

The University Reporter.

IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY.

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No. 13

HYMN TO JOY.

[From the German of Schiller.]

BY CARL SCHRIEBER.

I.

Joy!—of heaven a ray resplendent,
Daughter of Elysium,
To thy temple so transcendent
Girl of Paradise! we come.
Thy enchantments bind together
What imperial Fashion parts;
Man to man becomes a brother
Where thy peaceful pinion darts.

Chorus.—Millions, O, embrace each other!
For the world this kiss of love!
Brothers, o'er the stars above
Must abide a loving Father.

II.

Whom the Fates in love created
Of a friend a friend to be,
Who to gentle wife is mated—
Usher in his jubilee!
Also he who *one* soul only
Calls his own on this earth-round;
But who ne'er was able—lonely
Let him quit the favored ground.

Chorus.—Let all creatures earth containeth
Homage pay to Sympathy!
To the heavens leadeth she
Where the Unkown Being reigneth.

III.

At the breasts of mother Nature
All created things drink joy;
Good and bad all emulate her,
Following her sweet employ.
Wine she gave to us and kisses,
And a friend tried by death's rod;
Worm was made for Lust's caresses,
Cherub stands before his God.

Chorus.—Falling prostrate, O ye millions!
Waiting for thy Maker, world?
O'er the blue dome, star-impear'led,
Seek Him there in his pavillions.

IV.

Ever working, outward striving,
Joy is Nature's moving force;
Joy, yes! *joy*, the wheels are driving
Of the boundless Universe.
From the buds she coaxes flowers,
Sun's from out the Dark's embrace,
World's that telescopic powers
Cannot search, she rolls through space.

Chorus.—Glad, like suns that run their courses,
Through the dark and unknown deep,
Brothers! on your journey keep—
Joyful, like victorious forces.

V.

Forth from Truth's bright mirror smiling,
She the student doth allure;
On to Virtue's height's beguiling,
She the sufferer leads secure.
On the mount of Faith uplifted
Wave her banners o'er the land;
Through the rents of death-gates rifted,
See her with the angels stand!

Chorus.—O, ye millions! toiling, praying,
Waiting for a better world,—
O'er the blue dome, star-impear'led,
God awaits, your crowns displaying.

THE LOVERS.

[From the German of Uhland.]

In a fair garden wandered
Two lovers, hand in hand;
Two pale and wasted shadows,
They walked that flowery land,
Kiss after kiss fell burning
On pallid cheek and mouth,
And close they pressed each other
With all the force of youth,
Two little bells rang clearly;
Swift fled the dream away;
She in a distant convent,
He in grim dungeon lay.

THE UNIVERSITY AND THE GRADED SCHOOLS.

The attention of educational writers in the Eastern States has been lately directed to the defects in the training of candidates for admission into colleges, and the deficiencies of many admitted, and the need of better 'secondary' or fitting schools. Many men gain admittance, and receive degrees, whose common school or lower grade education has been sadly neglected. The academies receive all students from the common schools, and undertake to teach them all higher branches, and fit them for colleges. Few of them make a specialty of the latter, and even when they do, it is generally a 'cram' to provide for their passing the preliminary college examination. Certain private schools attempt to provide a thorough course of training, but for various reasons they are only partially successful.

The common schools have a connected system up to a certain point, then there is a break in the course. Universities and colleges were, at first, beneficiary institutions for the education of the clergy. They received students from any grade, and gave them preliminary training before putting them into higher studies. When other classes wished to avail themselves of higher culture, the colleges dropped the preparatory for want of accommodations, and left the gap to be filled by a class of secondary schools or academies.

The academies occupy a sort of insular position, they are neither a grade of the common schools, nor an appendage of the college; they do not bridge over the space, but are more of the nature of stepping stones.

In England the great public schools of Harrow, Eaton, and Rugby, are, in a measure, by law or custom, appendages of the Universities, and most of their students came through them, and the difficulties complained of in this country were not apparent. Lately the increased number of students coming from other schools, has turned their attention to numerous deficiencies and the great want of uniformity in early training. Various schemes have been put forth to remedy the evil. A general supervision of all the schools, by the Universities has been recommended; nothing satisfactory has yet been settled on.

In this country there being no system of supervision of the lower by the higher, in any case, greatly increases the evil. President Porter, of Yale, suggests that certain secondary schools be established under the supervision of the colleges, and that they adopt a uniform system and standard, and a uniform grade of examination for admission into the colleges. This may be well, but needs extension to a uniform grade for admission into the preparatory schools. The common schools in the older States are the only ones recognized by law; above that the schools are independent.

In the newer States a better system has been devised, the educational scheme rises from the lowest to the highest grade. School training begins at five or seven and ends with literary and professional degrees. This is not yet fully

attained, but it is the design. A graded system so devised as to allow the pupil to leave at any point with a definite amount of learning that may be put in practice according to his circumstances, or be continued uninterruptedly to the highest degree, leaving out no links of instruction.

We have not yet fully attained this standard, for want of time, and because it meets with opposition from men educated under the old system, and sectarian prejudices. In the East it has these to contend with, and old custom and methods which are hard to overcome.

The system needs perfecting here. The State University should be the highest grade of the graded schools. A uniform course of study should be adopted, and all the schools should be under the supervision of the University. Not necessarily in an arbitrary way, but partially on voluntary principles. There would then come to the University a thoroughly trained body of students, whose scholarship is assured in all the lower branches and whose training would fit them for higher studies. Regular and thorough training would not be amiss even if they did not attain the University. Michigan is carrying out the plan with excellent success. The University issues a notice to every high school in the State, and the high schools are a grade of the common schools, saying that at the request of any school board, a committee of the Faculty will visit them and examine their course and manner of study. If satisfied, they will report that the graduates from the highest grade may enter the freshman class without further examination.

Whenever any school board notifies the University that they wish to come into the arrangement, a committee of two or three persons are sent to examine the school, not only the course of study in the higher grade, but also the lower, and the general manner of instruction. If the committee is satisfied, the school is placed on the University list. If they are not satisfied, the objections are made known, and the defects pointed out. Many schools were at first rejected, but each year more and more of them fall into line. A mutual influence is exerted; the schools improve and the University increases in numbers, and the grade of scholarship. The rejected schools are incited to remedy their defects and a general improvement results.

This system was begun five years ago; during the first year, ten or fifteen schools came under the official influence of the University. Now nearly every graded school of the State has entered into the connection. Over a hundred students are said to have been secured on high school diplomas this fall. The schools of the State are improving in a very marked degree.

At present some difficulty is found from the manner that partial or interested teachers examine their pupils, not with that rigid exactness that a University Board would; this is only a temporary difficulty, for the first quarter as first years examination drops out any incompetent ones, as the diploma confers no privilege beyond admission. This system voluntary at first, will, if needs be, be made compulsory in time.

From present appearances it will not be necessary, as every school in the State is anxious to come into the system and ambitious to maintain its standing.

The plan has been proposed here, but for some reason no adequate steps have been taken to carry it out. Apparently no one was found to act on the committee and also the course of study in the University is in no fixed or settled condition. An idea prevails that there are no schools in the State, or too few that have the system, or means of complying with the requirement; judging no doubt somewhat from the schools in the vicinity which are said to be poorer than in any town of half the size in the State. There is good reason for believing that if the Michigan system was adopted at once, that there are fifty schools in the State capable of sending graduates that could enter the Freshman Class of the University. The "preparatory" or Sub freshman Class is a reproach to the schools of the State and only supported because it is allowed.

It is to be hoped that the Regents may have their attention directed to this matter, and that a vigorous attempt may be made to carry out the plan. The Legislature might be invoked if necessary to put the University where it belongs, at the head of the common schools or the highest grade of the graded schools of the State.

The course of education in the schools and University should be varied, and could be, to meet the wants of the different aptitudes of different minds, and then all who wish, or whose means would allow, might receive a complete training of as high a grade as is anywhere afforded, without break or interruption.

This would greatly improve the graded schools of the State, and add to the numbers and more perfect discipline of the students of the University and would be the desideratum sought by the colleges of the East.

FARNSWORTH.

NOVEL READING AND THEATER GOING.

There was a time in the world's history when learned men and sour Doctors of Divinity, with their torpid lives and bad digestion, the effect of too much study, and too little enjoyment of life, looked with suspicion upon the growing tendency to admit the imaginative writer into the ranks of literature, and the same parties frowned with wise and righteous wrath upon the so called, frivolous, immoral, irreligious inclinations that prompted theater going.

But the world is growing wiser, and better and merrier. Amusements are taking the place of melancholy harangues, and doleful, miserable righteousness is changing into happy, laughing christianity.

The old idea, that the whole of life is its mathematical certainties, and stubborn facts are gradually melting away,

and we are now allowed to be entertained with the *ideal*, showing forth and representing the *real*.

And first, with regard to the poorer class of light literature, though I cannot say much in its favor, yet it meets a certain class of mental organisms, who, if there was no such reading for them, would read nothing at all, and the little truth and ideality they get from them is much better than none, and such a reader has something more to think of than the common every day things that are passing around him.

In fancy he takes little trips into different countries, explores wonderful caves, and visits extravagant castles. Becomes intimate with angelic characters, and an enemy to hideous ones. Sees moonlight wooings and midnight murders. And *far better* that his mind be occupied with even these thoughts, than that it be a *blank*, with no knowledge of even fact or fancy; such an one makes himself more entertaining, more pleasing to those with whom he associates, than he who, with stubborn ignorance and superstition reads no work of fiction.

Second, with regard to the standard novels.

In this division of our remarks we wish to prove that the reading of such books, instead of being injurious to the mind and morals, are an improvement thereto.

There have been important vital lessons learned through this means, in a much less space of time than could ever have been inculcated through dry metaphysical lectures, or through books of sober abstract fact, or even through sermons.

Mrs. Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin" did more for that great principle which has at last culminated in the 15th Amendment to our Constitution, than all the discussions of the most radical abolitionists, simply because her characters drawn from real life, were representations of sorry truths, and they who could have unfeelingly rebutted the same facts stated abstractly—unconsciously softened and wept over the poor slave.

Charles Dickens' "Little Dorrit" opened before the hearts and minds of the English people the great injustice of imprisonment for debt, as no learned dissertation could have done.

What argument could have had the weight of Little Dorrit's modest remark, growing out of her warm, loving heart, and her sad prison life, when, in speaking of her father, she asks Clennam, "will he pay all the debts for which he has been imprisoned here all my life, and longer?"

Clennam answers, "no doubt," and asks her if she is not glad; she hesitates, but replies: "It seems to me hard that he should have lost so many years, and suffered so much, and at last pay all the debts as well. It seems to me hard that he should pay in life and money both." And to give more weight to the hinted argument that obligations are not always to be literally discharged, Clennam thinks of her that this wish, or murmur against the laws of her country, was the only stain on her otherwise spotless character.

What could have exposed the bad management of the

London Poor House, like that staunch old character, Betty Higden, who, when too old to do her accustomed work, rather than go to that dreaded place, with almost a maniac firmness, she started on her journey to death.

He who spends an evening reading "Oliver Twist," in its delineation of the sin and infamy, and deep degradation forming the under strata in the great city of London, will retire with a more sincere prayer on his lips for fallen humanity, than if he had spent the same time reading the most fashionable sermon of the times.

Besides the great truths and principles that have been brought out and developed through the instrumentality of works of fiction, there are special improvements to the mind and heart of the individual reader.

Human nature is learned quite as truly as by observation. History of places, also characteristics of the people in whose locality the plot is laid, is impressed upon the mind with more correctness than a common abstract history could give. Nowhere is the peculiar characteristic of the old Scottish covenanter portrayed with equal vividness as in the novels of Sir Walter Scott.

The novel with some people takes the place of travel, and when intelligently read is not a poor substitute.

But I have not time to illustrate further. I might continue to cite you to "line upon line, and precept upon precept" of moral lessons that have been laid down, illustrated, and rendered attractive to the dullest intellect, and softening to the hardest heart, through the modest efforts of the novel writer.

Goldsmith will live forever in his "Deserted Village." Washington Irving's "Alhambra" is found in almost every library.

Bayard Taylor is to-day receiving the congratulations of the western people, and the "Life of Kennet" is accepted as one of the standard works of literature.

Eggleston's "End of the World," and "Hoosier School Master," are read by the minister as well as the layman.

The works of Mrs. Stowe, Mrs. Homes and Mrs. Southwick preside as household goddesses around the fireside of every American family.

While from across the water, Warren, Bulwer and Dickens—"the poor man's poet"—have rendered their names immortal in their countless perfect representations of human nature.

All these authors, and many others whom I have not mentioned, are among the best men and women the world has ever known. Their novels are the embodiments of their best thoughts. And how is it possible that the best thoughts of the best men and women should be injurious to either the mind or morals of any one?

And further, perhaps the most weighty argument that I could offer to you as students, is the fact, that the faculty of this institution, as well as the Board of Regents, recognize the reading of the better class of novels as beneficial,

rather than otherwise, even to you as students, and therefore stock your library with all the standard works of fiction. And in proof that the students have taken the hint thus thrown out to them, I refer you to the appearance of said books, and also to the fact that it has become necessary to purchase an entire new series of both, Scott's and Dickens' novels, the old ones being entirely worn out from so much use.

Thirdly, as regards theater going. The play is simply a reading of these same works of fiction by several parties instead of by one, and if the private reading is beneficial, how much more so is the showing forth of these fictitious characters by real live men and women.

The triumph of right over wrong, of truth over falsehood, as shown upon the stage, may be termed a theatrical ministry. All that Christ taught, justice, mercy and charity, are preached by the play actor. He not only tells us go do these things, but shows us how to do them, and their immediate rewards.

Mark twain has said, with as much truth as pathos, "It is almost fair and just to aver that nine tenths of all the kindness, and forbearance, and Christian charity, and generosity, in the hearts of the American people to-day, got there by being filtered down from their fountain head, the gospel of Christ, through dramas, and tragedies, and comedies on the stage—and through the despised novel and Christmas story."

EMMA HADDOCK.

Hesperian Hall, Dec. 5th, 1874.

ENERGY OF PURPOSE.

By energy of purpose is meant, the spirit with which we struggle against all obstacles that tend to retard the progress of our designs; the determination with which we promote all our aims, the efficiency with which we encounter all difficulties.

Those having energy of purpose have a great many advantages over those who have it not.

Take for example two young men, having equal abilities, with the exception that one has energy and the other has not, and you will find that those having energy will have by far the greater success in life. They may be compared to two horses of equal strength pulling in opposite directions. The one that is the quickest and has the most energy, will get the start and keep it.

Thousands of men go to their graves without ever having accomplished anything for themselves or for humanity.

The reason of this is simply because they lacked the energy to carry out their designs. They were persons who, if possessed of energy, would have astonished the world by their achievements. It has been truly said that the great moral victories and defeats of the world often turn on min-

utes; this is especially true on the field of battle. Nearly every battle has been won by one or two rapid movements, executed amid clouds of smoke and the roaring of cannon. It was at such moments that Napoleon achieved his great military renown and distinction. "His mind acted like the lightning," and never with more readiness and less friction than in the hours of extreme danger and peril.

It was energy that gained for Æsop the name "Preceptor of Greece" for Plato "The Profoundest of Philosophers," for Plautus and Horace "Immortal Poets." It was energy that gave George Washington and his few followers such great success, and secured to him the name, "Father of his Country." Whatever we do must be done with energy, or it will prove a failure. No matter how small the object in view if one goes to work with a determination of pursuing it, he is able to accomplish much. Demosthenes, the greatest of orators, failed on his first appearance in public and it was only through perseverance and a determination to make an orator of himself that he finally succeeded. Energy is the spirit by which we strive to accomplish that which presents itself to the mind by which we are enabled to climb the rugged hill of science, to explore the hidden mysteries of nature and art, to investigate and discover new truths, and to drink of that "Pyerian Spring" from which so many of "the noblest of mankind have slaked their thirst for knowledge."

From the earliest period of our history, down to the present time, as long as the world rolls on, so long, and not until it no more moves, will energy cease to be the true motor of success to man. 77.

AMERICAN HOMES.

The homes of our land differ in many respects from those of any other. Not on account of any peculiarities of architecture, or grandeur of appearance, but in an indefinable atmosphere which pervades them. Less luxurious than European homes, wanting all the attractions which time adds to the ivy-grown homestead, handed down through centuries from father to son, yet distinctly American.

They form also a striking contrast to the early American homes, from which our forefathers went forth to struggle for the liberties we so highly cherish. Then might be seen only a few log cabins scattered along our eastern sea coast. They differed much from what we consider comfortable houses, yet we should not look with disdain on those humble dwellings nor their inmates, for here were bred principles, the maintenance of which has doubtless turned into a different channel our nation's history.

Let us glance at American homes as they are. From the shores of the Atlantic, westward, we find them scattered over the broad prairies and fertile valleys, differing as much in different localities as the state of society in each. In fact,

home influence forms the character of society. The old adage, "Tell me what kind of company you keep and I will tell you who you are," might be rendered. "Tell me what kind of a home you have and I will tell you who you are," for a home does not include a house merely, but all those surroundings which mould so surely each member of the family circle.

The importance of home culture cannot be over estimated. Upon it, individual character is almost wholly dependent. Here the infant mind unfolds and develops, here are received the first impression of life and of the world, impressions that neither time nor circumstances can efface. Around each member of the family circle a web of influence is woven which holds him securely in its meshes, and refuses to be broken even by the stress of time and separation. Within this circle questions are discussed, and decisions made, which guide the proceedings of assemblies and parliaments. Society, school, church and state, are dependent upon home.

"Each man's chimney is his golden mile-stone;

Is the central point, from which he measures every distance
Through the gateways of the world around him."

The fountain spring of home influence, clear as crystal, may spread out over the vast expanse of human life, replenishing and beautifying. But if it receive from the fountain head the germs of a deadly poison, breeding malaria, destruction and death will follow in its course.

It is the inside of a home that makes it attractive. This consists not so much in Brussels carpet and rosewood furniture as in loving hearts and sympathetic natures.

There are many ways in which we can add to comforts at home. A well selected library is a more valuable acquisition than all the silver that can grace the sideboard, and a few choice pictures, than the choicest marble and mahogany. Not that we would return to Goldsmith's "whitewashed wall, the nicely soded floor; the varnished clock that ticked behind the door," for our model of furnishing. But what is gained in appearance is often lost to comfort and true happiness.

In this respect our homes form a medium between the luxury and grandeur of European and the simplicity and plainness of early American homes. Yet we cannot claim they are all they should be. Are we not inclined to sacrifice comfort to appearance? Do we not in our efforts to adorn our homes and render them equal to our neighbors', lose half our capacity for enjoyment? Are we not as a people characterized by a certain independence which amounts almost to arrogance, and too neglectful of those little kindnesses which form the sunshine of life, yet cost so little?

If each member contributes his share, home cannot fail to be attractive. A picture is not less valued because painted by a brother's or a sister's brush. A new book may be carefully read and profitably discussed. A well timed

remark in illustration may install a principle which, given as a precept in the abstract, would be lost.

Although a home may be well ordered and supplied with all that can make it attractive, unless there is a daily cry for bread, and the blessing of God rests upon it, it cannot prosper. When America was first in its infancy, over the door of every house a horse shoe was placed to keep the witches out; but it behooves us to keep strict watch over our doors lest something worse than a witch should enter.

The homes of America mould the character not only of its future citizens but also of its rulers. Each son and daughter is a prince or princess, heir of the nobility. This republic, the first of its kind, is an experiment. Whether freed from corruption, the embodiment of Justice and Freedom, it shall remain to bless mankind throughout the coming ages, rests not upon its present rulers, but upon the principles, the characters, the habits, formed in the homes throughout our country.

Our homes are less permanent than those of other lands. We are accustomed to changes, to haste. It requires but a day to erect a home, but a day to desert it. The sons and daughters of America early enter upon the activities of life. Each one marks out his path and decides his course of action; and the old homestead, around which cluster all the recollections of childhood, is left behind. But not so its memories. These, neither time in its swift course can obliterate, nor life with its busy throng crowd out, but they remain impressed in the heart forever.

"We may build more splendid habitations,
Fill our halls with paintings and with sculpture;
But we can not
Buy with gold the old associations."

In Hesperian Hall.

C.

CONSTITUTION OF THE NORTHWESTERN INTER-STATE COLLEGIATE ASSOCIATION.

ARTICLE I.

This organization shall be known as the Northwestern Inter-State Collegiate Association, and shall consist of the Collegiate Associations of Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Ohio, Indiana, and such other State Associations as shall be admitted by a two-thirds votes of the delegates present at any annual convention.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. The object of this association shall be to hold contests in oratory, and such other literary contests, at such time and place as shall be decided upon by the association at its annual convention.

SEC. 2. In the contests of this association each State shall be represented by the successful competitor in its annual contest; provided he be an undergraduate of the academic course at the time of such contest.

ARTICLE III.

The officers of this association shall be: President, First and Second Vice Presidents, Secretary and Treasurer. They shall constitute the Executive Committee of the association, shall be chosen by ballot, a majority of the votes of the delegates constituting an election.

ARTICLE IV.

SEC. 1. It shall be the duty of the President to preside at all meetings; and he shall also have power to call special meetings at the written request of four State Associations, giving at least thirty days notice to each State Association of such meeting.

SEC. 2. The contests of this association shall be under the control of the executive committee.

SEC. 3. The Treasurer shall be required to give bond to the amount of \$1,000; and it shall further be the duty of the executive committee to audit all accounts before they are presented to the association.

ARTICLE V.

SEC. 1. Four persons shall be chosen each year by the executive committee to act as judges of the literary contest of that year; each State Association being notified of the appointments at least thirty days before the contest.

SEC. 2. The judges shall not be in any way connected with the institutions represented in the contest.

SEC. 3. Any judge shall be removed upon the protest of any State Association, made within thirty days after the appointment, the reason of such protest being given; provided, no State shall be allowed more than two protests.

SEC. 4. Each judge, shall, without consultation, decide upon the merits of the thoughts, composition and delivery of each oration, marking each of their particulars upon a scale of ten.

SEC. 5. At the close of the contest, three persons, chosen from the audience by the contestants, shall receive the marks from the three judges first chosen, and shall determine the average of the marks of each speaker. In the case of a tie, the markings of the fourth judge chosen shall be averaged with those of the three. The President shall then announce the names of the orator receiving the highest and next to the highest average.

ARTICLE VI.

In the contests of this association, no oration shall exceed fifteen minutes in delivery.

ARTICLE VII.

The annual convention of this association shall meet at 10 o'clock A. M. on the date and at the place of the annual contest, in which convention each State shall be entitled to three votes.

ARTICLE VIII.

Any State of this association failing to send a representative to any annual contest, without furnishing a satisfactory reason, shall be excluded from the association.

ARTICLE IX.

The names of the orators engaged in the contest, and copies of the orations, also the names and markings of the judges, shall be kept on record by the Secretary.

ARTICLE X.

SEC. 1. This association shall pay all necessary expenses connected with the contest, including prizes, all necessary expenses of judges, orators, and out-going officers; and if there shall be any excess of funds, it shall be at the disposal of the association.

SEC. 2. The money necessary to meet the expenses of the association shall be raised by charging an admittance fee to the oratorical contest. Should there be any deficit, it shall be collected by an equal tax upon the State Associations.

SEC. 3. As testimonials of success in the contest of this association, there shall be awarded as first honor, a gold medal; as second honor, a silver medal.

ARTICLE XI.

The constitution may be amended at any annual meeting of the association, by a vote of three fourths of the delegates present.

OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION.—President, C. F. Hunt, Greencastle, Ind; 1st Vice President, A. T. Swing, Oberlin, O.; 2d Vice President, R. J. Wilson, Iowa City, Iowa; Secretary, A. R. Sprague, Beloit, Wis.; Treasurer, J. O. Wilson, Bloomington, Ill.

AT THE BAR.

[The following witty pleading indicates that some of the law students are proficient in theology as well as law.—Ed.]

Circuit Court in and for Johnson County, State of Iowa.
November Term, B. C. 849.

A. B. JONAH, }
vs. } *Declaration in Detinue.*
C. D. WHALE. }

County of Johnson, to-wit: C. D. Whale was summoned to answer A. B. Jonah of a plea that he render to the said A. B. Jonah certain goods of the value of ten shekels of lawful money which he detains from him. And thereupon the said A. B. Jonah, by H. Ward Solomon, his attorney, complains: For that, whereas, the said A. B. Jonah heretofore, to-wit, on the first day of January, B. C. 849, at Joppa, in the county of Johnson aforesaid, delivered to the said C. D. Whale certain goods, to-wit, one full suit of clothes of the said A. B. Jonah of great value, to-wit, the value of ten shekels of lawful money, to be re-delivered by the said C. D. Whale to the said A. B. Jonah when he, the said C. D. Whale, should be thereto afterward requested. Yet the said C. D. Whale, although he was afterward, to-wit, on the third day of January, in the year aforesaid, at Tarshish, in the county aforesaid, requested by the said A. B. Jonah so to do, hath not as yet delivered the goods or any part of them to the said A. B. Jonah, but so to do hath hitherto wholly refused, and still refuses, and still unjustly

detains the same from the said A. B. Jonah, to-wit, at Tarshish, in the county aforesaid, to the damage of the said A. B. Jonah to the amount of ten shekels; and, therefore, he brings his suit
H. WARD SOLOMON, *Attorney for Plaintiff.*

SET-OFF.

And the said C. D. Whale, by Theodore Moses, his attorney comes and defends the wrong and injury when and where it shall behoove him, and the damages and all which he ought to defend, because he says that the said A. B. Jonah, before and at the time of the commencement of this suit, to-wit, at Tarshish, in the county of Johnson aforesaid, was, and still is, indebted to the said Whale in a sum of money, to-wit, the sum of six shekels for the use of certain rooms, apartments and furniture of the said Whale, before that time, used and enjoyed by the said Jonah by sufferance and permission of the said defendant Whale, for the space of three days and nights, and for meat, drink, attendance, goods, chattels and other necessaries by the said defendant Whale before that time, ound and provided for the said Jonah.

And the defendant also says, that the said Jonah was further indebted to him in the sum of six sheckels, for carrying and conveying the said Jonah in and on board of a certain vessel, whereof the said defendant Whale was master and commander, from divers places to other divers places. Which said sums of money so due, and owing to the said Whale as aforesaid, exceeds the damages sustained by said Jonah, by reason of the detinue by the said Whale, of the said goods in the declaration mentioned, and out of which sums of money so due, and owing from the said Jonah to the said Whale, the said defendant Whale is ready and willing, and hereby offers to set-off and allow to the said plaintiff, the full amount of said damages according to the form of the statute in such cases made and provided. And this the said defendant is ready to verify, wherefor he prays judgment of the said plaintiff, ought to have or maintain his action thereof against him.

THEODORE MOSES, *Att'y for Def't.*

REPLICATION.

And the said A. B. Jonah says, that by reason of anything in the said plea alleged he ought not to be barred from hearing, and maintaining his aforesaid action against the said C. D. Whale, because he says that he, the said A. B. Jonah, for and during the time that he occupied the aforesaid rooms, and had the use of the aforesaid articles, goods and chattels as set forth in the defendant's plea, and for which the defendant claims the alleged debt, was unlawfully imprisoned, and detained in prison by the said C. D. Whale, until by force and duress of that imprisonment the rent of the aforesaid rooms, goods and chattels, including board and the fare for carrying, and conveying the plaintiff from the said divers places, to the said other divers places on board the said vessel of which defendant Whale was master and commander, amounted to a sum equal to the debt alleged by the defendant, as due him from the plaintiff, namely twelve sheckels, and this the said A. B. Jonah is ready to verify. Wherefore he prays judgment and damages by him sustained, as alleged in the plaintiff's declaration.

H. W. SOLOMON, *Att'y for Plff.*

To this was plead a rejoinder by way traverse.

The University Reporter.

IOWA CITY, IOWA, DEC. 15th, 1874.

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SCIENTIFIC CONCLUSIONS.

It is related of Dr. Abercrombie, that being called in consultation to see a patient, who was supposed to be laboring under a malignant disease of the stomach, he walked in, in an odd, rapid, indifferant way, that characterized him, looked at various things in the room, including the curiosities on the mantelpiece, then, as if by chance, found himself at the patient's bedside. His eye settled on him intently for a minute, and then he asked him a few plain questions, in a kindly voice and manner, and retired. When in the next room he said to those with whom he was called in consultation, "the mischief is all in that man's brain, the stomach is merely affected through it. The case will do no good; he will get blind, and convulsed, and die." The patient died not long after, and a post-mortem examination revealed softening of the brain, and no disease of the stomach.

A student who was intimate with the doctor was present, and asked him, what there was in the patient's look that made him decide so quickly that the disease was in the head "I can't tell you," he said, "I can hardly tell myself; but I rest with confidence upon the exactness and honesty of my past observations. I remember the result and act upon it; but I can't put you, without infinite trouble to myself, in possession of all the steps." "But," said the student,

"would it not be a great saving if you could tell others?" "Not a bit of it," said the doctor; "it would be the worst thing that could happen to you; you would not know how to use such knowledge. You must follow in the same road I have. You must miss often before you hit. You can't tell a man how to hit, you may tell him what to aim at."

This is a good illustration of what is called the art of medicine. A great master said: "I can teach you the science of medicine but not the art." Long training, close observation and accurate deductions give skill, and it then becomes a matter that looks to an outsider like instinct. The patient steps, that have been taken, are forgotten, and as was the case with Dr. Abercrombie, it would be infinite trouble to retrace them. Not only is this true of medicine but also of all trades and professions. The skilled penman, or draughtsman, makes lines and curves with rapid precision, but to do it thus readily, has required a long course of practice and training. This is trite enough, for it is the substance of every plea for education or discipline, but when so much is said of practical method, and shorter cuts to practice, it needs reiterating. There is no ready way to practical success, except by patient study and practice. The present age is too impatient of restraint, too much in a hurry to seize an apprenticeship, and so despises simple beginnings. Aptness for a trade or profession, which results in success, consists more often in persistency in one direction, or a love for studies that carries one through all the rude strokes, and crooked lines, and failures, that come before the precision, that seems so spontaneous to the uninstructed.

In science, the mind may be over-burdened with facts, too many observations, too many books, prevent that generalization, that digestion and assimilation that makes knowledge practical. The knowledge of facts and of methods are necessary, and they are presented and enforced in schools and lecture rooms, but practical success requires more than mere accumulation. Many men are successful in various directions, without the help of schools, but it is because they have found other means of training and discipline.

To paraphrase the language of Cicero. If these older men achieved success without our present means of training and discipline, how much more could they have achieved? and he might have added, how much easier, if their genius had been aided by early instruction and a master?

A medical writer says: "Few people are aware of the difficulty of the art of simple observation. To observe properly in the simplest of the physical sciences, requires a long and severe training."

Academical studies of whatever nature are not the end, but the means to an end, and even professional teaching can be but little more. The speedy and exact diagnosis of the old doctor had been brought about by early training in methods, and then the inferences drawn from careful observations were the forgotten steps that led to his rapid and exact conclusions.

SOMETHING ought to be done to make the Sociables a more attractive place of resort. The great number assembled renders the introduction of popular social games impracticable, while dancing is out of the question. And yet the introduction of music would be an excellent feature; and the music, that could readily be furnished by any of our bands would add much to the interest of the Sociable and relieve the monotony of the everlasting promenade.

Again, students and citizens attend in order to become acquainted, and to facilitate this a Committee of Introduction, consisting of suave and well bred ladies and gentlemen, should be appointed. It should be their special duty to see that bashful swains and coy maidens do not languish as "wall-flowers" during the entire evening, and waste the precious time looking upon the happiness of others.

Without pretending to find fault with the present committee, perhaps a little lacking in the discharge of duty, especially on the last occasion, we would respectfully call their attention to the above suggestions, and ask that they give a little more attention to the subject. Let the students evince more interest in the Sociables, and attend them with the determination to enjoy themselves, and for the purpose of having a good time. In short let the Sociables be made more worthy of the University, of which they form a not unimportant part.

THE students of the Law Department have been fortunate during the past term in having the opportunity of seeing and hearing eminent men of our State. A United States Senator, a member of the House, an ex-Congressman, a member of the Board of Award of the Geneva Arbitration, a Judge of the Federal Court, members of the State Supreme Court, a lady member of the bar, lawyers of superior ability, and members of the legislature. In securing these gentlemen, to talk to the class, the Faculty supply a need that should exist in every professional school. The student grasps every idea suggested and stamps it on the mind. He scrutinizes every movement of the speaker and reads the facial expression of thought. The intonation of the voice and the peculiar style of gesticulation are noted. But it is the individual as a unit, his physical, intellectual and moral energies combined, as they shine forth from the man, conscious of rectitude, exalted and adorned by success, passed difficulties by effort vanquished glitter in the sun-light of his reserved power, decorated by pre-eminent service and long accustomed to move in public; these give that inexpressible and irresistible attraction which is calculated to make lasting impressions. "Great men are the guide-posts and landmarks in the State;" they evolve wise laws, enact and enforce them; they move in the van of progressive revolution and are often the advocates of what a conservative world calls heresy. Political, social or religious heresy it may be, but that which the majority do not accept, or may not comprehend. How refreshing to hear a mature man tell of the

great speakers, Webster, Clay, Calhoun and their coadjutors of the public forum, whom he heard in his youth. He embodies some element of power received from these illustrious personages, even though it be small nevertheless it is potent. These influences "which though light as air, are strong as links of iron." A man's style of composition is improved by purusing the works of master writers, much more is his entire intellect strengthened and informed by contact, in conversation or oratory, with the warm brains of great men. This is the testimony of those whose years and learning command profound respect. Is it not desirable that the opportunities furnished to the students to hear cultivated and powerful men be increased in an institution occupying the lofty position of the University of a great and free State, though it may come through the humble instrumentality of a Young Men's Lecture Association and by *encouragement* received in closing the doors of a vacant chapel, when no decent hall can be procured, to hear a man of no less repute than Chas. Bradlaugh on "Cromwell and Washington."

SELDOM in their past history, has there been such a spirit of rivalry evinced between the leading literary societies of the University, as during the past term. This we would not discourage. Indeed, if kept within proper bounds, there is no stronger incentive to thorough preparation and a deep and lasting interest in the Society work.

But, in order to be a benefit and not a detriment to the members individually, and the Society as a whole, it must be kept within proper bounds. The rivalry should not be carried so far as to supercede the attention due to worthier objects, and it should be confined strictly to an effort on the part of the respective members to excel in the true merit of their productions.

Such emulation as this is beneficial in its action, and cannot fail to raise the tone of the literary performances and the grade of the Society.

We cannot too strongly disparage any attempt to take an unfair advantage, either by false representations or the public ridicule of any particular Society members or their productions.

Such conduct is, to say the least, ungentlemanly and ungenerous. And a persistence in such a course, will tend to injury, rather than to the benefits resulting from a manly and generous emulation.

THE Academical students were somewhat surprised and confused the other morning at finding their seats in the chapel nearly all occupied by the lawyers and medics. The behavior of the professional students was unexceptionably good, considering they so seldom attend places of public worship, but the boisterous manner in which they were received by their Academical friends caused considerable confusion and some chagrin.

LOCAL.

A sub-freshman innocently inquires of a junior, "what's a fikappyfigh."

A sophomore had the *puccinimous audacity* to ask of one of the editors, "why in the world don't you give us some *original* locals."

"DON'T give us any more military in the REPORTER, for conscience sake," has been gently whispered in our ears by several students. *Quantum sufficiat.*

THE new observatory is making rapid strides toward completion. Soon we will have the pleasure of squinting at the celestial spheres, through our mamouth telescope.

JUDGE COLE and Prof. Mark Ranney, for the last few days have been cramming law and insanity into the disciples of Blackstone and Esculapius.

A. J. HIRSHL received the first, and Wm. H. Baily the second prize, given by Prof. Hammond for the best notes on his lectures on "Real Property."

THE medics last appeal is,

"By the shades of those we've resurrected
By the ghosts of those we've dissected,"
I swear it.

SENATOR WRIGHT, while on his way to Washington, stopped in the city, and gave the law class a lecture on the subject of "Moral Aptitude." It was replete with information and advice, and clothed in fine rhetorical sentences.

THE city gas company have placed at the front entrance into campus grounds, a gas jet, surmounted by a beautiful glass globe, which in addition to its ornamentation, proves very servicable on dark nights.

SOME of the ladies of the University accuse Uncle Sam, of partiality in establishing a military department for the gentlemen, and giving them no off-set. If suggestions were in order we might mention a *culinary department*.

A SENIOR says, he hopes they wont put any more gas jets in the campus yard, because the streets are so well lighted that the only place left for *waisting* on the road home from societies, is from south hall to the front entrance.

DURING Aug., Sept. and Oct., Prof. Fellows delivered some twenty-two lectures before Normal Institutes throughout the State, and is also engaged to deliver an address in Oskaloosa, Dec. 31st, before an Association of Superintendents and Principals for Southwestern Iowa. Prof. Fellows is well informed on the educational topics of the day, and has a pleasant way of imparting his knowledge to others. We have noticed some very high compliments given Prof. by the press of the State.

WE regret to chronicle the death of the old oak tree that stood between the north and central buildings. Long before the foundation stone of the University was laid, the tree had attained goodly proportions. One hundred and twelve years ago its first leaves opened for sun and rain. It flourished in the wilderness, but was unable to stand all the new fangled ways of modern society, so it modestly withdrew.

Of the several flourishing reading clubs in existence last year, not one remains, doubtless all killed by scandal; as false rumor had whispered that many an hour was wiled away at these profitable and interesting gatherings, in thumbing pasteboards, with spots and pictures on them.

A JUNIOR in sending home an itemized account of expenses to *pater familias*, had inserted among other things: "Ponies, \$10.00;" to which the old gent responds, "I hardly think you needed a pony, but seeing they are so cheap, you might bring home a span, as they would be mighty handy to do chores with."

As quite a number of Class '73 were in town during Thanksgiving, they called a meeting at the house of Miss Lou Kauffman, in order to boast of past deeds of valor and virtue, and depict in glowing colors the brilliant future. Few had succeeded in rolling in much tin, but each had a ship on the way which was expected soon to arrive.

Two Freshmen played a scurvy trick on their unsophisticated German renter. Imposing on the old man's inability to read, they had him sign the following:

"IOWA CITY, Oct. 1, 1874.

Received of Mr. —, \$6.00, in full for rent of two rooms for two months; and in addition do hereby acknowledge myself an old *skeezics*, and deserving of having been booted at least twice during the aforesaid time.

HANS —."

THE click of the musket and clash of the bayonet, and bright glimmer of the drawn sword, nor the loud, firm and fierce tones of command are heard anymore in the campus grounds. The arms have been inspected, and the recruits are out on parole of honor till spring. In the meantime our future great generals and commanders will be employed in smoking the pipe of peace.

SCENE in Physiology Class:

Professor—"Mr. Brown, how many coats have the arteries?"

Mr. Brown—"Three."

Prof.—"What are they?"

Mr. B.—"External, internal, and—"

Prof.—"What's the other?"

Mr. B.—"I don't remember."

THE Iowa City Academy and Commercial College are now enjoying a degree of prosperity almost without example in their past history. The large number of students who have been in attendance during the term about to close, have pursued their studies under the direction of a competent corps of instructors. It is to be observed that the work which these institutions are doing is of the most practical kind. The studies pursued are not skimmed, but, as far as it is possible, thoroughly mastered. We congratulate their students, even those who never enter the University, upon the excellent facilities which they enjoy for obtaining a good education. We hope that the work which Mr. McClain, the able Principal of these schools, is doing in the cause of education, will be, in future, even better rewarded than at present.

A "PARALLEL."

TUNE—"GEN JOE."

Say, 'demic boys, what grieves you so?
'Tis true you're badly beaten,
The "laws" and "med's" are such a "set"
You'd hardly think to beat them.

CHORUS.

Hurrah, hurrah, hurrah, 'demics.
Get out of the way.

We laid our plan on Friday morn,
And took your seats, quite early;
And when you 'demics strutted in,
Your faces, oh! how surly.

CHORUS.

You frowned and gapped; you looked so blue;
The "laws" could not help cheering;
The "medics" clapped a little, too,
'Mid ladies' smiles endearing.

CHORUS.

The man of low'ring eyebrows came,
And mounted on the forum;
And looking out upon the crowd,
Pronounced it bad decorum.

CHORUS.

The presence of this august man,
Awd "juns." and "sens." to silence;
The "laws" and "medics" did quite well;
But "sophs." knew no compliance.

CHORUS.

The 'demic boys have classic brows;
Have foreheads high and noble;
But they forget the "laws" and "meds."
Are pious, staunch and jovial.

CHORUS.

'Tis true, the girls have said a word,
And hinted at Mount Pleasant;
But many things have changed, *up there*,
Since *they, themselves*, were present.

CHORUS.

Law Department, Dec. 10, 1874.

K. A.

A fellow in the English class persists, by way of analysis, in "recasting" the sentences. Lately he startled himself by announcing that: "I understand you, not as the horse, or as the mule, which has no understanding." It should have read: "I, as the mule, or as the horse, which have no understanding, understand you not." This sentiment was not new to the class.

SONG.

Flowers open, smile—
And die;
Hopes arise, beguile—
And fly.
Both have beauty's might—
And wane;
Both are gentle, bright—
And vain.

PERSONALS.

- C. M. Frazier is teaching in Macon, Miss.
H. S. Fisher, Law '74, is now at Grinnell.
D. M. Anderson, '73 is teaching in California.
Thomas Hanna is teaching in Northfield, Iowa.
G. M. Keller, Med. '74, is practising in Rock Island.
J. R. Lake, Law '74, is studying law in St. Louis.
Law '74, H. U. Funk, is located at Dresden, Iowa.
S. Hughes, Law '74, is studying law in Muscatine.
H. M. Lee, Law '74, has located at Eldora, Iowa.
W. D. Burke, Law '72, is practising law in Muscatine.
Dick Haney, Law '74, serves the public at Lansing, Pa.
P. J. Meehan, Law '74, is practising at Mauch Chunk, Pa.
H. J. Winthorn, Med. '74, is practising in West Liberty.
Florence Kinney is teaching school in Johnson county.
S. S. Howell, a former graduate, is teaching in San Francisco, Cal.
T. J. Mize, Law '72, is practising law somewhere in California.
Miss Rebecca Hanna, Med. '74, is practising in Burlington, Iowa.
Frank Switzer, '72, when last heard from, was surveying the great State of Texas.
Le Grand Powers, '72, is now in town waiting for a position as pastor of some Universalist Church.
Judge Baldwin, while visiting his son and the University, delivered a short address to the lawyers.
E. G. Smith spent last Sunday in the city. He has been traveling over the grasshopper region.
Charles Shattuck is working in his father's factory; he intends to return to school in the spring.
Miss Georgia Persing, Normal '72, is teaching in Oakland, Cal.
J. C. Matthews has received the appointment of clerk of the Finance Committee through Senator Wright.
M. Riorden, Med. '74, is in the insane asylum at Mt. Pleasant, not as an inmate, but as assistant physician.

W. F. Achilles, Med. '74, is teaching a school and practising medicine in Indianapolis, Ind.

David A. Meyers, Law '74, is now attending medical lectures in Indianapolis Medical College, and also attending to business at the bar.(?)

Mr. J. L. Lee, assistant Professor in Chemistry in the Agricultural College, has been attending the lectures, in the Law Department during the last few weeks.

Kirk Osmond, '76, instead of grubbing at Greek and Latin roots, is devoting his time to the more pleasant occupation of dispensing sugar, molasses, and other concentrated sweetnesses to the ladies of Iowa City.

Law '74. J. C. Helm has at last determined on a location. He has formed a co-partnership for the practice of law with E. A. Colburn, Law '72, in Colorado Springs, Colorado.

R. E. Fitch, '71, is teaching school, and keeping house in Laramie City. He expatiates eloquently over the pleasures of a home, and advises every single man to "go and do likewise," for turkey on Thanksgiving day under one's own vine and fig tree, he adds, is surely a treat. Accept our congratulations, Bob, but you might have sent us the wish-bone.

Will Osmond, '73, Prof. of Latin and German, in the Rock Island High School, came up to spend Thanksgiving among his "friends of other days." Will, in spite of his youthfulness, presides over his classes with the utmost dignity, and we learn is giving complete satisfaction.

Cal. Clark, Law '74, has hung out his sign at Manchester, Iowa. Now that Cal. has become the head of a family, he is devoting all his spare time to practice of dodging plates, brooms, and other missiles, in preparation for whatever emergency may arise.

MARRIAGES.

HOFFMAN—HUTCHINSON—At the residence of Dr. Kerr, El Paso, Ill., on Sept. 29, 1874, WM. HOFFMAN, of Muscatine, Iowa, and MISS IRINE HUTCHINSON, of El Paso.

Mr. Hoffman was long a prominent student of the University, and a graduate of '70 and law '72. According to reports he has succeeded in building up for himself a lucrative business, and now has added the last charm that shall make his cup of happiness complete. Success to you, and may others profit by this your commendable example.

LAUDER—CLEAVER—At Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, on Nov. 13, 1874, H. JAY LAUDER, law '73, and MISS LAURA M. CLEAVER

Mr. L. became quite a famous poet during his college life, and facts seem to indicate that his mind has pursued the same channel. *Poeta ornatus est ex virtutibus.*

HANNA—BARKER—Nov. 30th, at Potosi, Wis., by Rev. Nicholas Mayne, NEWTON HANNA, law '70, and MISS LILLIAN BARKER.

Mr. H. has attained quite a wide spread reputation in his profession, and now has taken in a partner to help smooth over the roughness of life, and make more bright its sunshine.

CLIPPINGS.

A Kansas farmer solemnly declares that a grasshopper sat on the gate-post and threateningly asked: "William Bryant, where in thunder is the balance of that cold meat?"

Old fashioned schools were more thorough in some respects than modern ones. It took a boy a very short time to learn how many rods make an acre.—*Ex.*

A sharp talking lady was reproved by her husband, who requested her to keep her tongue in her mouth. "My dear," she said, "it's against the law to carry concealed weapons."

"Who's there?" cried a student, waking up from a sound sleep, when he heard loud rappings on his door. "It's me," was the reply. "You'r a liar," said he, "'tisn't you; go about your business immediately."—*Ex.*

It appears that at Vassar College there is one day in the week called "Onion Day," on which all the ladies indulge in raw onions, as a health promoter. It requires upwards of fifteen bushels of this high-toned esculent to go around.—*Tyro.*

Two Freshmen out riding, were passing a farm house where the farmer was trying to harness an obstinate mule. "Won't he draw?" said one of the men. "Of course," said the farmer, "he'll draw the attention of any fool that passes this way." The Fresh.'s drove on.—*Ex.*

Oh, the skeeter, the beautiful skeeter, filling the air with melodious meter; under our hat and tickling our nose, taking a bite through a hole in our clothes; in through the window, opening the door; filling our chamber and singing the sweeter, ever is found the untiring muskeeter.—*Argus.*



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