition, and soon there will be a marked epoch in its history, changing from a state of inactivity to that of progress. Mr. Hiatt's production was good, but he did not seem to show his usual earnestness.

Mr. H. J. Chamber's "Self Government" before his audience, was good. He endeavored to show that if man were perfect, his laws would be perfect; all men would agree—in fact there would be no need of law. His delivery was especially good.

Mr. G. P. Russell eloquently compared "Paris and Rome." He claimed

that Paris might be called modern Rome, and showed the internal commotion and vice of the one, and the degradation of morals of the other. He also compared their religious status and their literary careers, and showed that they were dissimilar, in that Rome was the center from which radiated the resources, strength, and character of the State, while Paris was the center in which they accumulated. This was decidedly the speech of the evening. Mr. Russell made a happy selection of a subject, which on account of its freshness could not easily fail to interest an audience. He was somewhat uneasy at first, but soon warmed up to the spirit of his subject and acquitted himself with great credit.

Mr. F. E. Brush spoke of "The Silent Cities." He mentioned more particularly those of Bashan, and presented the idea that although silent, they are not speechless. Towards the last of his speech, he gave an apt interpretation of their words of admonition. His subject is one upon which it is difficult to make an interesting speech, hence the more praise is due to Mr. Brush, for he treated his subject in a manner pleasing to all.

The exercises were interspersed with good music, and all things considered the entertainment was a success.

If the class always acquit themselves thus, it will be needless to ask "What can the Sophomores do?"

PERSONALS.

—A. E. Swisher, of the Senior class has returned to resume his studies. He looking a little tired.

—C. C. Patterson has gone on quite an extended trip, to Paris, and other parts of Europe.

—W. H. Terry, once of the Law class has located in California. He leaves many anxious creditors in the oyster line.

—Geo. Erhart, just out of the Theological school at Chicago paid us a visit last month. George is always welcome.

—Miss Nora Sale has left school indefinitely, and goes to Kansas, for quite a long stay.

—T. S. Bailey did not graduate at Chicago, as stated, but he did at N. Y. City and is now doing pastoral duty for the Presbyterian church at Epworth Iowa.

—S. B. Zimmerman sends us the *Warrensburg, Mo., Journal*, of which he is Editor.

—R. E. Sears, of Marshalltown, made one of his *return* visits, a few days since, and we predict that his *business* was not of a strictly *Law* character.

MARRIAGES.

At Independence, Iowa, April 22, 1872, Mr. GEO. B. WARNE and Miss CLARA E. KENT.

Mr. Warne is an old student, and fondly remembered by many friends.

At Oasis, Iowa, April 29, 1872, Mr. A. B. SCOTT and Miss AGNES V. COWGILL.

Miss Cowgill is pleasantly remembered as a student, of not very long ago.

—Mr. Warren Springer, a former student, was drowned in the Iowa river, not long since, while hunting.

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—A clique calling themselves the D. C. W. P. S's—or something to that effect—hold weekly meetings for mutual improvement. Keep this still, its a secret (?) you see!

—April 16, 1872—All the Faculty and teachers out to prayers, with one exception, "*Mirabile visu.*"

—We have been favored with another *sweet song and chorus*: "Goodbye Moth-

er dear." Words by J. H. Stevenson, music by W. H. Lehman; published by Lehman & Corliss, Des Moines, Iowa.

Thanks gentlemen.

—That genial '72 man, W. B. Craig, took us into his beautiful row boat on the 30th ult., and gave us more genuine enjoyment than it is often our lot to get in the same length of time.

—On the 2nd inst. a party of Seniors went out for a rollicking row on the classic Iowa. Keep this item from Pres. Thacher ye Seniors, for he thinks you were *writing* that *rigmarole* for Commencement.

—The class of '70 have replaced their dead *tree* by a living one; so have the Normal class of '71.

—Our indulgent Faculty have kindly consulted our *interests*, as well as our *wishes*, by decreeing to give us a Holiday on the 17th inst., instead of the 30th as heretofore.

—The Juniors have "come out" in new hats. The gentlemen have a plain neat summer hat, and the ladies a dainty "Dolly Varden."

—The students and their friends are under great obligations to Mr. L. LYON and his excellent band for the beautiful music they gave us at our last Sociable. Finer music or more skillful players are exceedingly scarce. Mr. Lyon is a member of the Law class this year, but has always been *one* of the citizens of Iowa City, who could *notice* students.

The cautionary signal of the signal service of the U. S. Army is a red flag with a black square in the centre by day, and a red light at night, which signifies that there will be dangerous and stormy weather, and that danger is so great as to demand precaution on the part of navigators. A red light or flag signifies that high winds are approaching.

—The *Era* thinks our rule allowing only subscribers to vote for editor of THE CHRONICLE should be adopted in Cornell.

And we think it should be adopted *here*. What *right* have those *two hundred and forty one* students who *don't* subscribe for the REPORTER to say who shall be its editors?

—Josh Billings says, you'd better not know so much, as to know so many things that ain't so.

Would that *some* among us who have a proneness to premature promulgation of probable projects for facts would paste this in their hats!

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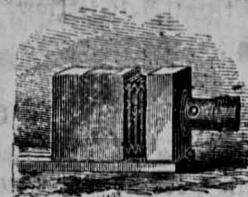
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CALENDAR FOR 1871-72.

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. 20—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 occu-

pies 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 term.

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

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