



The University Reporter.

IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY.

Vol. VI.

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No. 10.

ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA.

"I am dying, Egypt, dying."—SHAKS.

I am dying, Egypt, dying,
 Ebbs the crimson life tide fast,
 And the dark, Plutonian shadows
 Gather on the evening blast.
 Let thine arm, oh Queen, support me,
 Hush thy sobs, and bow thine ear,
 Harken to the great heart secrets,
 Thou, and thou alone, must hear.

Though my scarred and veteran legions
 Bear their eagles high no more,
 And my wrecked and scattered galleys
 Strew dark Actium's fatal shore;
 Though no glittering guards surround me,
 Prompt to do their master's will,
 I must perish like a Roman,
 Die the great triumvir still.

Let not Cæsar's servile minions
 Mock the lion thus laid low;
 'Twas no foeman's hands that slew him,
 'Twas his own that struck the blow.
 Hear, then, pillowed on thy bosom,
 Ere his star fades quite away,
 Him who, drunk with thy caresses,
 Madly flung a world away!

Should the base plebian rabble
 Dare assail my fame at home,
 Where the noble spouse, Octavia,
 Weeps within her widowed home,
 Seek her, say the gods have told me,
 Altars, augurs, circling wings,
 That her blood with mine commingled,
 Yet shall mount the throne of kings.

And for thee, star-eyed Egyptian!
 Glorious Sorceress of the Nile,
 Light the path to Stygian horrors
 With the splendors of thy smile,
 Give the Cæsar crown and arches,
 Let his brow the laural twine,
 I can scorn the senate's triumphs,
 Triumphant in love like thine.

I am dying, Egypt, dying;
 Hark! the insulting foeman's cry,
 They are coming—quick, my falchion!
 Let me front them ere I die,
 Ah! no more amid the battle
 Shall my heart exulting swell,
 Isis and Osiris guard thee,
 Cleopatra! Rome!—farewell!

—College News Letter.

BONN, GERMANY, May 26th, 1874.

Editors Reporter:—"Beautiful for situation" is an epithet that might fittingly be applied to Bonn. Nature has done so much for the place that little was required to make it one of the most attractive towns in Germany; yet wealth and a refined taste have not been wanting in the construction and endowment of palatial homes. Men of independent fortunes, seeking retirement and rest from business, have been drawn hither by considerations of a healthy climate and pleasant surroundings. Among this class are not a few English and American families. From its vicinity to Cologne and to the Siedengebirge, as well as from its many delightful promenades and important scientific institutions, it affords one of the most pleasant residences on the banks of the Rhine. To the south and east, at a distance of one or two miles, extends a low range of beautiful mountains; from the top of any of these, on a clear day, may be had a splendid view of the surrounding country; the large Cathedral of Cologne, twenty miles distant, can be plainly seen. The Krenzberg, crowned by an old church and monastery, is an interesting place of resort. A stony pilgrimage leads from the town to the top of this eminence up which the faithful trudge to pay their devotions at the twelve "praying stations," which surround this monastery. Since Bismark drove the Jesuits out of Germany, this place has been deserted. For many years previous to this last act of the government, it was made contrary to law for these monks to hold property in Germany, yet they managed to evade the law by giving their money into the hands of some other party who purchased the property for them, and then paying him a nominal rent, say a few groschen per annum. But the government finally succeeded in thwarting their clever dodge by driving them from the country entirely. If one may judge from appearances, Romish superstition is gradually losing its hold upon the people. Along all the roads at no very great intervals, are large crosses of either wood or stone, bearing inscriptions and images of the crucifixion; but these are sensibly falling to decay through neglect; they simply remain to tell of the fearful state of superstition that existed among the people in former times. Of course this Rhenish province has always been one of the strong-holds of Catholicism. Quite a numerous body of the Old Catholics exist in Bonn at the present time. They have made considerable advancement toward true evangelical teaching; and are laboring hard to secure a union with the Lutheran Church, as well as with the church of England, with whose teachings they more nearly accord. I regard the movement as very favorable, as doing much to reform the abuses of the Romish church, and eventually bringing about a return to the primitive doctrines of the Christian faith.

The University of Bonn has always held a high rank among

the Universities of Germany. A very high order of scholarship is contained in all the different faculties. The students at present number about eight hundred. Quite a few of these are from England and America. There are two theological departments in connection with the University.—Old Catholic and Evangelical. A fine Christian spirit exists between the two. In the faculty of the latter appear some distinguished names: Dr. Lange, (a misnomer by the way,) the distinguished commentator, a man venerable with years, yet possessing an undimmed eye and unwrinkled countenance. He always wears a happy, contented expression, that makes you feel at home in his presence at once. In his lecture he displays a clear, discriminating mind, which enables him to discover the lurking cross of a false doctrine. Dr. Christlie is a fine specimen of the scholar and a christian gentleman. A late writer in an American paper marks him as "one of the greatest and most cultured minds of all who graced the recent gathering of the Evangelical Alliance." His work on "Modern Doubt and Christian Belief," deals in a masterly manner, with the various assaults on Christianity by skeptical writers. He takes a deep interest in all religious movements which look to a greater union among christian churches, and the general advancement of Christ's cause; and he is thoroughly alive to the work of missions throughout the world. As a lecturer, he certainly has no superior in this University, and he is ranked as one of the finest pulpit orators in Germany. He is a special favorite with the students. We might mention others, but as they have not yet developed so wide a reputation in the theological world, we will leave their names out of print for the present. Many things in connection with the German University system, have impressed us favorably; one of which we shall mention. Professors set apart one or two hours each evening in which they are free to walk with students of their classes who desire to receive further instruction, or explanation, on the subjects about which they are lecturing. During these walks the Professor and students, who may be with him talk over the whole subject in a perfectly informal manner. From my own experience thus far, I regard the system as most beneficial. A thoughtful, wide-a-woke student will thus master a subject in a way that is otherwise impossible; as he thereby comes to the very fountain of thought as it exists in the mind of the professor.

It is a very significant fact, as indicating the tendency of religious thought in Germany, at present, that those Universities, in which rationalistic theology is being taught, are fast losing all their theological students, while those that are evangelistic are crowded. In the Rhenish province, containing some 400 protestant churches, only about six or eight are occupied by rationalistic preachers. This I am credably informed, is the true state of religious sentiment throughout Germany, save a few of the minor provinces: and certainly the kind of instruction sought after by the great mass of the students looking forward to the work of the ministry would seem to bear out the statement. A young man who had completed a full course in theology at Heidleberg, was so disgusted with the husks of rationalism that he has come here to obtain that which will satisfy the cravings of his own soul, as well as to fit him to minister to the similar wants of the people.

One peculiar advantage, which the German educational system possesses over our own, is to be found in her excellent training schools, or *gymnasia*. At these institutions the student is thoroughly drilled in the languages and the lower branches of science, and is thus properly fitted for University work. This advantage is plainly visible in the German student. With us, especially in the West, there is too great a gap between the "district school" and the University. This lack of previous preparatory training is painfully felt, not only felt by the student during his collegiate course, but also in after life. It is not going too far, to say that one-half of the instruction given at the University, or College, should have been acquired by the student before he entered its walls. As it is, he comes with but a slight knowledge of language, and in many cases beyond the years when language can be studied to the best advantage. Instead of having to be drilled in reading and translating the classics, he should be prepared for philological study. As the mind advances it naturally desires to turn away from a new study of words to facts and principles. Hence at an age from 20 to 25, a simple drill in translating becomes more or less burdensome and unsatisfying. With this preparatory work completed before entrance, the students would have more time for the study of philology, philosophy, and science, without the jostling of different departments as now. Our students have too little time for language, and not enough for science and philosophy. It often becomes a painful choice between these different branches. They should not simply be crammed with a few facts to be soon forgotten, but trained to think; not merely to *observe* facts, but to philosophize upon and apply them. Fortunately for the world, philosophy did not die with the Greeks, but remains to occupy the noblest minds of the present. The Greeks were the greatest philosophers of their time, simply because of their superior learning and culture; and as long as men remain thinking beings, they will continue to philosophize: and just as man's higher nature is above his lower, so are the facts of mind and of our consciousness of superior importance to the facts of matters. What we want is not less science, but more philosophy. Not half the time is given to the latter that should be. There is much false philosophy in the world, and it is ten times as potent to unbalance the mind and demoralize society, as a false science. We have much more to fear from the errors of a Mill, a Spencer or a Berkely, than from the false views of a Darwin or a Tyndall. The ability and preparation to grapple with these questions should be sought after accordingly.

But these questions have crept into our letter without intention, and are extending it beyond due length, and so we shall drop the pen without further ceremony.

R. C. GLASS.

A fresh. recently gave his idea of a liberal translation of *Galla est mea*.—"She's my gal."—*Ex.*

The average Burlington, Iowa, saloon keeper must be bad indeed. A learned divine in that city recently addressed one of them as follows: "Wretched man! If the bed of that river was bank high with the suds of salvation, and a June rise of piety coming down from the mountains, there wouldn't be enough to wash your feet."

EDUCATION BY THE CHURCH AND STATE.

As this is an important question, and one that demands the fullest investigation, and at present is under discussion, it may not be deemed out of place to present briefly one view of the subject. Education by the church is an imperative necessity. In order to accomplish her work, the church needs the greatest purity combined with the highest intelligence. "Be ye wise as serpents and harmless as doves." The intellect of the world must be met and conquered by the intellect of the church, the depravity of the world by the moral purity of the church. The pulpit, Sunday School, and the religious press are, under God, mighty agencies in their respective departments for the advancement of Christianity; largely, however, because they are educational. There is a class of persons, few in number, but of untold influence among men, whom these agencies do not primarily reach. They are leaders in thought, monarchs in the realm of mind. So long as these men in every department are anti-Christian, so long will the millions of their blind followers remain opposed to Christ. If, therefore, Christianity ever gains a final triumph, it must be, so far as human agencies are concerned, largely by and through such minds, and this can best be done by founding and maintaining colleges where the leaders in every department of thought are trained.

The churches then wisely seek through colleges to train and guide the world's thinkers in the interests of christianity. And while recognizing the value and efficiency of every other human agency, it may be doubted whether any other department of christian effort will yield a richer harvest. The frequent and abundant revivals that prevail in church colleges, show that God approves these educational efforts. Careful statistics reveal the fact that from a single revival in a New England college, many years ago, there resulted in a single generation, over fifty thousand conversions. While, therefore, it may be true that "the church are not listless," it is also true that they are not sufficiently "alive to their educational interests." I hope and pray that during the next decade, our church colleges may be amply endowed, fully equipped, and permanently established. But the churches have not provided, and, I may add, will not and cannot provide higher instruction for all the youth of our country. Hence the necessity for state colleges or universities. The state owes it to herself and children that such provision be made. That there are "real disadvantages and possible dangers" attending state universities may be freely granted. So there are "real disadvantages and possible dangers" attending a republican form of government; shall we therefore decry the government? and I hesitate not to affirm that there are "real disadvantages and possible dangers" attending church colleges, aye, even the Sunday School and the pulpit; but we have no desire to point them out. We would rather encourage and sustain all these institutions. As a Christian, then, we take *the position that, according to the established laws of*

providence and grace, church colleges are a necessity to the progress and final triumph of Christianity; and as a Christian and a patriot we affirm with equal emphasis that the public school system, including every grade from the primary school to the university, is a necessity to the commonwealth and the nation. In the opinion of some, there is a necessary antagonism between these two classes of schools. This may not be admitted. There may be diversity of interests, but there is no opposition. What then is their true relation to each other, to our educational system and to society? The primary object of the State, in her system of schools, is to promote intellectual culture, together with such an amount of moral training as will make good citizens. For this purpose every grade of instruction is established, from the primary school to the university, and all the apparatus and appliances are or will be provided. Such schools, thus furnished, and having intellectual culture primarily in view, will maintain in this respect a high position, and stimulate church colleges to furnish similar advantages, and to occupy equal grades, or students will be attracted from the denominational to the state schools. On the other hand, denominational schools having for their primary object the advancement of Christianity, will permeate our whole system of education with religion, and compel state schools to maintain a higher moral and religious standard, or students will be drawn to denominational schools. Each class then stimulates the other—each is the complement of the other—and when adjusted to their appropriate places in our educational system, there is no room for conflict, and no occasion for disparagement. "There is room for all, room for all and demand for all;" and each has a wide field and a grand opportunity, and the combined results of their harmonious efforts will be a higher intellectual and religious culture; and a consequent nobler christian civilization. Before this generation will pass away, our country will contain a population of at least one hundred millions—differing widely in race, in casts, in politics, and religion. Unless these elements of diversity and discord can be harmonized and our people rendered homogeneous, the nation will be rent in pieces. The grand agency for unifying the people, and preserving the nation from disintegration and ruin is our system of church and state schools. We are, therefore, laborers in different departments of the same great work. "Let us have peace."

PROFESSOR S. N. FELLOWS.

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 HESPERIAN SOCIETY.

The Hesperian Society had no graduates but Miss Hege- sen delivered the society address, subject, "Nature's Library." It was a well written production, evincing deep thought and thorough knowledge of the matter, and was well received by the audience.

The president's address by Miss Byram was a perfect gem. Her delivery was fine and the impression she made was very fine.

## GRADUATING EXERCISES OF THE CLASS OF '74.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 1.—The day upon which occurred the Twentieth Annual Commencement of the Iowa State University, was delightfully cool and refreshing. The spacious chapel was filled from rostrum to gallery with a large and aristocratic audience, who listened with marked attention to the long but nevertheless exceedingly interesting exercises of the graduating class of '74.

The subject of the opening address was the "Emancipation of Mind," it was delivered by Mr. Sanders in his usual pleasing manner, and judging from the shower of bouquets that followed the peroration, it must have been very acceptable to the audience. Free thought, said this speaker, means the perfection of the individual intellect, and the healthy growth of individual character. Through this, and this only can the sum of human progress be calculated, and without it there can be no social or political advancement. In olden times the reformer was imprisoned, and his work hindered by tyranny and conservatism. Men fit to dwell in palaces died in dungeons. But there was occasionally manifested an uneasiness, which finally aroused the spirit of scientific inquiry, and marked the dawn of the Emancipation of Mind. Now, for the first time, true liberty is being realized; if we would promote it we must resort to scientific culture.

Mr. Koogler, the next speaker, delivered an interesting oration on "Liberty and Sovereignty." There always has been, and there always will be a great struggle among men for liberty. Popular power is everywhere making onward strides. Every discovery in science and philosophy increases the volume of the people's power. True National Sovereignty should be exhibited in the entire people. This can only be accomplished by education. Mr. Koogler closed by citing examples of our American civilization as illustrations of Columbia's True Sovereignty.

"Commerce and its Wants" was the subject of the next production, rendered in fine style by Mr. Neiman. Commerce is not only a source of national prosperity, but it sharpens the intellect and forms a valuable aid to national culture. The mercantile cities of Italy, were for a time the only refuge of persecuted thought. Commerce smiled for a while on sunny Spain, but Spain was unworthy, and she was soon deserted, while England, France and Holland became the commercial nations of the world. Commerce has given to the world the perfection of international law. As the advantages of Commerce are seen and appreciated, the cause of Free Trade gains favor with statesmen and people.

Mr. McIlree spoke upon "Influence determining Character;" it was a well written and well delivered oration, worthy of the speaker, and suitable to the occasion.

Mr. Hughes discoursed on "American Pride." It was a cutting satire on the habit that we have fallen into as a people, of speaking of our country as the only great nation in existence, the one before which all others should bow the head and bend the knee in humble adoration. He closed

by acknowledging our greatness, but exhorted us not to be too proud of our advanced state of civilization, as pride cometh before a fall.

After music by the Band, Mr. Bond orated on "Success through Experiment." Experiment is a powerful engine for the discovery of truth. It far supercedes the mists of theory and hypothesis by walking on the bare ground of fact. Experiment must of course, if earnest and careful, result in the overthrow of many honored opinions and sacred institutions. It is therefore skeptical in its tendency. For a while tyranny attempted to overthrow it, to crush out this spirit of inquiry, but with little success, and to-day it is more powerful and the success through experiment more marked than ever before.

"Silent Influence" was the subject of a very good production, by Mr. Crane. There is a language not clothed in words, but still potent and wielding a mighty influence over the hearts of men. The storm, the sea, the ocean, the flower, all speak a language of their own. Silent influence has ever exerted a strong power over the raging sea of humanity.

Mr. Farrall, spoke very eloquently on the "Dead Living, the Living Dead."

All along the line of centuries, we can observe the footprints of the millions of mankind who have long ago entered the silent halls of death. Their bones long since have crumbled in the grave, but their names will live on forever. In every land something meets our view and recalls the dead. We can study metaphysics with Aristotle, mathematics with Euclid, philosophy with Socrates; we can woo the muse with Chancer, and conquer the world with Napoleon. But while so many of the dead are living among us, the world is to-day crowded with the "Living Dead." When by education we impress upon all the importance of seeking some noble goal, then and then only will there be no "Living Dead," but a greater number will in the mystic future, join the throng of the "Dead Living."

Mr. Wood told us what he knew about the "Progress of Thought." The worthy hero seeks for the principles of his success that he may reap yet richer harvests. The leaders of the present age would discover in history and by personal observations, the laws and methods of mental growth throughout the ages. Christianity is a leading element in the world's onward march. Persistent and skillful self-culture, is indispensable to rapid intellectual progress.

Music "rose with its voluptuous swell," and then Mr. Young spoke upon the "Power of Conviction." It was a fine production and merited the applause that it received.

Mr. Fitch delivered a very interesting and instructive oration on "Charles Sumner." He had a noble character to eulogize, and well did he do his duty. Charles Sumner we believe has had no more faithful biographer, no one who has more carefully brought out the leading traits of his character, and vividly delineated his public career, than Mr. Fitch.

Mr. Byram, being a classical student chose for his subject "Antiquitas Saeculi Juventus Mundi." This gentleman held the attention of the audience from the commencement of his oration to the close, and left the stage to the pleasing music of a hearty round of applause.

Mr. Griffiths delivered a very eloquent and thoughtful production upon "Poetry and its Master Minds." It was marked throughout by brilliant metaphors and abounded in fine passages. This gentleman's delivery was especially good. The audience paying the closest attention from the moment that he came upon the floor, till the last sentence of his scholastic peroration still echoed in their ears. It was one of the *finest* orations on the programme.

"True poetry is word music drawn from the delicate strings of the soul's lyre as it commingles its wild longings with the breathed eloquence of nature, ringing its ever changing tones in the depths of our being, oftentimes enkindling within us as we tread the wayworn path of our Zion, many emotions, awakened by passion's fierce tempests or garlanded with beauty's bright buds! Its crowned potentate is genius. On creation's morn genius set her star ribbed with rainbow hues in the firmament of poetry, where it is destined to shine on and on, forever. There are paths that lead to fame unsullied and undying, and along these tower upward at different heights the resplendent monuments of "Poetry's Master Minds." The poets of a nation are always within it a priceless inheritance. They constitute the vitality of the ages to which they pertain, and they send down vitality to the ages which come after. Years do not enfeeble their glory, they ennoble it; they do not dim, they brighten it, they surround it with a halo of a purer atmosphere. Down the rugged vale of time rolls the echo of their accents sublime.

After music, Mr. Murphy delivered a very fine oration on "The Educational Trinity." It was thoughtful, eloquent and comprehensive, and well received by the audience.

"Soul Culture" was the subject of Mr. Rogers' oration. It was a good effort and gracefully delivered. An individual or a nation may lead the van in education, in wealth or in strength, but if character is wanting there will be no permanent glory. Sooner or later the foundation will crumble and the structure will fall. But if soul-culture is the cynosure of the human heart, the goal of human efforts, a character will be developed that will never perish.

Mr. Brush's oration on "The Moral Element in Political Revolutions," was highly appreciated and received with marks of approbation.

Mrs. Murphy spoke upon the "The Historical Position of Woman," and also delivered the valedictory addresses. Both efforts were exceedingly fine.

The diplomas were then given by the president, who made a few very appropriate remarks to the class.

Benediction was pronounced and thus ended the Twentieth Annual Commencement of the Iowa State University. All seemed well satisfied with the entertainment and the general

impressions bore away by the audience was that the Senior Class of '74 had reflected credit upon themselves and upon the institution which they so ably represented.

#### ERODELPHIAN SOCIETY.

Last, were the exercises of the Erodolphian Society. We can not do justice to the address of Miss Lizzie Clark in so short a space, but we give what we can. Her subject was "A Harvest of Gold." The following contains some of the thoughts presented:

"Men have ever been dreaming of some other and better world than that which we now enjoy, hardly recognizing, certainly failing to give prominence to the fact that a world of mind ever lies open before us, "A world of wondrous beauty." This world is teeming with knowledge. In it is the congregated wisdom of ages. The gems of thought we gather are treasures for the world to come; mind, if rightly cultivated, ascends and still ascends, ever grander, brighter, sublimer in eternal progress; mind, immortal mind, will live when sun, stars, and all material have passed away. Such being the case, should we not persevere? Have we gathered any of the thought-pearls which jerm the path of progress? Days, months and years make our opportunities for work or waste; every step onward brings us nearer to that point of intellectual grandeur and superiority attained by angelic beings. When our work is ended, when the golden cord is severed and we stand before the judgment bar of the Heavenly King, laying down our bundles of golden sheaves, may all the ransomed host above unite in one triumphant strain, singing, "Welcome, welcome home, weary traveler, for thou hast reaped 'A Harvest of Gold.'"

Miss Clark delivered her address in a graceful and praiseworthy manner.

The president of the society, Miss Ranck, then gave a brief address. She said the society had only one graduate, but that was one of whom they were all proud. She spoke of the sweet and sad memories connected with the society, and concluded by saying:

"It is with joy, with gladness and yet with tears that I present you, Mrs. Murphy, this Diploma."

Mrs. Murphy then responded. In her reply she spoke of the many conquests and conflicts in the world's history, the most important of which were the heart, the passions. Though Alexander could conquer a world, he could not conquer self, and was a slave to his own passions. Self-knowledge and divine aid are necessary elements in self-conquest. Self-conquest is the sublimest achievement in nature's eye, the goal of existence; it exalts the finite to worship the Infinite, and when the name of the military hero will be buried amid the lapse of the ages, and the intellectual hero will be consigned to oblivion, the name of the moral hero—he who has conquered self and reached life's goal—will be written in characters of fire upon the pillars of heaven, and shine as brightness forever.

# The University Reporter.

IOWA CITY, IOWA, JULY 15, 1874.

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## VALEDICTORY.

The pleasant connections which have existed for the past few months between the present editors of "THE UNIVERSITY REPORTER," the students, and the public in general, must now be severed—be forever rent asunder, and that saddest of all sad words—farewell—must now be spoken with sorrowful heart and tearful eye. We are compelled to bid you a fond adieu. During our short experience in the Sanctum, while occupying the exalted position of editors, we have endeavored to the best of our ability, to cater acceptably to the fastidious tastes of a capricious constituency; to elevate the general tone of the paper placed in our hands; to fill its columns with as choice and as racid literature as possible. In short, so to edit the REPORTER, that it should occupy an advanced position in the front rank of college periodicals. Whether or no we have succeeded, it is for our readers to say, and we are willing to abide by their decision. Suffice it for us to say that thy servants "have done what they could." Our exchanges have invariably treated us with all kindness and courtesy; at times indulging in criticism, but usually abounding in praise, and encouraging us by their welcome words of comfort and cheer. The literary contributions received from the students have been few and far between. This should not be so, as a college paper ought to be filled with articles of solid worth, and sparkling wit, furnished by the ready pens of college students. We hope to see a reformation in this respect in time to come. Students, please do not let the editors do all the work; but

let each resolve to do what he can, and it will not be long ere the word improvement will coruscate from every page—aye from every line of the college monthly. We hope that our worthy successor will receive the kind support and liberal patronage of all interested in the prosperity of our institution, and in the success of the paper, which is its exponent abroad. Strangers will largely judge of the ability and proficiency of the pupils of our University by the paper that comes forth stamped with the impress of their genius or ignorance. We state the facts plainly, and hope that good will ensue. In after years we will ever look back with feelings of delight to our relations with the REPORTER, as comprising one of the pleasantest experiences in our college career. We feel that we have been benefited by our editorial labors, and trusting that our readers have also been, we bid you all a long, a last farewell.

## LAW CLASS.

Tuesday, June 30th, at 8:30 A. M., the graduating exercises of the Law Department occurred. The first oration was by

JOSEPH C. HELM, on "The Civil Law." Its origin dates back to the establishment of the Roman Republic. It grew up gradually like the common law of England; first assuming form in the twelve tables; they were only an arbitrary collection of usages, and maxims of the people. Then through the influence of the praetor, juris-consuls, and emperor, it improved in liberality and justice during several centuries. Justinian found it existing in the form of a disorganized multitude of laws, which, under his direction, were codified and published as the *Corpus Juris*. This celebrated legal system was despotic so far as its public regulations were concerned, but its system of private rights and remedies were more equitable than the English common law. It wielded but little influence outside the Eastern Empire for centuries, but through the efforts of the Glassators, the clergy and the German tribes of Central and Northern Europe, during the 12th, 13th and 14th centuries it was thoroughly introduced among the nations of the Continent. It is at the foundation of all modern European codes, and furnishes a never-failing supply of legal principles to the jurist and lawyer. English equity and commercial law is also replete with civilian doctrines. Roman power has long since perished; the achievements of the imperial soldier are without prestige, and are mirrored only upon the page of history; but Roman jurisprudence is embalmed in the decisions and crystalized in the statutes of England and America. The circle of its influence will continue to enlarge until known and honored throughout the world.

ALANSON CLARK, of Newton, followed on "Liberty and Law." "Liberty and law, in the best sense of the term, are synonymous. The two interpenetrate and imply each other. Liberty is not the loosing of the fierest passions, that is

bondage. Our Constitution and form of government were the absolute creation of reason—not the lawless and uncertain growth of ages: and it is this fact, the capability of our laws being so easily changed, that has created in many people a constant restlessness under existing law, and a continual desire for change. Government of old was but too often the unbridled despotism of a single will; now the pendulum has swung to the other extreme, and the popular opinion is—in 4th of July orations especially—that all government and law are the mere creatures of popular pleasure, and not merely so as a matter of necessity; not *de facto* alone, but *de jure*. Society cannot exist without government, and without society individual man cannot supply his own needs. Why is the heritage of liberty so poor in France, and the so-called South American Republics? The reason is obvious. There can be no outward without inward liberty. For men to govern others correctly they must first learn to govern themselves. There is often a cry for “liberty” which is but a senseless clamor. “Away with old land-marks!” say many, “let us have free thought and free speech, free pulpits, and free creeds; a new philosophy and a new code of morals. Let family order share in the general relation.” This sentiment is the very opposite of true freedom—its perilous counterpart in its most specious form. While they promise “liberty,” they themselves are the servants of corruption.” Mr. C. then eulogized the family as the primal school of life, and as the proper sphere of woman, closing with an exhortation to the cherishing of our religious institutions.

MICHAEL AUSTIN, of Belchertown, Mass., spoke of “Law, its Divine and Human Elements.” It was an able effort, evincing much deep thought.

J. K. P. McCALLUM, of Eldora, Kansas, followed with a good oration on “American Jurisprudence.” The style in which he presented that important subject showed much thoughtful investigation. The subject of

E. G. SMITH’s speech was “Tendencies of Class Legislation.” It was well written. The following gives but a faint idea of the production: The formation of “favored classes” by granting privileges to private corporations, is contrary to the spirit of our laws, and is likely to result in corruption and civil war in this as it has in other countries. It is developing into politics. Each trade and profession is organizing for its own protection and advancement. The segregation of society is the result, and it is not improbable that the final arbitrament of their differences lies in sectional divisions, and an appeal to civil war. This political conflict will decide whether capital or labor shall have the balance of power—the East or the West.

DAVID A. MYERS was unable to speak on account of sore throat, otherwise he would have given an eloquent portrayal of “The Rights of Persons.” Next in order was a discussion, entitled “Is their danger in an Elective Judiciary?”

CYRUS BEARD, of Washington Co., appeared for the

affirmative and said: “There is no branch of our government which should be more carefully guarded against the evils resulting from ignorance and partizan prejudice than the judiciary. The manner of selecting judges should be such as to secure men most learned, honest and unswerving from duty and make them most independent. Under the national government and in some of the States, judges are appointed by the head of the executive department subject to the approval of the senate. This is undoubtedly the best and only true method. The danger of making bad selections is increased just as the responsibility of the selection is divided. In selecting a judge a man would act with far different feelings than he would in a political canvass; he would feel that the eyes of all men were upon him, eager to detect the slightest sinister motive, and that the consequence of an unwise selection would redound to his own dishonor. The law is a difficult science, hence only members of the bar are fit candidates for positions on the bench, and the head of the executive department is a better judge of their qualifications than a whole community. The secret promptings of self-interest, the hope of re-election to a lucrative office may so unconsciously bias the mind of a judge as to lead to very iniquitous decisions. By appointing judges to hold office during their good behavior, the cause of these evils is removed.” A grand peroration.

A. E. SWISHER, of Johnson Co., said: “In the structure of our government, the judiciary is the grand Doric column upon which rests the liberties of the people. It is urged in opposition to the elective system that the elected judges are interested in politics, and are united with and laboring for the success of one party. And why should they not? It is their duty, as it is of every citizen. But *if* a crime, it is counterbalanced by a like evil in appointed judges, for a majority of these owe their position directly to their political influence. The rulers to whom are entrusted the prosperity and happiness of the people should be closely allied with and hold their position direct from them—being bound together with a common sympathy and interest. The enforcement of this principle makes a republic; the proposition is true, or else popular government is false. The advocates of appointment do not rely upon the confidence of the people, but give the power to the executive, thus creating a patronage which may become dangerous to the prosperity of the government; for the judiciary has all the elements which, under proper circumstances, would make it the greatest evil, as it is now the greatest good. In theory, the elective system accords with the doctrines of a true representative government, which hold that representatives should be chosen directly by the masses; that popular government is possible, and necessary for the protection of national liberty. In practice the judiciary of the American States proves the wisdom of such a system. Punishing the guilty, protecting the innocent, and relieving the oppressed, it has nobly enforced those grand principles of law without

which anarchy would reigh supreme in the political world."

J. M. FREELS, valedictorian, of Carrollton, Ill., had for his subject "Feudalism Beneficial to European Civilization." "When, toward the beginning of the tenth century, feudalism took possession of its society, Europe was covered with the dark mantle of ignorance and superstition. From the previous state of things, feudalism was both necessary and inevitable. Elements the most foreign, the church, free communities, and royalty itself, adopted its form; it regulated even the common affairs of life. The conquering population which had previously lived in bodies, settled in cities, each having its dwelling at a distance from the others. The feudal family cultivated domestic manners, and improved the social condition of its members. In the feudal hall domestic life acquired an influence whose power in elevating the people can never be overestimated; for it was here that the importance of woman first made itself known, and she was raised from mere dependence to become the companion and equal of man. Feudalism was a confederation of little states, independent in themselves, but everywhere united in interest under a mutual contract of support and fidelity. Thus protected, these societies grew in wealth, strength and culture. In them the seeds of order and improvement were planted and nourished, and from them we have the golden fruits of European civilization. Again, as a school of *moral discipline*, feudalism did much. The violation of *faith* was first in the feudal catalogue of crimes, most promptly avenged and branded by general infamy. The feudal laws breathe a spirit of honorable obligation, and its course of jurisdiction promoted a keener feeling and readier perception of moral and legal distinction. These are some of the results which the feudal system brought about in Europe. It found its people in anarchy—it left them in social order; it found them in ignorance—it gave them knowledge; it found them depraved—it gave them moral culture and the spirit of personal honor; it found them poor and disunited—it gave them wealth and political organization."

Mr. Freels then proceeded to give the valedictory addresses, which we give in full.

"In behalf of the Law Class of '74, I will say, Mr. President, we respect you for the able and efficient manner in which you have presided over the interests of our Alma Mater. As students of the law we have not had the pleasure of meeting you in the class-room, but as gentlemen we have met you and the teachers and students of the other departments, and have been received with courtesy and respect. Our communion with you and them has been pleasant, and we shall cherish for you all kind feelings of friendship. True, we are glad the time has come for us to enter the arena of active life, and yet it is with a feeling of sadness that we take our leave, and while we linger to take one last fond look at the pleasant scenes through which we have passed, we bid you all a kind farewell.

"But, gentlemen of the law faculty, when we turn to you whom we have met in the class-room, to you who, as instructors, have been so faithful in your efforts to give us a thorough preparation for usefulness in the noble profession which we have chosen, we hardly know how to speak. There are times when words are vain and powerless to express the feelings of the heart. Then it is that silence seems sweeter and better than speech. True, we have been with you but one year, but this has been a pleasant and profitable one, and it has been long enough to endear you to us by ties of friendship which years of separation cannot sever or efface, and wherever we may go, and whatever else we may forget, we will never forget your kindness and your earnest efforts for our good. You have been our kind friends in word and deed. When we have faltered and been in doubt you have removed our troubles. When we have been in darkness, you have given us light. In a word, you have kindly led us in the paths of truth, until now we clearly see the way before us, and it is for us to walk therein and do honor to you, ourselves, and the profession of law. Then with the assurance that we shall ever remember you with feelings of profound respect and friendship, in behalf of the Law Class of '74, I bid you an affectionate farewell.

"To-day, my classmates, as we receive the parting benediction of our Alma Mater, and say her a sad but proud farewell, can any one doubt how she would have us act? She has never faltered in her efforts to prepare us to become worthy expounders of the law, and the dispensers of impartial, even handed justice. As a kind mother, she has never ceased to hold up to us divine truth as the only goal worthy our struggling, the only thing worthy our homage, and to-day she sends us forth with her blessing. Strangers from different States, we came together last September, and met on the common plain of equality and friendship. Our object was and has been one and the same, to study law and know the truth, to gather materials with which to do noble, honest work in the sacred temple of fair justice."

#### LAW CLASS DAY.

Saturday, June 27 h, was the day selected for the class-day exercises of the Law Department. The day was a fine one, and a large audience gathered at 6 p. m. while the brass band was playing. On the front part of the stage erected on the steps in front of the center building, was printed the motto, "*Vita sine greenbacks, mors est.*" The exercises were opened by music, "Hail Festal Day," sung by a chorus from the class with a solo by Miss Blanch Lee, of Iowa City. J. L. E. Peck delivered the class oration; subject, "Up Stairs," taken from Webster's response to certain gentlemen who thought the profession full; the basement was full, crowded, but "there is always room at the top," so Mr. P. says "there is room up stairs." His production was a forcible and well written one. Every individual

builds his reputation with the materials gathered through life, and it must be precisely what his own exertions make it. Success awaits the honest worker, oblivion the drone. In conclusion he called upon his classmates to make for themselves names which would reflect credit upon them, and be an honor to the noble profession of the law.

W. K. Ferguson, class historian, read quite an interesting history of the class during the past year. He alluded to their first meeting, on the 18th of last September, in the lecture room; spoke of the motley group there assembled—old, young, tall and short—from the East and from the West; of the various incidents of the fall term; the surrender of one member of the class to the powers of Cupid, &c., &c., and going through the remaining terms, elicited smiles from many by the faithful manner in which he presented the events which had transpired during their stay together.

The Prophecy, by W. M. Forbes, illustrated by caricatures by George Griswold, followed. On the back of Pegasus the prophet had ridden far ahead, twenty years into the future, and then taken notes of the position occupied by different members of the class. The account of what he said, illustrated as it was by the admirably executed caricatures, was enjoyed by all, especially by the initiated who understood all the "hits."

Five members of the class were then examined for degrees, by Messrs. Campbell and Clark. This examination was of course very rigid, but four of the candidates passed it successfully, and the degrees—High, Low, Jack and Game—were awarded. The unsuccessful candidate having failed only five times before, was kindly admonished by the committee not to be discouraged.

Next was the presentation of presents from the class to particular members. Mr. J. R. Chandler received a parasol, as a reward for his success as a lady's man. C. H. Hughes received a nice jug and glass. A. E. Swisher a large violet, made to order, as the modest man. J. K. P. McCallum a dish-pan and cloth, as the domestic man.

The class ode was then sung by the class. It was well rendered to the familiar tune of "*Vive l'Amour*." The exercises were interspersed throughout by music, both vocal and instrumental, which added to the interest of the occasion.

This ended the programme, which on the whole was well carried out, when we consider the rigorous examinations which the class had past during the last four days of the week, and the necessarily limited time at the disposal of the appointees for preparation.

#### COLLEGIATE CLASS DAY.

WEDNESDAY, 6 P. M.—The Salutatory by Mr. Bond contained references to the customs of Class Days, and to the fact that they were about to leave their Alma Mater. In the address to the Juniors, Mr. Sanders spoke of the many

unkindnesses they had received from the Juniors, of their close attention to yellow backed literature, during Senior Rhetoricals. He closed with presenting the Juniors with a five-cent jewsharp. (A true representation of the part the drones will take in active life).

"Citizens of Iowa City," was the toast given by Mr. Byram. He spoke of the pleasantness of the situation of their city, and of their excellent citizens. Of the many improvements the coming of class '74 had caused.

"Purpose in Life" was the subject of Mr. Brush's oration. Mr. Brush delivered a sober, sensible speech. A toast by Mr. Griffiths followed the oration. The subject was "Alma Mater and the Class of '74." It was well suited to the occasion. The prophecy by Mr. Crane came next. According to his prophecy, in 1890 Mr. Williams was a stump speaker working for the votes of the lady voters. Neiman was talking mental philosophy to the Indians. Koo-gler and McIlree were representatives from Utah. Hughes a convert to christianity, was a missionary sent to Africa by the Women's Foreign Missionary Society. A Bond united, Byram was parted from his wife, and was going around lecturing on "Warnings to young men, by one who has been there, &c." Fairall was a journalist, and as a failure, had made a complete success. Mr. and Mrs. Murphy had retired from public life; his life was burdened with the thought he might sometime be poor; at that time his weight was only 350. Brush represented the United States in the next World's Oratorical contest. Griffiths was the author of several popular works and destined to [be distinguished as a writer. Rodgers had become a husband-man. The Valedictory by Mr. Rogers was then delivered. It was given in a pleasant and happy manner, as were also other speeches. The singing of the Class Ode was ahead of any thing of the kind we have seen in the University; it was too much for a drunken dutchman in the audience, who in his agony tried to cry out against it, but would not be heard.

#### IRVING INSTITUTE.

At the close of the school year, it may be interesting to notice the progress made through the three terms, which have so quickly and so pleasantly passed away. Since last September our Society has been striving to live up to its motto: "Ever onward," for another year, and although it may move slowly, "step by step," still we hope the effects of this year's work will so materially advance our organization, that next year will see what has been preparing during this.

Indeed we confidently expect that the coming vacation will so invigorate our members, that they will go perhaps two steps at a time next year. And yet the result of our work in the literary line is quite extensive, as the following report will show.

There have been 67 orations, 54 declamations, 14 disputations, 28 debates, 6 dramatics and comics besides numerous miscellaneous exercises, such as reviews, essays, extracts, cha-

rades, &c. No. of debaters, 122. Our annual exhibition at the close of the winter term was a decided success.

In the business department we have had secret sessions and special sessions without number, and also several joint sessions with our sister society, the Erodelphians, the latter of which have resulted in the purchase of a handsome \$450 piano, for ornament and use. Among the numerous attractions of our hall is music. This has been kindly furnished by our lady and gentlemen friends and we are under great obligations to them for their assistance. Space forbids the mention of their names. Our Presidents for this year were, W. F. Rogers, M. F. Dunlap, and W. H. Robertson. Our officers for next term are as follows: President, Guthrie; Vice-President, Seerley; Rec. Sec., Parrish; Cor. Sec., Lyon; Treas., Robertson.

We cordially invite our old friends to call on us next year and heartily welcome all new comers to our "Home" in South Building.

We will have regular literary session, Sept. 25, 1874.

O. H. BRAINERD, Cor. Sec.

### HARD WORK.

Hard work has accomplished things at which wit, wisdom and genius have looked aghast. It has made men wittier than wit, wiser than wisdom, and more wonderful than genius can make them. It is the solver of problems, the worker of miracles, the expounder of truths. Its efficiency is universal, wherever man strives, and wherever he lives he strives; hard work is the main-spring of success; genius, the beacon light, may illumine the way; wisdom, the compass may tell us how to steer our bark aright; but hard work, the strong hand at the wheel, at last brings us safe into harbor. The man of genius tells us a thing may be so. The man of wisdom tells us how and why it may be so; but the hard worker, bringing up the rear, will show us that it is so. Centuries ago, Pythagoras suggested "the earth may move," thoughtless ignorance laughed, deep thinking wisdom said "it is possible," and there dropped the matter; but patient, all enduring, never despairing hard work at last proved Pythagoras' dream to be a reality. Many so called men of genius fail in life, because they think that effort will depreciate their talent. The genius that will not work is like the reflection in a mirror, it has all the beauty and appearances of the original, but the substance is not there. Genius alone never made a great man, but it has unmade many. Genius is the soul of labor, but labor is the salvation of genius.

In every occupation of life, money-getting, science, art and literature, you will find that the successful men are the workers. Great financiers work as hard as laborers. Rothchild's wealth did not accumulate, he accumulated it. We hear men account for failure by saying, "just my luck:" by the way, that word luck, like charity, is made to cover a multitude of short-comings: for in almost every case, want of luck may be accounted for by want of labor. You take care of labor, and the luck will take care of itself. Many think of work as physical exertion, but the real hard work

is mental. The man who labors with his hands may rest when his hours for labor have passed, but the man who labors with his brain can never rest. Weber, the great composer, is said to have wished himself a mechanic, "for then," he added, "I might have had Sunday to rest." Again, genius and hard work may seem to some as altogether incompatible; but although hard work without genius may accomplish much, and genius without hard work may accomplish a little, it takes both to make a truly great man. Noah Webster was not a genius, yet how great the results of his labor. Edgar Allen Poe was a genius, how little his talent availed. Isaac Newton was both genius and worker, and the world is wiser to-day because he lived.

Earnest efforts will enoble any calling, be it governing a nation or holding a plow. Brongham, the great Englishman, is said to have been so entirely devoted to anything he undertook, that it was once written of him, "had he begun life as a boot-black, he would never have rested content till he had become the best boot-black in England." Opie, the painter, was once asked with what he mixed his colors to make them blend so beautifully, and he answered, "with brains, sir." Do as he did, mix your labor with brains, and if you appeal to the higher sensibilities of man, mix your labor with soul. Perhaps we may give some idea of hard work, as applied to literature, when we are told that Gibbon re-wrote his autobiography nine times, and spent twenty years on his "Decline and Fall of Rome." Newton re wrote his "Chronology" seventeen times. And we read that when some one asked the Rev. Lyman Beecher how long it took him to write his great sermon on "The Government of God?" he answered, "about forty years, sir." Hume worked thirteen hours a day on his "History of England." Burke was a most laborious writer; and of his "Letter to a Noble Lord," that seems so spontaneous and unstudied, it is said that the proof-sheet was so mutilated by erasures and insertions, that the compositor refused to have anything more to do with it unless it were written over. Even Milton, whose "adventurous song" was of "Sions Hill," and "Siola's brook that flowed fast by the oracle of God." Milton, whose genius like his theme, was not of earth; even he, we are told, "kept to his books as regularly as a merchant or attorney." And Dickens, the most fertile, vivacious and imaginative writer of modern fiction, says "I can assure you my own imagination or invention would never have served me as it has, but for the habit of commonplace, humble, patient, daily toiling, drudging attention." And so we might go on, and find that with scarcely an exception, the men we call great geniuses were also great workers. Now I confess, hard work has nothing very attractive about it; it has an ugly sound to begin with, and it is much more pleasant to read of the mental exertion of others, than to practice such exertion ourselves; but after all, were I about to be endowed with a genius for anything, I should pray that it might be a genius for hard work. That is the genius that makes its mark in the world; the genius that read from senseless rocks the history of ages past; that brought to

light the secrets of the deep, and told us why its waters ebb and flow; that pointed out the pathway of the stars, and made the lightning speak across the waves. And this is the genius that will, if it can be accomplished by power of man, dispel the mists that hang over the soundless sea, that flows between time and eternity.

Some one has said, and truly:

"Not a truth has to art or science been given,

But brows have ached for it, and souls toiled and striven."

And so it will be to the end, they who would excel must labor; for the history of human progress is but the history of hard work.—*Spacia Crowley, in "The High School."*

#### LOCAL

One of the juniors is reforming. He says he has not played cards since the last meeting of the Reading Club.

This is one of the latest ways the seniors have of asking ladies to society. Mr.—bows and takes off his hat to Miss—this Thursday evening and desires her company to-morrow evening, if agreeable, and there are no previous arrangements.

A number of our Correll friends attended Commencement exercises at the Athens of Iowa. We were glad to see them and hope they will call oftener in the future than they have done in the past. We can assure them at all times a cordial reception.

The foundations of the Astronomical Observatory will soon be laid. Work has already been commenced and ere many moons the students of the Iowa State University will view the starry dome through one of the finest telescopes, from one of the best observatories in the North West. Prof Leonard is superintending the work. He is enthusiastic to have it finished in time to see the next if not the present comet.

Harry Mott has closed, no more as we pass there do we hear the click of the ivory balls or inhale the fragrance of half a dozen choice Havannas. The students of '75 will miss this place of retreat and sigh for the happy days when business was brisk, and all went "merry as a marriage bell." Perhaps one beneficial result of Mr. Mott's failure will be better lessons from some of the students next fall.

It seems to be the wish of a large majority of the students that we should have a good lecture course next winter under auspices of the four literary societies. For the past two or three years we have sadly felt the need of the same, and we sincerely believe if such a course of lectures were inaugurated and none but the best of talent employed it would be well patronized, by both students and citizens. Let the matter be thoroughly canvassed at the commencement of the fall term and we trust that it will be considered favorably.

A part of Tuesday, June 23d, was pleasantly spent by us in visiting the Iowas City Academy. This is, in our estimation, a living institution; possessing, if we may be allowed the expression, Intellect, Sensibilities and Will. The first shows itself in the general intelligence of the students. The Second, in the mutual sympathy existing between teachers and students. The third is evident from the general thoroughness

evinced by the examinations, which were in progress at the time of our visit. The teachers appear kind but firm; and the presence, in the different departments, of the dignified but pleasant Prof. McClain seemed to infuse life throughout the whole. The new catalogue shows an attendance, for the year, of 91 ladies and 167 gentlemen. Total, 258.

ZETAGATHIAN HALL, June 8, 1874.

Ed's REPORTER: During the present term, the Zetagathian Society has sustained its well earned reputation for earnest argumentative debates, well rendered declamations, thoughtful essays, and polished orations. Music has lent its charm to our exercises and the humorous has become a part of our programme. The officers for the present term are: Pres't, Edwin S. McLoud; Vice-Pres't, John N. Neiman; Rec. Sec., Frank C. Goudy; Cor. Sec., Arthur Springer; Treasurer, Edward P. Seeds; Sergeant-at-Arms, James C. Young.

The officers for the fall term of next college year, are: Pres't, Carroll Wright; Vice-President, A. T. Flickinger; Rec. Sec., Chas. M. Ramsdell; Cor. Sec., Charles C. Ziegler; Treasurer, Edward P. Seeds; Sergeant-at-Arms, E. S. McLoud. Owing to the absence of Mr. Springer the Society elected Carroll Wright, Cor. Sec.

#### PERSONALS.

Prof Pinkham intends spending a few weeks of the summer vacation with relatives in Indiana. We trust he will have a pleasant time.

Prof Parker has taken a trip to Nebraska, to hunt up his possessions in that goodly clime. We expect to see him return in Modoc garb, ready to take up the hatchet and go on the warpath against the boys next fall.

Prof Fellows will deliver lectures in different parts of the state this summer. The people where he goes may expect a rich literary treat, and they will not be disappointed, for the Professor is a gentleman of culture and learning.

R. L. Parish went home the 15th. He wished to visit with a brother who had lately come from the east and thought of returning soon.—Professor and Mrs. Brush were here during commencement.—Mr. John Hinehow, who attended the University in 69, and 70 is the County Superintendent of Allamakee.

#### MARRIAGES.

By Rev. J. E. Berggren in the M. E. Church, in West Dayton, Iowa, Sunday evening, June 7th, 1874, Mr. J. A. Lindberg, Law Class '71, of Bridgeport, Iowa, and Miss Amelia A. Brundien, of West Dayton.

Married, June 2, at Manchester, Iowa, M. F. Leroy, Law '70, to Miss Jennie Loomis.

Mr. H. G. Conner, Law '73, was married to Miss Corley Lawton, of Vinton, Iowa, June 16.

#### OBITUARY.

Perry Bates, Special of '73, died at Oskaloosa, Kansas, May 22, 1874. A few days before his death Mr. Bates was married to Miss Alice Cool.

## CLIPPINGS.

A Piqua girl who had a quarrel with a lover remarked to a friend that "she was not on squeezing terms with that fraud any more."

Andrew Jackson was once making a stump speech in a country village out West. Just as he was concluding, Amos Kendall, who sat beside him, whispered, "Tip 'em a little Latin, General; they won't be satisfied without it." The hero of New Orleans instantly thought of a few phrases he knew, and in a voice of thunder, wound up his speech by exclaiming: "E pluibus unum, Sine qua non, Ne plus ultra, Multum in parvo." The effect was tremendous, and the shouts could be heard for miles.

A Nevada lady recently took unfair advantage of her husband's unusual indulgence in a bath to elope with another man, and the bereaved one expresses his conviction that she had been awaiting the opportunity for months.

EUCHERED.—A Chicago parson, who is also a school teacher, handed a problem to his class in Mathematics, the other day. The first boy took it, looked at it a while and said: "I pass." Second boy took it and said: "I turn it down." The third boy stared at it awhile, and drew out: "I can't make it." Very good, boys," said the parson, "We will proceed to cut for a new deal," and with this remark, the leather strap danced like lightning over the shoulders of the depraved young mathematicians.—*Ex.*

The following is an instance of the "severely calm" style of Western reportorial description: "Yesterday morning a boy sauntered up to a yard on Eight street, where a woman was scratching the bosom of the earth with a rake, and, leaning on the fence, said, 'Are you going round the back yard after a while?' The woman said she didn't know; maybe she would. Why? 'Because,' the boy said, 'I just saw the cistern lid drop on the baby's head a minute ago, and thought if you went around you might lift it off.' It is currently reported that the woman went."

This is the way a Florida man expects to get a partner to his bosom. He advertises as follows: "Any gal what's got a cow, a good featherbed, with comfortable linens, five hundred dollars in good, genuine slap up geeh-backs, that has had the small-pox, measles and understands tending children, can find a customer for life by riten a small william ducky, addressed X. Y. Z., and stick in a crack of Uncle Billy Smith's barn, jinin' the pig-pen' where Harrison Reed is now planning for future operations."

Host to student.—"Won't you talk a little Latin for us?" Student—"Da mihi portum tauri, Mr. F."—*Olio.*

Instructor: "Can you tell how Pluto came to be the son-in-law of Ceres?" Student: "I suppose in the natural way."—*Record.*

Very stupid people often become very musical. It is a sort of pretention to intellect that suits their capacities. Plutarch never made a more sensible observation.—*Bulver.*

Owing to a little mistake on the part of one of the Profs. a Soph. was called to recite the review lesson when no review was customary. With praiseworthy candor he exclaimed, "Why, Professor, I fizzled on that yesterday."—*Ex.*

A Cornwall farmer told us that his cattle were so gentle and kind that they followed him all over the farm, and in passing a haystack they would often call him, upon which he oblidingly gave each one a lock of hay. The traits referred to are not uncommon among domesticated animals. We were visiting a family in the vicinity of Gosben, and, having occasion to cross a field where a male cow was grazing, when he followed us to the gate with an eager expression, and, lifting the gate off its hinges, he took after us at full speed. No doubt he would have called when we passed a haystack but the folks were waiting dinner for us and we could'nt stop. So we left our coat tail and a portion of our pants on the gentle creatures horns. and went into the house.

The College Base Ball Club went to Iowa City last week to do up a little agriculture. Threshing was the branch it intended to cultivate when it left but after consultation with the Iowa City Clubs, it decided that the bee(at) crop was more in its line. It raised an almighty big one—not of the sugar variety. Since its return the club has put itself upon a diet of aquafortis and ginger. The boys attribute their defeat to the loss of sleep the night after the game.—

The Sophmore class at the Wesleyan University "embraces four young ladies." An appreciative exchange thinks that it would be more conducive to comfort if there was one apiece all round.

The *Lawrence Collegian* has a parody on "Commercial and Financial:" here are some of the "quotations:"

*Butter*—Growing stronger.

*Cheese*—Animated—moving.

*Onions*—Safe investment. Not a cent can be lost.

*High-wines*—Rather unsteady with a tendency to tightness.

*Whisky*—Going down rapidly; some cheap brands will come up again.

*Nails*—Dirty—large supply. Clean—great scarcity.

Be honorable in recitation. Don't take a book yourself, but sit next to the man who does, and pump him.—*College Argus*

*Dramatis personae:* Two students meeting on the street. First student:—"What's the matter with Jim? I hav'nt seen him in a long while." Second student—"He's sick." First Student—"Well where's Bob? is he sick too?" Second Student—"No! he's *sorry* for Jim."—*Vitte.*

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