IN MEMORIAM—AGGASSIZ' FAREWELL.

BY STEPHEN S. BONBRIGHT.

Gently blew the frosty breeze
O'er the Isle of Penikese,
Which the waters of the sea
Play about so constantly.

Birds of beauty for a time,
With their warbled notes sublime,
There had sought a milder clime
Guided by his hand divine.

O'er the isle and tranquil bay
Falls the light of beauteous day,
And the silver of a ray
Seems about it e'er to stay.

Governed by his tender rule—
"Teaching nature in my school;"
On this morning bright and clear,
Sat the master with his hair.

Who had come in search of truth,
With his knowledge as a key,
They would have their island free
From the looks of mystery.

Then rising at his station
He sought God's approbation,
Without procrastination
He prayed for ev'ry nation.

Thanking him who dwells above
For His gifts and wondrous love;
Whose pow'r rules and governs force,
Whose breath is life's very sou're.

Before his steps retracing,
His hand in turn embracing,
Those whom he had been facing,
He spoke to them firm and true,
Sweetly then his last adieu.

His eyelids closed as in sleep,
But the murmurs of the deep,
Seem to tell a happy tale,
Where the minds that follow fall,
It is that he's with the blest
To secure there for the rest.

They have laid him in his sleep
Near the boundless silent deep,
On the isle of Penikese,
Neath the aged and loved trees,
Where the silver of a ray
From the gorgeous orb of day,
Seems to linger all it may;
'Till the diamonds of the sky
See and cannot pass it by
Without twinkling sadly o'er
Where he'll pass along no more.

Thou art gone, yet others will
Ne'er thy place as thou didst fill;
Thy name writ on wood and stone
Will they wear till they are none;
And thy spirit now is free
To define immensity;
Thus the holy Deity
Is aiding thee, Aggassiz.

He who has the keys of heav'n
Ope'th all its doors for thee,
And all space to thee is giv'n,
Rending the veil—mystery.

Space—the home where angels stay,
Lit by all the orbs of day,
Smiling as they roll along,
Moving to the angel' song,—
Is thy home forever more,
For thou God's works dost adore,
And the more thou seest of space
Th' more thou'll find beyond to trace.

IN THE TUNNEL.

Riding up from Bangor,
On the Pullman train,
From a six weeks' shooting
In the woods of Maine;
Quite extensive whiskers,
Beard, mustache as well,
"Sat," student feller,
Tall, and fine, and swell.

Empty seat behind him,
No one at his side;
To a pleasant station
Now the train doth glide.
Enter aged couple,
Take the hinder seat;
Enter gentle maiden,
Beautiful, petite.

Blushingly she falters:
"Is this seat engaged?"
(See the aged couple
Properly enraged.)
Students, quite ecstatic,
Sees her ticket's "through,"
Thinks of the long tunnel—
Knows what he will do.

So they sit and chatter,
While the cinders fly,
Till that "student feller"
Gets one in his eye,
And the gentle maiden
Quickly turns about,
"May I, if you please, sir,
Try to get it out?"
DO WE NEED A NATIONAL UNIVERSITY?

BY PROF. C. A. EGGERT.

It is well known that an increasing number of American students is annually going to Europe, particularly Germany, for the alleged or real purpose of perfecting themselves in some specialty, by attending lectures, etc., at the most noted universities. The question is proper, "Why cannot such students be accommodated in our own country?" If the universities already existing are inadequate to do the work, then why not establish at least one central university, where this work can be done? A gentleman from Wisconsin, Mr. Hoyt, has actually made this proposition, and he and his friends are very sanguine of having Congress grant an indefinite number of millions for the establishment of a grand National University.

To us this proposition appears decidedly extravagant, principally for the reason that instead of founding a new institution, it would certainly be far more simple, and far more economical, to increase the facilities of the most prominent institutions we already have, that in every true sense deserve to be called national. Instead of spending so much money on a single institution, for the accommodation of those comparatively very few students who wish to carry on special studies beyond the range of our best institutions, it seems to us a far wiser plan to follow the example of older countries in which the accommodations of universities have gradually increased with the demand for higher instruction.

Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Cornell, etc., have already made provision for post-graduate courses; other institutions have, in part, followed their example, and, provided they can find competent professors, there is no reason why they should not be enabled, at no very distant day, to compete with European universities.

A great mistake generally made, in our opinion, when a college or university is founded in our country, is to spend too large an amount for buildings, etc., and too little, comparatively, for competent instructors. The history of German universities, in particular, proves that the greatest excellence of a learned institution is most surely obtained by the appointment of the best kind of instructors, and, next to that, by a full supply of books, apparatus, and other material for instruction. As a general thing, American institutions far excel European institutions in the matter of buildings, but they are, relatively, behind them in the matter of competency on the part of the instructors. The reason for this lies in the limited demand for higher instruction. We have too much else to do to devote much time to special branches of study, except in the East where the condition of things—density of population, variety of occupation, etc.—bears a close resemblance to that of Europe. It is, therefore, in the East that higher education will receive the greatest attention, and this independently of Congressional legislation. It would be very well for Congress to enable Western and Southern institutions to extend their facilities, and thus in a measure, to compete, in the matter of higher instruction, with the best institutions of the East; but it is very doubtful whether any perceptible proportion of Western students would avail themselves of such advantages.

At any rate, instead of founding higher institutions, the improvement of the lower grades of instruction being a far more rational object, we should use all our efforts, for a number of years, to make our elementary and middle schools, grammar and high schools, academies and colleges, as thorough and efficient as possible. In this way, with the increase of competent students, we may hope to create a gradually increasing demand for higher and more special instruction, and such a demand, we are sure, will then be satisfied without any act of Congress. For a number of years the facilities offered by our leading institutions are sufficient for all practical purposes. A university on the plan of German universities, is mainly a school for the study of such special branches as are taught with us, at least to a considerable extent, in professional schools, law and medical, engineering and mining, etc., and for the more special study of the various sciences and languages taught in many of our best colleges. It is not denied that we have many such schools that are more or less excellent, and there is no reason to doubt that they will all more or less improve as they get older, and the students they receive are better prepared to profit by the instruction. As it is, the number of students who make an exhaustive use of the great facilities offered by these various institutions is exceedingly small, and, surely, as long as this is true, what need is there for still greater facilities?

A student going to Germany for the purpose of hearing lectures, generally does so for the additional purpose of learning the language. Even with a good preliminary training in German, he needs from one to two years to
become so familiar with the language as to derive any real benefit from the lectures. We are quite sure that the majority of American students at foreign institutions would, except in the matter of language, be far more benefitted in half a dozen American institutions, if only they would take the trouble of making a serious use of the facilities there offered.

Many persons, who in their own private affairs manifest considerable common sense and sober judgment, seem to be led astray by their imagination whenever they approach subjects that are out of their line of business or thought. Such persons, of course, know nothing of their own weakness, and hence, frequently go on talking, orating, and scribbling, in perfect good faith, in favor of some one or other absurd theory. It has been said that "fools rush in where angels fear to tread," and it is certainly true that very generally the most competent men are the slowest to propose radical and great changes even in their own special departments, while mere tyros are always ready to agitate in favor of this or that innovation.

The plan of a National University is one of this kind. Reading the proposition of Mr. Hoyt for the establishment of a university that is to be national in so far as the national treasury and Congressional legislation can make it so, one is reminded of the remark of a European finance minister who, while traveling in this country, became so impressed with its resources that he exclaimed, admiringly, "Oh, what a country to tax!" Mr. Hoyt & Co. evidently feel somewhat like this foreigner. Let us hope that the rest of our people will differ from him, at least as regards the inferences to be drawn from the supposition implied in that exclamation.

THE TRAGIC ELEMENT IN HUMAN LIFE.

BY W. H. FANNON.

Whether the representation has been that of terrible and sorrowful events, or that in which the termination has been cheerful and happy, the primary idea of tragedy has ever been a determined, earnest struggle against opposing forces.

This element is exemplified, both in national and individual life. Those nations of antiquity that attained to the highest eminence in power and influence, and from their commanding heights wielded the scepter of empire, contested their progress against great and almost overwhelming opposition. The Empress of the world reared her majestic temple of civil government in the midst of surrounding difficulties. There were foes without and foes within, yet like Prometheus bound, she long and firmly resisted the titanic powers which environed her. But despotism seized the ruins of government. Barbaric hordes came down from the north and desolated the country. Liberty was crushed and Roman glory past away.

From the day that Napoleon stood in the streets of Paris with his little army of five thousand men around him, to quell that memorable insurrection of the revolution, the contest for absolute power was serious and severe. There were toilsome marches through the sandy deserts of Egypt; deadly conflicts in the distant land of Syria; passages of the Alps with their snow-capped summits and rocky heights hitherto judged insurpassable; unfortunate campaigns with his grand army in the regions of the North; war with the allied powers of Europe until, at last, even the genius of a Napoleon was overwhelmed, and the defeat at Waterloo closed the tragedy of the great conqueror's career. The record of the past is, indeed, darkened with bloody wars and terrible devastations. As civilization, arising in the valleys of the Nile and the Euphrates, has swept onward, those lives, which nobility, which royalty had reared around them, have been the martyrs of a grand moral heroism. Some strive for the acquisition of knowledge, others, a few, live and labor for ideas and principles. Of such the mission is one of the grandest and noblest accorded to humanity, but one which requires a preserving earnestness, a grand moral heroism. Of such have been the martyrs and reformers of the past. Those who dared remonstrate against the abuses of a corrupt church, when it cruelly tyrannized over a deluded people. Those who led the toiling millions in the assault against the barriers which wealth, which nobility, which royalty had reared around them. Those who laid their heads on the block of the executioner with an inflexible firmness. Those who, bound to the stake, in the midst of consuming flames, were yet true to principle and steadfast in the cause of right. The tragic element of such lives weave around their memory an undying interest, and transmits to posterity examples of courage, bravery and heroic martyrdom which shall ever serve as a stimulus and incentive to noble effort.
Each human being; the child at play; the old man tottering on the brink of the grave; the slave scourged to his daily work; the king on his throne, with his royal diadem or golden crown; each one alike is waging a contest fraught with difficulty, danger and disaster.

But besides all this the human soul is itself a stage on which is enacted a tragedy, unseen by mortal eyes, but full of the most intense struggles on whose issues hang eternal destinies. Within the soul the good and evil of human nature contest for the mastery. Duty and inclination conflict; aspirations leading heavenward, passions dragging down to the lowest depths of degradation. These hostile forces meet in deadly strife with all the violence of embattled hosts, as they rush together amid the clash of arms and the smoke and carnage of battle. Problems of being and destiny crowd upon, bewilder and confuse; the thought that all is vain and perishable; that death stands everywhere in the back ground; that the highest earthly honor and distinction lead at last but to the grave and oblivion, saddens and discourages. In the midst of all this darkness, agitated by mysteries and problems beyond the power of mortal ken, convulsed by these conflicting elements the soul struggles on.

Thus the tragic element permeating all the different relations and conditions of being, both public and private, the inner and those without, is a fruitful cause of sorrow and of final disaster. But on the other hand, to a far greater extent, is it the source of joy and success; it is that which gives a charm to existence, a dignity and grandeur to life; it is the spring from which flow the promptings to effort; as the inspirations to noble action and grand achievement; it is that which develops character, manhood and womanhood; it is the power which elevates and ennobles.

Without it there could be no progress. Humanity would remain dormant and torpid in barbarism and ignorance, but incited to activity by its influence, society advances, thrones are demolished, the platform of equality is broadened, law and order take the place of injustice and confusion, discovery and invention are brought into requisition, truth is promulgated, faith sheds her bright ray of encouragement, and the world moves on to the destiny ordained for man by the Great Ruler of all.

It is related of Napoleon that when Marshal Duroc, an avowed infidel, was once telling a very improbable story, giving his opinion that it was true, the Emperor remarked: "There are some men capable of believing everything but the Bible." This remark finds abundant illustration in every age. There are men all about us at the present day who say they cannot believe the Bible; but their capacities for believing everything opposed to the Bible are enormous.

—From the Wayside.

THE MORAL ELEMENT IN POLITICAL REVOLUTION.

FRANK E. BRUBE.

The sun of empire is veiled in dim eclipse; the once clouded sky of political prosperity is shrouded in darkness. Coming events cast before them long funereal shadows, oppressing the heart with a sense of imminent disaster. Anon from every quarter there comes welling up the mingled moanings of crushed and bleeding men. They surge to a wild imploring cry for redress of wrongs, for liberty, for peace. The red torch of war glares luridly around. Turmoil, rapine and murder hold horrid saturnalia. In the wild carnival every noble impulse is banished and fiendish passions rise supreme. Gentle Mercy, weeping, leaves the scene. Reprisal and justice sadly take their flight. Ere long the fires burn down and from out the ashes of the conflict arises the Phoenix of justice, truth, brotherhood, love. Such is faintly the picture of a political revolution. Is there any principle that pervades this class, that correlates antagonistic forces and develops a grand unity of purpose and harmony of results? Yes, there is deeply engraven on our nature by the moulding energy of Omnipotence, a masterful element that touches the secret springs and illumines the labyrinth of human actions. The love of justice, truth, liberty and equality is the cardinal characteristic of man; in it is sphere his very existence. These primal principles, unhampered in their exercise, bring to the state strength and elastic vigor. The native that most fully exemplifies them, approximates most nearly the highest ideal of political perfection. Understanding then this moral nature of man, how these ideas master his personal conduct and through him shape the currents of national destiny, we readily grasp the moral element in political revolutions. When purpled sovereignty overrides every principle of right, tramples down every aspiration, suppresses every indication of progress, and founds a grinding despotism, sinking the nation to still lower depths of savagery; when all these outrages have been perpetrated, then appears the Nemesis of suffering humanity. At her approach the oppressor trembles. This spirit of vengeance is the righteous indignation of down trodden men, bursting through all barriers and wrenching from the tyrant the rights and immunities due them. When an infuriated populace rises in conscious power, ancient despotsisms rock and vibrate, the Bastilles fall, the Star Chambers crumble, the bloody Courts of Inquisitions moulder away. Thus we see that this God-like energy, tempered in the soul, is the mighty force that dethrones oppression, and on its ruins rears the Corinthian structure of human equality. Every revolution which has convulsed the nations and pulsed its three to the farthest verge of civilization, has had its inception and culmination in this moral element. King John, of England, was a vicious and despotic monarch. By foreign wars he impoverished the treasury and slaughtered
his subjects. Proscription and levies followed each other in rapid and relentless succession till hunted humanity could endure no more, then the barons, leading the commonalty, appealed to the stern arbitrament of arms. After bloody contests, the king was humbled, and the victorious barons forced from him the ever glorious Magna Charta. This great Charter of rights and liberties scattered the seeds of British Freedom, which has been wafted to every shore. Later, in English annals it was the moral element that launched the revolution, that subverted the distracted reign of Charles I., that tore down the walls of intolerance and everywhere infused the spirit of political and religious liberty. Surely God himself inspired this movement, which counted Milton as its post-herald; Hampden its gentleman-patriot; Pym its orator-statesman; Cromwell its soldier-protector. Need I tell you that it was this principle that on the shores of our country actuated a few noble hearts to make a grand stand against the embargoes of tyranny, and reared our American union of States, whose government is justice; whose agis is liberty; whose education is science and the humanities; whose religion is free worship, according to the dictates of conscience. It has been said that revolutions never move backward, but tend to the ascendency of right. They give humanity a new momentum in its struggles for a higher destiny. The surface manifestations may not truly indicate the deep undercurrents of thought and conviction inwrought in the moral histories of this race. The foam that gathers when the sea is lashed by tempests has a profounder significance than a mere visible commotion for in the very agitation are found the conditions of a purifying process. Inaction is the law of stagnation and death; while the life-principle is developed and invigorated by its very antagonisms. As the disturbing forces in nature culminate in a more complete equilibrium, so moral ideas colliding in political revolutions are developed into more perfect harmonies and grander elements of nationality. The recent struggle for crushing the rebellion, was not so much the marshaling of material forces on the plains of conflict as the more momentous contest between great principles of governmental policy. Two civilizations had grown up side by side, each striving for supremacy. When the great crisis came it seemed to be the outgrowth of electoral strife, and yet, as we look below and beyond the political complications, we find the real philosophy of the movement in the moral sentiments of the people. These convictions crystallized in the very life of the state, nerved the will to the sublimest heroism and the nation rose chainless and free. Time forbids me to present further illustrations. You may find their parallels in the chronicles of every commonwealth. Every reformation, every vast rushing tide of human thought, every revolution, has some new truth, has driven back the shades of error, has lifted the world to higher plateaus of progress and to a still nobler destiny. But be it remembered, that Christianity is the vital principle of true civilization. In all the dark abysses of human history shines the Star of Bethlehem, in every scene of political ferment, where have been wrecked the strongest barks of statesmanship, may be traced the wise direction of the great Galilean Pilot. Where tempests of human passions sweep earth's only vales far above every clod, His sun is brightly beaming as the storm begins to abate, the mists gradually vanish and we see arching the blue expanse the beauteous bow of promise. Over all the scattered wrecks of man's wrath shines the Sun of Righteousness, on every foreign land gleams its radiance, in every valley blooms its glory.

On the 1st of May, 1874, at Grinnell, Iowa, was held the convention of the leading colleges in the State for the purpose of instituting a system of prize contests in oratory. After a pleasant and harmonious session the convention adjourned on adopting a constitution and completing arrangements for its first annual contest. We append a copy of the constitution. It was decided to hold the first contest at Iowa City, Nov. 6.

According to the provisions adopted, the institution where the contest will be held is to undertake the entire financial conduct of the occasion, being responsible for all expenses incurred. We are glad to announce that all preliminary arrangements have been made here, and we are expectantly and calmly awaiting the tidal wave of eloquence whose rushing melody is to charm us.

Our University chapel affords a large and commodious hall for the entertainment. Capt. Cree will provide the very best music which the well-known artistic talent of Iowa City can furnish. Every thing possible will be done by the local Committee to make pleasant the stay of all visitors and ensure the complete success of the enterprise.

Only two colleges have reported the names of their champions. Mr. C. R. A. Scooby of the Senior Class represents Upper Iowa University, and Mr. Hassell of the Sophomore Class takes up the gauntlet in behalf of Iowa College.

The judges selected are Hon. W. M. Potter of the Davenport Gazette, Rev. J. A. Frisbie, of Des Moines, and Hon. B. J. Hall, of Burlington. The committee is a good one.

Thus everything is tending to the successful finale of the first Inter-Collegiate Contest of Iowa. And among the few persons to whose individual efforts its success will be credited is Mr. E. R. Sayles, President of the State Association, whom we are glad to greet most cordially as a student of the Iowa State University.

We earnestly bespeak the attendance of everybody on the evening of Nov. 6. Let there be a grand rally.

Below we give the Constitution adopted by the State Association.

**CONSTITUTION.**

Art. I. This organization shall be known as the Iowa
Collegiate Association, and shall consist of the Iowa State University, Central University, Iowa State Agricultural College, Iowa College, Cornell College, Tabor College Upper Iowa University, Simpson Centenary College, Iowa Wesleyan University, and such other institutions as shall be admitted by a two-thirds vote of the delegates present at the annual convention.

Art. II. The object of this Association shall be to hold contests in oratory at such time and place as shall be agreed upon by the Association at its annual convention. At the contests of this Association each institution shall be entitled to only one orator, who shall be an under-graduate.

Art. III.—Sec. 1. The president shall preside at all meetings of the Association, and enforce its rules; he shall also call special meetings of the Association at the written request of five institutions, given at least fifteen days notice of such special meeting.

Sec. 2. The vice-president shall perform the duties usually pertaining to that office. Adopted.

Sec. 3. The secretary shall carry on the correspondence of the Association, keep a correct record of the proceedings of all meetings and contests, and file a copy of the orations delivered.

Sec. 4. The treasurer shall perform the duties usually pertaining to that office.

Art. IV. The arrangement for all contests shall be made by the institution designated by the Association.

Art. V. The Association shall pay the expenses of the orators, out-going officers, delegates to the inter-state conventions, and all necessary expenses of judges and if there be any excess of funds it shall be at the disposal of the Association.

Art. VI. The president, vice-president and secretary shall constitute an executive committee, whose duty it shall be to inspect the books of the treasurer and to select each year three persons to act as judges at that year's contest; and shall notify each institution of the Association of such appointments at least sixty days before the contest.

Art. VII. The judges shall be non-residents of the city where the contest is held, and shall not be alumni, nor officially connected with any institution represented in the contest. Any or all of these judges shall be removed upon the written protest of any institution engaged in the contest, the reason for such protest being given. No institution shall be allowed more than two protests.

Art. VIII. Sec. 1. The judges shall decide upon the merits of the thought, composition and delivery of each oration, marking each oration in each of these particulars on a scale of ten (10).

Sec. 2. At the time of each contest the executive committee shall choose a person from the audience to act as referee judge in case of a tie. The duty of such person shall be to mark the grade of each contestant, and, if called upon, to present his marking only upon those between whom the decision rests.

Art. IX. In the contests of this Association no oration shall exceed twelve minutes in delivery.

Art. X. The prize at these contests shall be the honor of representing the State as her orator in the inter-state contest.

Art. XI. The annual convention of this Association shall meet at ten (10) o'clock A.M., on the date and at the place of the annual contest, in which convention each institution represented shall be entitled to three votes.

Art. XII. This Constitution may be amended by a three-fourths vote of the delegates present at any regular meeting.

A REMINISCENCE.

The origin of the favorite hymn, "From Greenland's Icy Mountains," the original manuscript of which is in the collection of a magistrate of Liverpool, is thus given by Dean Howson:

"When Bishop Heber was a young man, missionary sermons were not so frequent as they are now; and on one occasion, when he was staying with Dean Shirley, Vicar of Wrexham, his father-in-law, such a sermon was to be preached and want of a favorite hymn was felt. He was asked on the Saturday to write one; and seated at the window of the old vicarage house, he produced, after a short interval, in his clear hand writing, with one single word corrected, that hymn, beginning, "From Greenland's Icy Mountains," with which we are all familiar. It was printed that evening and sung the following day in Wrexham Church.—From the Review.

A young lady who is studying French, wrote home to her parents that she was invited out to a déjeuner the day before, and was going out to a fête champêtre the next day. The professor of the college was surprised to receive a dispatch from the "old man" a day or two afterwards, saying, "If you can't keep my daughter from them blasted side-shows and menagères, I will come down and see what ails her."—Es.

"Did I not give you a flogging the other day?" said a schoolmaster to a trembling boy. "Yes, sir," he answered. "Well, what do the Scriptures say on the subject?" "I don't know, sir," said the other, "except it is that passage which says, 'It is more blessed to give than to receive.'"
With this issue of the Reporter, a new corps of Editors make their debut, and most humbly sue for the patronage and patient indulgence of the students. In assuming the reins of authority over the paper during the present term, it is our highest ambition to make the Reporter, what it has been in the past, a source of pleasure to the students and an honor to the University. To accomplish this end, more than our labors are necessary; we must have the hearty co-operation of the students. Send us items of interest, and even the lengthy communication shall find a place in these columns. Let every member of the institution take a copy, and by so doing, insure financial ease, which is a vital element of final success. Last year was one of the most successful the legal profession. Young men who rightly comprehend these things are ever the fittest. So apparent is this success, this vigorous growth, is due to a combination of causes that will continue to operate.

The prescribed course of study is unique and peculiar to this institution. It extends over a period of ten months, and is completed in a single year. While that of similar institutions embraces a course of twelve months divided into two annual sessions, thus requiring two years for graduation. Energetic and ambitious young men, who are educating themselves will go to the law school where they can learn most in the shortest time and at the least expense.

Under the management of the present able faculty no school in the country can surpass ours in these requisites. Hard work is expected of every student—even of "men of genius." The student is informed that there is but a single road to eminence in the law, and that, the one travelled by the patient plodder who clears the way as he advances. In no vocation is the "survival of the fittest" so apparent as in the legal profession.

Young men who rightly comprehend these things are ready for the battle which will last for years, and have banished all thoughts of social or intellectual ease. The life of the law student differs much from that of his academical friend. He pursues but one study, the law, which requires more concentration of energy than where a number of studies occupy the mind, requiring the exercise of different faculties. No law student can truly say that he has mastered the chapters assigned him as a lesson, for the reference of cases bearing on the subject and the history of changes in the law would demand as many weeks of faithful reading as he has hours at his command.

In college the average student is expected to take three studies and master any single lesson in an hour and a half, which he may really do, thus leisure is afforded for other cultivated pursuits. The academian is not required to write and the counting-house; from various scenes of travel and recreation, they come to enjoy the privileges and profit by the advantages presented in the curriculum of our University.

To all the students, old and new, we extend, on behalf of the faculty, the citizens, and ourselves, a hearty welcome. Welcome to these honored halls of learning, where all may taste the sweets of acquired knowledge! May the year so auspiciously begun prove a prosperous and happy one to the large number of students now quartered within our college walls!
a synopsis of his studies. No lectures to take down and copy. Very little searching for collateral facts and opinions of the great lights in the intellectual world. A good verbal memory insure success in college; in the law, if relied on too much failure is inevitable.

The academical student has his circle of friends, his literary society, his social or reading club, his fraternity, his boating crew and probably his “special lady friend.”

The law student comes here a stranger and goes away a stranger. He cares for no one except his class-mates and teachers to whom he is passionately attached. He has his books, his boarding house and his opinion of every man he meets. His recreation in fair weather is walking, and when it is unpleasant relaxation is found in a social game of cards —authors I mean. It is said he sometimes mistakes a saloon for a barber-shop, but this is a blunder he frequently makes, being unacquainted, and is excusable, for he always comes out thirsty, smoking a five cent cigar to calm his restless brain.

But he never is as awkward as some academicians, who, it is whispered, are so unfortunate as to stumble upon an alley into the back door of a billiard saloon— all accidental, but why do they stay so long?

On the whole, the law student is a generous, upright hard worker, deserving all the advantages the University furnishes, and success in life.

One of the most important features of our University is the Literary Societies connected therewith. To enumerate the advantages resulting to the student from an attendance upon, and participation in the exercises of these societies would be superfluous. The excellent opportunities they present for the culture and improvement of the student, and their importance as a constituent part of the University, has long been recognized by those who have habitually attended their exercises.

The prospect for a successful years’ work in the Literary Societies was never better, than now. The interest manifested in the work is great, and the enthusiasm with which the members enter upon the work of the new year, is truly encouraging.

There is but one point to which we would call the attention of the society members, and that is in reference to the debate. This exercise is one of the most important of the literary programme and deserves special attention.

Last year the society members were criticized for their habitual choice of questions for discussion involving the same general principle, and having the same tone too exclusively. The criticism was just in most respects. The defect was noticeable.

So far this year, the questions chosen have shown a great improvement in this respect; and it is to be hoped that this improvement will continue during the year. Such attention to the choice of the questions for discussion would certainly enhance the interest of the programme and the attendance and attention of the audience.

The Military Department of the University is being rapidly perfected. A large number of young gentlemen have entered the service, and three times a week the battalion meets in the college campus for drill.

This drill is instructive to the recruits, and must be amusing to the spectators, judging from the large number that congregate to watch the performance. Their persistency of attendance and witty remarks remind us of the crowd of urchins surrounding the band-wagon of a circus. It is a good thing that the military practice furnishes amusement to the boys.

We are glad to see that those who have entered the Battalion, are in earnest about the matter and determined to make the thing a success. This is the spirit that leads to progress in all the avenues of life, and will also firmly establish the Chair of Military Science in the University.

LOCAL.

For—(student’s) sake send us some locals.

Another walk-around would be in order.

Where, Oh! where, are the Synagnostae?

Bayard Taylor, the great traveler, and talented lecturer is coming.

Historicals have commenced, much to the edification of Freshy and Soph.

There is likely to be but one or two contestants in our college contest, hence no public combat need be anticipated.

For an evening of entertainment and profit attend the literary societies. We notice them more at length in our editorials.

Judges Beck and Hubbard, lately favored the Law class with two excellent lectures, that were replete with telling points.

Academic opens with 372 students, the Law has 89, and the Medics yet to be heard from. Everything looks favorable for a prosperous and pleasant year.

For youth and numbers, the present Senior class holds supremacy over any other that has ever gone from the institution.

“Lover’s Retreat” is the seat of the University’s new Observatory. Now, more than ever, will it deserve its original title. Star-gazing produces similar effects upon the individual, as does music—the beauty forgets her lover—and the lover forgets his corns.
MILITARY drills Monday, Wednesday and Friday, of each week, at 4 p.m. In our next we will give a more extended notice of this matter. At present, we are not sufficiently informed as to the regulations that will govern this department of instruction.

Mr. Frank E. Nipher, instructor in physical science for a number of years in the University, is now filling a lucrative position in the same department of study, in the Washington University, at St. Louis, Mo. This institution is one of the wealthiest and best known in the country, and while we feel none the better towards it for appropriating him, yet we cannot but commend their wise selection.

The Erodolphian and Hesperian Societies will alternate during the present term, in the holding of their literary exercises. Their membership is not as strong as hitherto, and the change has been rendered expedient. To say that their exercises are of a high order is decidedly tame. Now, as in the past, they command the admiration of the casual visitor, and especially of the young gentlemen of the University. In their ranks are found the close thinker and accomplished speaker.

Something like this occurred the other day: A company of young lady students became inspired with a desire to learn the military tactics, and invited one of our senior captains to instruct them, which he proceeded to do in this manner:

1st. Command—Attention company.
2d. Command—Hands down at the side, put your little finger on the seam of your pantaloons. (Being unable to execute the last command the company immediately broke ranks.)

Among the notables in the Law class is Lieut. P. H. Riordan, from North Adams, Mass. We learn from the "History of the Irish Brigade," that he enlisted as a private in the 63d New York Regiment, and accompanied the famous "Irish Brigade" through "thick and thin." In July 1862, he was wounded, captured and sent to Libby Prison, but was exchanged the following month. At the battle of Antietam he was promoted from the ranks for personal bravery. In the battle of Fredricksburg, he commanded company "A" of the brave 63d.

A student out west writes the following poem, illustrative of the modern languages:

GRETCHEN.

"I have many dollars, Gretchen—
More than you ever saw;
Would you like to have them, Gretchen?"
Softly she answered, "Yah."

"Trembling, hoping I asked again,
What else—who else, my dear?
And she innocently answered,
Zweil glass lager beer."

"O, most cruel Gretchen! dearest,
Speak me fair, wilt thou be mine?"
And I bowed my ear to hear her,
As she blushtingly answered, "Nine."

BISHOP HAYEN, of the M. E. Church, whose home is in Atlanta, Ga., conducted Chapel exercises the other morning. He is a fine looking man, and his manner bespeaks culture and refinement.

IOWA city and Marshalltown, are fighting hard for the Base Ball Championship of Iowa. The former won the first game of the series, played here on the 15th inst., by a score of 47 to 19. The day was unfavorable for fine playing, it being very cold. The University furnishes several of the best players in the city nine. There are several splendid ball throwers among the new students, and with our old material we can see no reason why a nine cannot be formed in the institution.

OFFICERS of the Literary Societies, for term commencing September 17, 1874.

ZETAGATHIAN SOCIETY.

President—C. C. Wright.
Vice-President—A. T. Flickinger.
Recording Secretary—C. M. Ramsdell.
Corresponding Secretary—C. C. Zeigler.
Treasurer—E. F. Seeds.
Sergeant-at-arms—C. W. Lufkin.

IRVING INSTITUTE.

President—A. A. Guthrie.
Vice-President—J. J. Surley.
Recording Secretary—H. L. Pariah.
Corresponding Secretary—F. L. Lyon.
Treasurer—J. J. Hamilton.
Sergeant-at-arms—W. H. Robertson.

SYMPHONIAN SOCIETY.

President—H. P. Skiles.
Vice-President—Geo. Ingram.
Recording Secretary—G. M. Bancroft.
Corresponding Secretary—R. M. Goshom.
Treasurer—D. M. Butler.
Sergeant-at-arms—A. C. Platt.

PHILOMATHEAN SOCIETY.

President—R. Von Harten.
Vice-President—W. Whipple.
Recording Secretary—W. M. Clewell.
Corresponding Secretary—W. N. Pattel.
Treasurer—Thos. Stapleton.
Sergeant-at-arms—

ERODELPHIAN SOCIETY.

President—Miss Mantie Clites.
Vice-President—Miss Jennie Slagle.
Recording Secretary—Miss Kate Hedrick.
Corresponding Secretary—Miss Jennie Bartlett.
Treasurer—Miss Ida Oasmond.

HEMPELIAN SOCIETY.

President—Miss Mantie Bailey.
Vice-President—Miss Ella Hamilton.
Recording Secretary—Miss Emma Flickinger.
Corresponding Secretary—Miss Laura Ensign.
Treasurer—Miss Euphemia Robinson.
PERSONALS

74. Charles A. Bond is at home near Tiffin.

74. S. M. Hughes is studying law in Muscatine.

74. W. F. Rodgers superintends the West Liberty schools.

74. J. W. Crane is, at present, recreating in St. Louis, Mo.

74. Euclid Sanders has gone to Marengo, as assistant in the High School.

74. W. H. Koogler is teaching a district school in Washington county.

74. Frank E. Brush is assistant instructor of Latin and Greek in the University.

75. Miss Lou Hughes is teaching this year in one of the city schools.

Law '73. Charles A. Berger, who is located at Dexter, Iowa, is visiting his parents and many friends in the city.

74. J. W. Neiman has entered the Law Department and will be its editor on the Reporter this term.

74. Rev. Dennis Murphy is pastor of the Main Street Church in Mt. Pleasant.

74. E. E. Fitch and W. M. Forbes of ’73, are principals of ward schools in Burlington.

74. Alfred Wood is now assistant instructor of French and German in the University.

74. Albert B. Byram and W. J. Young are attending the Presbyterian Theological Seminary in Chicago, Ills.

74. John L. Griffiths is laying the foundation of a good lawyer in the University Law Department.

75. Franklin Potter, much to the delight of his class, has returned and will complete the course.

75. B. W. Slagle, we learn, is studying medicine in an office in Fairfield.

73. Homer Surlie is principal of the High School in Oskaloosa, with Miss Emma Smith as assistant.

73. R. C. Glass lately returned from Europe, and is now pursuing his theological studies in the Boston University.

73. A. O. Williams moves among us again. This year he will complete his course in the Medical Department.

Law ’74. Messrs. Cohoon, Jackson, and McConkey have returned to complete the second year optional course in the Law Department.

73. N. W. Macy matriculates this term in the law. At one time President of the U. B. C, then Valedictorian of his class, and a hero on all state occasions—that’s the kind of a man Macy is.

74. H. S. Fairall is on the editorial corps of the Davenport Gazette. Herbert’s “nose for news” will soon win for him the title—indispensable.

75. F. M. Slagle was much improved in health by his trip to Colorado, and may now be found in the First National Bank of Fairfield.

Law ’74. D. A. Myers is successfully following his profession in Indianapolis, Ind.

Law ’74. J. H. Yarnall heard from; he is practicing in Komokia, Ills.

Law ’74. J. R. Chandler and W. K. Ferguson have hung their shingle at Winterset.

Gen. Hedrick’s children have returned to school.—Daily Press.

Miss Hattie Walker, the talented young lectress of Indianapolis, is dead.

Miss Fanny Bayerhoffer, class ’76, is teaching school in Tonica, Ills.

S. Hanna, of Wilton Academy, and his assistant, Mr. Stephens, were in town lately visiting their University friends.

A. L. Hudson, class ’77, is detained at home this year, but intends to join his class at the commencement of fall term, ’75.

C. P. Rodgers, class ’86, is superintendent of the public schools in Marshalltown.

R. W. Buchanan, law ’74, is superintending his father’s farm, which is one of the finest in Henry county.

Albert Shelden, ’73, has returned from California, and turned his attention to farming near Tipton.

Will Osmond, ’73, teaches Latin, Greek and German in the High School, at Rock Island.

Tom Matteson, ’73, superintendent of the Wilton schools, was in town last week.

Milton Remley, of ’87, and N. E. Swisher, of ’73, have formed a partnership for the practice of law, in Iowa City.

E. B. Sayles, formerly a student at Grinnell, has entered the Junior class.

E. P. Johnson, who completed a law course in the University this year, is now practicing law with J. L. E. Peck, at Decatur, Iowa.
Miss Clara Coe, who was compelled to leave school last year on account of ill health, has returned to the University, accompanied by her sister.

On account of the recent death of his father, D. G. Sutherland, class '77, will be unable to resume his studies in the University. We will miss him.

Davenport sends a large delegation to the Law Department this year, among whom are A. J. Hershall, a graduate of Amherst, class '73, and H. P. Dillon, son of Judge Dillon.

Charles J. Dodge, son of Gen. Dodge, of Burlington, and Valedictorian of class '74, of Notre Dame University, South Bend, Ind., is one of the promising students of this year's law class.

Mrs. Savery, wife of J. C. Savery, Esq., of Des Moines, is a member of the present law class. She is a lady of fine literary culture, and has had the advantages of foreign travel. The law class may feel proud of the presence of so refined a lady.

Mr. J. C. Matthews, an instructor in the University last year, after quite an extended tour through the south, has returned to the city, and entered into the practice of law with S. M. Finch.

Lieut. A. D. Schenk, of the 2d U. S. Artillery, and family, have taken up their residence in the city. The Lieutenant has been appointed Prof. of Military Science and Tactics in the University.

Hon. William D. Littenberg, of Linn county, member of the lower house of the State legislature during the three last sessions, has been matriculated as a law student in the University. He will now have an opportunity to study the Code he helped to revise.

MARRIAGES.

Cook—Johnston. — At the residence of the bride's parents, near Decorah, Iowa, September 3, 1874, by the Rev. Mr. Johnston, Mr. Justin E. Cook, of '70, and Miss B. P. Johnson, of '75.

To these University friends we extend our sincere wishes for their abundant success and happiness in the various walks of life which may be their lot to pursue.

Gillespie—Zimmerman. — At Knoxester, Mo., July 11, 1874, Mr. J. A. Gillespie, Normal Class '72, to Miss Nellie Zimmerman, of Manhester, Iowa, —a general favorite among the students of our University.

Their honeymoon was spent in Canada.

Forbes—Parsons. — At the University chapel, Fayette, Iowa, August 5, by Rev. S. W. Ingham, W. M. Forbes, of La Porte, City, and Miss Lucetria Parsons, of Fayette.

Success deserved will surely follow this auspicious union. Sweetest joys of earth, brightest bliss of heaven.

Loughridge—Grieffith. — At Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, August 20, 1874, Prof. Albert Loughridge, of '71, to Miss Lizzie Griffith, of '71.

Mr. L. is Professor of Languages in the Central University of Iowa, at Pella. They remain there this year; next year they will take their departure for Assam, in Further India, to which they have received appointment as missionaries. That all needed blessings may attend them wherever it may be their lot to sojourn on "India's coral strand," is but a feeble expression of the sentiment of their hosts of friends.

Rodgers—Shields. — At the residence of the bride's aunt, in Iowa City, August 25, 1874, by the Rev. Mr. Dickerman, Mr. William F. Rodgers, of '74, and Miss Mary J. Shields.

May your pathway be strown with roses! Prosperity and happiness your life attend! This is the earnest wish of college friends.

Clark—Downs. — At the residence of the bride's father, Clarence D. Clark, law class '74, of Manchester, Iowa, and Miss Allie Downs, of Belvidere, Ills.

We learn that Miss Allie was a general favorite among an extended circle of friends, and that a large concourse of them assembled to witness the ceremony, who partook heartily of the bountiful viands supplied in an adjoining arbor, "nothing marring the harmony, save an occasional regret that there was one chance less.

OBITUARY.

IN MEMORIAM.

Died, at his home in Earlville, Iowa, Perry N. Gordon, a well known graduate of the University.

Whereas, Our honored and respected fellow member, and University Alumnus, Perry N. Gordon, has been compelled by the hand of death to relinquish a useful and intellectual career:

Resolved, That in this sad event, we, the Zetagathian Society, recognize an irreparable loss in the alumni of our Society.

Resolved, That in his unexpected decease we are reminded of the surety of death and the uncertainty of human plans.

Resolved, That we unanimously unite in testifying to the many noble and manly virtues of our departed brother, and tender our sincere and heartfelt sympathy to his family and friends.

Resolved, That our hall be draped in mourning as a token of our sorrow.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased; and that their publication be requested in the city newspapers and the University Reporter.


ZETAGATHIAN HALL, State University, Oct., 2nd, 1874.

It is perhaps fitting to add that the subject of the above resolutions died at his home, Earlville, Iowa, —having been compelled to abandon the practice of law by the sickness which terminated in his untimely death. He graduated at
the State University with the Class of 1872—and taking the degree of A. B. Thus has another of our Alumni been cut down in the prime of a life, which, if prolonged, would have been distinguished for its brilliancy, its usefulness and, perchance, its greatness. A faithful worker in society—a close and careful student—an eloquent and sensible speaker—he was especially noted for his candor and fairness, and for the liberality of his political and religious views. His conscientiousness and sincerity won for him the respect of all who knew him—while those of us who were so fortunate as to enjoy the intimacy of his warm and generous friendship will ever cherish it as among the most pleasant of our college associations.

DIED, in Iowa City, on the 27th of July, after a short illness, Miss LORAINA WHEDON.

Miss Whedon was a member '76. At the age of 20 years and one month she was called away from earth, its joys and its sorrows. She was a young lady much loved and esteemed in the community and in her death we realize that oft repeated truth, "death loves a shining mark." One by one our class-mates pass away, the "silver cord is loosed, the pitcher broken at the fountain;" the names of those we have loved so well are stricken from the University roll to be inscribed, we trust, in golden characters in the "Lamb's Book of Life."

G.

CLIPPINGS.

First game of life—ball.

A crying shame—Our neighbor's young one.

Strained sweetness—Kissing through a vail.

The ready money system—Dun, or be done.

The pound of flesh—Making tough steak tender.

Home stretch—the stretch across the maternal knee.

"The cause of women's suffrage"—Scarcity of husbands.

If you see a policeman aim at a dog, try to get near the dog.

A fashionable lady says her husband is the latest thing nose. "Just the same Portsmouth" is the other thing I say to myself.

"Fred, how is your sweetheart?" "Pretty well, I guess; she says I needn't call any more."

Breathes there a man with soul so dead, that to his Prof. hath never said, "I'm not prepared?"

What is the difference between fixed stars and shooting stars? The one are stars and the other darts.

The innocent Freshmen have changed the Bible so as to read, "Out of the abundance of the stomach the mouth speaketh."

Would-be contributor—"I wish you would tell me something to write about." Editor, "Well, right about face."

Is it proper to speak of a poultry show as a "hen opera," considering that the hens attempt nothing but the simplest lay?

Schoolmaster (to small boy)—"What comes after TI" Child, (almost nonplused, finally answers)—"You do, to see "Liza."

In Decatur, Ill., where a young lady declines an offer to convey her home, he asks permission to sit on the fence and see her go by.

A cynical old bachelor says: "Ideas are like beards; men only get them when they are grown up, and women never have any."

"Thou rainest in this bosom," was the remark of a Lothario when his fair one threw a basin of water over him for "catter-wauling" under her chamber window.

"Mama," said a precious little boy, who, against his will was made to rock the cradle for his baby brother, "if the Lord has any more babies to give away, don't you take 'em."

A Wife, in Danbury, Conn., on the decease of her husband sent the following thrilling telegram to a distant friend; "Dear John is dead. Loss fully covered by insurance."

"How many are there ov ye's down there?" shouted an Irish overseer to some men in a coal-pit. "Five," was the answer. "Well, then, the half ov ye's come up here," said he.

Student, (translating the Greek)—"And devils also came out of many, crying out and saying—Professor will you translate this?" And the Professor was so cruel as to bid him resume his seat.

Prof. of Astronomy—"Define 'circles."

Junior—"Our circles—are—circles of influence, principally social circles, and are—are—yes, sir, related to the celestial sphere."

"O night! beautiful, dark-browed night!" soliloquized a poet; but the window saah came down on the bridge of his nose, just the same as though there was no such thing as poetry in this world.

A minister approached a mischievous urchin about twelve years old, and laying his hand upon his shoulder, thus addressed him: "My son, I believe the devil has got hold of you." "I believe he has, too," was the significant reply of the urchin.

Talk of the Wesleyan Sophs "embracing four ladies," one of the University Herald editors (blush modest Syracuse!) went through Vassar college and came out with the following report: "Vassar '74 numbers 43; average weight 136 lbs., height five feet four inches, age 21 years. Lawrence Collegian."