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THE SCHOLAR AND THE WORLD.

BY H. W. LONGFELLOW.

In Mediæval Rome, I know not where,
There stood an image with its arm in air,
And on its lifted finger, shining clear,
A golden ring with the device, "Strike here!"
Greatly the people wondered, though none guessed
The meaning that these words but half expressed,
Until a learned clerk, who at noonday
With downcast eyes was passing on his way,
Paused, and observed the spot, and marked it well,
Whereon the shadow of the finger fell;
And coming back at midnight delved and found
A secret stairway leading under ground.
Down this he passed into a spacious hall,
Lit by a flaming jewel on the wall;
And opposite a brazen statue stood
With bow and shaft in threatening attitude.
Upon his forehead, like a coronet,
Were these mysterious words of menace set:
"That which I am, I am; my fatal aim
None can escape, not even yon luminous flame!"
Midway the hall was a fair table placed,
With cloth of gold and golden cups enchased
With rubies, and the plates and knives were gold.
And gold the bread and viands manifold.
Around it, silent, motionless and sad,
Were seated gallant knights in armor clad,
And ladies beautiful with plume and zone,
But they were stone, their hearts within were stone;
And the vast hall was filled in every part
With silent crowd stony in face and heart.
Long at the scene, bewildered and amazed,
The trembling clerk in speechless wonder gazed;
Then from the table, by his greed made bold,
He seized a goblet and a knife of gold,
And suddenly from their seats the guests upsprang,
The vaulted ceiling with loud clamors rang,
The archer sped his arrow at their call,
Shattering the lambent jewel on the wall,
And all was dark around and overhead;
Stark on the floor the luckless clerk lay dead!
The writer of this legend then records
Its ghostly application in these words:
The image is the Adversary old,
Whose beckoning finger points to realms of gold;
Our lusts and passions are the downward stair
That leads the soul from a diviner air;
The archer, Death; the flaming jewel, Life;
Terrestrial goods, the goblet and the knife;
The knights and ladies, all whose flesh and bone
By avarice have been hardened into stone;
The clerk, the scholar whom the love of pelf
Tempted from his books and from his nobler self.
The discord in the harmonies of life;
The love of learning, the sequestered nooks,
And all the sweet serenity of books;
The market-place, the eager love of gain,
Whose aim is vanity and whose end is gain!
The scholar and the world! The endless strife,

ANDREW JOHNSON.

BY W. H. FANNON.

The leaders of our nation during the late civil war are rapidly passing away. Lincoln, Seward, Greeley, Sumner, Johnson—all are dead.

Andrew Johnson, more than any one of the others can be truly called a representative American. Without wealth, without educational advantages and without friends; by his own inherent strength and force of will he raised himself to the highest position to which any American can aspire.

That he possessed glaring faults cannot be denied, but there was so much that was noble and praiseworthy in his life that we admire the man while condemning some traits of his character.

It is a significant fact, and one which verifies the position taken by European critics in reference to the detrimental influence of partisan strife in our government, that three of its noblest defenders in its darkest hour of peril, died, after the war was over and the Union preserved, ridiculed and vilified by their own political party, simply because they refused to follow that party in its vindictive reconstruction policy. I refer to Mr. Greeley, to Charles Sumner and to Andrew Johnson, men whose names will appear bright on the pages of American history long after those of their calumniators shall have been forgotten. I would not however be understood as vindicating entirely the presidential career of Mr. Johnson.

He was impolitic and doubtless too liberal, too ready to receive the Southern States back into the Union, without requiring sufficient guarantees. But while it can truthfully be said, that he went to an extreme in his leniency, it may with equal propriety be maintained, that the policy to which he was opposed, and which finally prevailed was too stringent and oppressive. Indeed this can not only be maintained, but it is a fact, so plain and clear that none can doubt it. To what else, but the oppressive policy of the present administration can be attributed the difficulties in the Southern States, the murders and ku-klux outrages, the violation of the right of local self-government, as in the cases of Arkansas and Louisiana? Some of our Northern journalists claim that these are not results of the Republican reconstruction policy; but they fail

to show any other cause, and since that policy is so well adapted to inflame the South and to lead the federal government to usurp its authority, and since those results did actually follow its inauguration, it is certainly a justifiable conclusion, that there is an intimate connection between the attributed cause and the observed effect. And consequently, that "my policy" which was so ridiculed a few years since, was not so far out of the way after all.

When the question of secession was being agitated in the State of Georgia, Alexander Stephens came out as a bold champion for the Union. He told the people of that State, "earnestly, eloquently and candidly" that he thought they ought not to secede, that if they should remain in the Union they would have the "satisfaction of knowing that they had done their duty and all that patriotism could require," but when the ordinance of secession was passed he went with his own State, forsaking the Union he pretended to love so dearly, raising his hand and voice against the government he had so nobly defended.

Andrew Johnson, occupied a similar position in the State of Tennessee. When it was a question whether or not his state should secede, he argued, as Mr. Stephens did, that the Southern States would best conserve their own interests by remaining as they were, members of the United States government; but when the State of Tennessee finally decided to secede, unlike Mr. Stephens, Andrew Johnson stood firm in his devotion to the Union. Positions of honor in the new confederacy had no temptation for him; the dogma of state sovereignty did not lead him astray, but, alone in the midst of those so lately his friends, now his enemies, he stepped forth to do battle for his country and for liberty.

There are many whom we delight to honor as true representative Americans, many examples worthy of commendation in the annals of American history, but none of a more exalted heroism, of a truer patriotism than the career of Andrew Johnson, in the midst of his country's enemies during the dark days of the rebellion.

What matters it if his political enemies speak lightly of his services or defame his character! There is his life record full of industry, honesty and patriotism; and calumny cannot deface or conceal it.

Though the South may not forgive him for deserting her; though the more radical of the North may vilify him, and accuse him of violating the public faith in deserting the Republican party, yet history will do him complete justice; and so long as the flag, which forms his winding sheet, shall be recognized, and honored and loved by a united

American people, so long shall Andrew Johnson be known as one of the truest of patriots and noblest of men.

GLIMPSES OF LANDSCAPES IN ANCIENT IOWA.

BY PROF. SAMUEL CALVIN.

Not very long ago, speaking after the manner of Geologists, the landscapes of Iowa presented appearances so different from what we now see, that it is with difficulty we can bring the mind to realize the wonderful changes that have in gradual succession, passed over our State. Within what may be called the recent period, there has prevailed here a climate even more severe than that now experienced by the dwellers in Greenland,—a climate which made it possible for great glaciers to accumulate and remain in the upper Mississippi valley for centuries, covering all of Iowa, and all or parts of adjoining states, as far south as the mouth of the Ohio river. As the centuries slowly passed, the rigors of the climate were gradually relaxed and warm intervals occurred, followed again however by periods of returning cold. The glaciers retreated and advanced alternately, now leaving, and now again occupying the State, and the few plants and animals that followed close upon the path of the retreating ice, struggling for a foothold and an opportunity to relieve the dreary landscape, were often compelled to abandon the ground to the perpetual and pitiless storms, that prolonged the dominion of winter throughout the whole round of months. In time the warm intervals lengthened out and became continuous; the ice fields slowly deserted our State, retiring gradually northward; and the ice age for this latitude, with its furious storms, its immense accumulations of ice and snow, and all the stern and sublime realities with which it was accompanied, came to an end. Seeds and germs of various kinds were soon scattered over the cheerless and monotonous mud wastes, and vegetation again lent charm to the valleys and hillsides of Iowa. Arctic forms first gained a foothold, but were supplanted later by the familiar species of wood and wayside, as we know them now.

For ages after the ice had left the State and plants and animals had returned, giving variety and beauty and animation to the previously dreary and monotonous landscapes, in places where now is fertile prairie or cultivated field, there were numerous and often large lakes receiving the drainage of the surrounding slopes, and reflecting the form not only of sedge and shrub and tree, but also of many strange and often gigantic creatures that grazed along their margins.

The rivers too were larger than now and often widened into great lake-like expansions. Indeed

most of our rivers, and notably the Iowa, run through a regular chain of lakes. Broad sheets of water, like those which once covered the site of Marengo, and the fertile valleys that stretch away from the river bank to the east and south of that city, were arranged like beads along all our streams. One of the largest of these lakes received the waters of the Cedar river, not far from Moscow, extending towards, or even beyond, Wilton on the east, and covered many thousands of acres to the south and west. At this time there was scarcely a county in Iowa, that was not occupied in some part by broad expanses of water.

For years sediments, carried in by the rivers or washed down by the rains from the adjoining hills, accumulated over the beds of these ancient lakes. In the slowly gathering mud there was often buried the remains of the creatures that made their homes along the shores. Occasionally an entire skeleton, but more frequently dismembered parts, were covered up, and now, long after the lakes have been drained, while our modern streams are cutting channels in the ancient sediments, we have often brought to light the bones or other animal remains, that, centuries ago, were drifted into the lakes of Iowa.

Many creatures of whose existence we could not have dreamed, have had the record of the fact that they lived and died, carefully preserved, and brought to our attention in this way. Conspicuous among these may be mentioned the elephant and mastodon, that in great herds, representing various species, browsed along the lake shores, or clumsily marched across the landscapes. Two species of elephant only, exist now, and these are found in widely separated districts; at least three species, together with the elephant-like mastodon, might have been found at the same time within the small area of this one State. The modern elephants are adapted to live only in the warmer zones; the Iowa elephants enjoyed the sub-frigid climate that prevailed long after the ice fields had been withdrawn. One at least of the species seems to have been quite as much at home among Arctic snows as is the polar bear. Its scattered bones occur more frequently as we proceed northward, until in the frigid parts of both eastern and western continent we find the ground literally filled in places with its crumbling skeletons.

Creatures perhaps as interesting though less conspicuous, struggled successfully for existence along with the bulky elephant and mastodon. Side by side with the bones of these larger species, are often found remains of such animals as the wolf and fox, the beaver and the pocket gopher. Multiplied barks and howls sounded out nightly across

those ancient lakes. Woods and prairies were infested by dangerous prowlers, and lives of weaker animals were often sacrificed for the preservation of the stronger. Theplash of trees falling in the water was frequently heard along the streams, and the feet of heavier animals often sank into treacherous, subterranean burrows. The beaver dam and the freshly-made gopher hill were as common features of the landscape then as now. In the progress of time, many of the lakes were drained while broad marshes occupied places where others had been.

Many of the smaller species of animals maintained themselves bravely in spite of sharp competition, while for some cause, as yet hidden, the elephantine species gradually diminished in numbers until the last individual died, and their whole race had perished. Not one of them, so far as we have reliable evidence, lived to witness the appearance of savage man upon the continent, and yet their smaller and weaker contemporaries have lived to witness and even to defy the coming of civilization.

Such are a few of the scenes—and they might be multiplied indefinitely,—that are suggested by an examination of the surface accumulations of clay, sand and gravel. The thoughtful observer sees with sharpened vision, down the long dim vistas of the past, a great variety of landscape views of marvelous interest and sublimity, that others pass unnoticed. These views perhaps are never very clear; but the slight degree of obscurity in which they are enshrouded, like autumnal haze, conceals their defects, diminishes the apparent distances of objects, and adds in various ways to the pleasure and enchantment they are capable of affording.

THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

BY PROF. N. R. LEONARD.

The twenty-fourth meeting of this Association convened at Detroit, on the 11th of August, and continued its sessions for the ensuing week. There was a large attendance of scientific men from all parts of the Union, and from Canada, including many whose names are widely known for their success in scientific pursuits, and all appeared to enjoy heartily this opportunity of meeting together for social converse and the interchange of views. The citizens of Detroit, had made complete arrangements for the accommodation of the Association. Several of her wealthy citizens opened their mansions for evening receptions, and the local committee were unremitting in their attentions to the wants of the members.

The chief addresses delivered, were those of the retiring President, Dr. John LeConte, and of the

Vice Presidents of the present year, Dr. J. W. Dawson, of Montreal, and Prof. H. A. Newton, of New Haven. The address of Dr. Dawson, attracted especial attention from the fact of his known antagonism to what is known as Darwinism, and the expectation that he would on the present occasion, defend some of his positions on this question. The Doctor's hearers were not disappointed in this respect, for he announced as his theme "Certain Difficulties which Geology presents to the Evolutionist," and then proceeded to set these difficulties forth in a manner, which certainly convinced every one who heard him, of the sincerity of his convictions and of the depth of research, that he brought to the discussion of the question. Prof. Newton, of Yale College, took for his theme "The Importance of Mathematics to the Student in every Department of Science." The professor was successful in making a very happy presentation of a proposition that is admitted in theory by every intelligent man, and which is ignored in practice, alas! by too many investigators. These addresses, together with that of Dr. LeConte, have been published in full, in a *Tribune Extra*, (No. 30), and are well worth perusal.

The papers read before the Association, are considered to be above the average character, and fully equal to those of any previous meeting. Doubtless the new arrangements, resolved upon last year, account for this to some extent. These arrangements were, first, that the membership of the Association was divided into two parts, the first, composed as heretofore, of almost any one who chooses to join, and pay the assessments, the second, to be called "Fellows," composed of those who are or have been actively engaged in scientific pursuits, and who may by reason of their success, be thought worthy of election to the grade of Fellow. All the officers, including standing and other committees must be composed of Fellows, so that the guidance of the Association is in their hands, and through the committees, every communication designed to be read before any section of the Association, must pass and be approved, before it can be placed on the programme. Quite a number of papers this year failed to reach the standard required by the committees, and were returned to the authors. In this way, the time of the various sections is saved for the consideration of those communications, which are of real value.

Some of the papers, were replete with interest. I would make especial mention of a paper on the "Sun's Atmosphere," by Prof. Langley, of Allegany Observatory. One by Prof. Newton, on the "Geometrical representation of certain Transcendental Curves." One by Prof. Kirkwood, of Indiana State University, on "The Distribution of the Asteroids." And one upon "Recent Mound Explorations, at

Davenport, Iowa," by Dr. Farquharson, of Davenport. Other papers may have possessed equal interest, but the division of the Association into sections which hold their sessions simultaneously, did not permit me to hear them.

Iowa, was represented at this meeting, by Profs. Collin, of Mt. Vernon; Carpenter, of Indianola; Hopkirk, of Burlington; Dr. Farquharson, of Davenport, and by the writer. Others of our state may have been present. The papers presented by them were the one already referred to, by Dr. Farquharson, and one on "The Iowa County Meteor" by myself. Both were well received, and awoke interesting and profitable discussion, and will probably appear in full in the printed proceedings of the Association.

Much credit is due to the ability with which the President of the Association, Prof. J. E. Hilgard, and the Vice Presidents, Dr. Dawson and Prof. Newton, discharged their duties. We are confident that the members and Fellows bore away with them to their fields of labor, only the most pleasant memories of the officers, and friends whom they met at Detroit.

The next session will be held at Buffalo, New York, in August, 1876.

THE LAW DEPARTMENT.

After seven years of peaceful prosperity, in which the Law Department seemed to be entirely exempt from the trials and troubles which have fallen so plentifully to the share of the other branches of the University, its turn has finally come. The attack came suddenly at last, though something of the kind had been anticipated for two years past, by those who had the best opportunity to judge of the plans and purposes of its leaders. The time was not unskillfully chosen, since a combination of circumstances had produced at the last Commencement an unprecedented change in the Law Faculty. Judge Mott, whose two years' service in the chair of practice and pleading had been very satisfactory, and whose courteous manners and amiable temper had made him many warm friends, resigned, to take the presidency of the (Baptist) Des Moines University. Judge Miller also resigned, finding that he could not devote so much labor to the school without encroaching upon the time due to the performance of his responsible duties on the Supreme Bench. Neither of these gentlemen, however, had anything to do with the scheme of an opposition school, and both have since testified very heartily their undiminished good-will to the Department which they found themselves obliged to leave.

These two resignations were made public before Commencement, and several gentlemen were named as candidates for Judge Mott's place—among them one who has since taken a very active part in organizing the opposition school. At Commencement Judge Cole advocated warmly this gentleman's claims, and made no secret of his dissatisfaction with the action of the Board in electing another. But the chief reason of his resignation as stated by himself, will be found in the communication embodied in the following extract from the proceedings of the Board:

To the Honorable, the Board of Regents of the Iowa State University:

GENTLEMEN:—I am willing to render further services as Professor of Law for a period of not less than six nor more than eight weeks per year, at and for compensation of one hundred and fifty dollars (\$150) per week. If the Board think this price too much, or by reason of the condition of the University treasury or other reason, the Board cannot or do not choose to pay that compensation, I ask the Board to regard and accept this as my resignation, and oblige.

Very respectfully,
C. C. COLE.

AND WHEREAS, The resignation of Profs. Miller and Mott render ten weeks instruction necessary from the chair of Prof. Cole. And

WHEREAS, The means under the control of the Board will not permit of a greater compensation than one hundred dollars per week for such services. Therefore

Resolved, That should Prof. Cole not withdraw his conditional resignation, then that the same be accepted, and that the sum of \$1,000 set apart as the salary of Prof. Cole, be, and the same is hereby placed under the control of the Executive Committee and Law Faculty, to be employed so far as necessary in procuring the instruction required from the chair of Prof. Cole.

Upon this communication we make no comment, except to remark that Judge Cole had for five years been paid at a higher rate than any other teacher in the Department, and that the sum demanded was as he well knew out of all proportion to any other salary paid by the University. The fact was, that he had demanded an increase of salary almost every year since 1870, under the same threat of resignation, and that he had usually got it. Whether he actually expected the Regents to comply with this last demand,—thus making the State of Iowa pay him at the rate of \$7,500 a year, in addition to the \$4000 already paid him for time as a Justice of the Supreme Court,—or whether he only wanted a pretext for the action afterward taken, is a question that can only be answered by one capable of reading Judge Cole's real purpose,—if there be such a purpose in existence.

At any rate it is not difficult to discern the origin of that sudden sense of "a need which actually exists, and has been felt and expressed by very many throughout the State"—the need of another Law School—we beg pardon, of a "College of Law and Senate of Jurisprudence, being the Law Department (at Des Moines,) of Simpson Centenary College" (at Indianola.) Before July was over the new school was inaugurated with a grand flourish of trumpets, and a long list of Professors and Lec-

turers,—many of whom have since disavowed all connection with the project, and announced that their names were used in the programme entirely without their authority. Judge Cole's magazine, *The Western Jurist*, came out with an article which for shameless mendacity and adroit malevolence is a "curiosity of literature," avowing the purpose of the movement to be the breaking down of the Law Department of the University, at least so far as that object could be accomplished by the withdrawal of State support. To be fully appreciated, this manifesto should be read in connection with a former one in the same magazine, (Vol. 3, p. 330,) in which we find an address, signed by George G. Wright and *Chester C. Cole*, upon occasion of the removal of the Law School from Des Moines to Iowa City, only seven years ago. The following passage of that address seems to us just as sensible now as it was then :

But the consideration of most weight with us in making the change is, that the State evidently will not support, and does not need, two law schools, and that it is incumbent on all who are interested in the cause of sound legal education, and a high professional standard, to unite in building up one such institution of the very first rank. At Iowa City it will both receive and give strength by its union with the other branches of the leading educational institution of the State. The Department of Law is an essential portion of the plan of the State University as fixed by the constitution and laws of Iowa; and the Legislature and the trustees of the University having both decided that the time has now arrived for putting it in operation, no private or local interests should be allowed to stand in the way of its entire success.

We do not wonder that Judge Wright, whose name figured in the advertisements of the Iowa College of Law as one of its Professors, and T. S. Wright, who was announced as a Lecturer, have indignantly repudiated the whole affair.

We have commented freely on the transaction thus far, because it related solely to the affairs of our own Institution, and the conduct of gentlemen connected with it. (We notice that Judge Cole still advertises himself on the title pages, and announcements of his books as Professor in the Law Department of Iowa State University, as well as Dean of the Faculty of the Iowa College of Law.) Of the new school, if it is to continue to exist as a Department of Simpson Centenary College, we wish to say nothing unfriendly. We can only hope that its managers will make it all that a Law School ought to be, and that the students it sends to the bar will receive such training, intellectual and moral, as shall fit them for their profession. Upon the means taken to attract attention and popularity thus far, we could not comment honestly without saying what we would rather leave unsaid. Its managers will learn no doubt, in the course of time that a successful school of law, or any other branch, cannot be maintained merely to gratify personal revenge, ambition or avarice; and that it is very poor policy to try to attract students by misrepresenta-

tions, the unauthorized use of teachers' names, or any other form of deceit.

It is now about three weeks since the two schools commenced their courses. We have found it impossible to get definite information as to the number of students in the "Senate of Jurisprudence," at Des Moines, but we are reliably informed that it is "not over twenty-five at the most, and probably under twenty." In the Law Department here there are fifty-nine actually enrolled and present, beside several others who have announced their intention of coming, but have not as yet arrived. In our next number we hope to give the full list of the class from the register of the Department.

The present number falls a little short of the very large class of last year, which numbered at the same period, over seventy students. But a curious circumstance in this connection is, that the falling off is not where it might be expected, in the number of Iowa students. From Iowa there are but three or four less than last year; from Iowa, west of Iowa City, the number has even increased. The small decline in number is due almost entirely to the unusually small contribution of Illinois and other States east of us to the present class.

UNIVERSITYS vs. CORNELLS.

A University Base Ball Club was organized in the early part of the term, and on Saturday, the 2d inst., the first nine visited Cornell College, at Mt. Vernon, and played a match game with the ball-tossers of that institution. The game resulted in a decided victory for the visitors, but was well contested on both sides. The treatment on the part of the Cornell boys was quite hospitable, and friendships were formed between students of each school that cannot fail to prove both lasting and beneficial. The game was played in the afternoon, and was witnessed by quite a large crowd. The Universitys crossed the country in carriages, taking supper, on their return, at the well known hotel of Mr. McCune, at Solon. In order to show the names and playing of the various players, we append the following

SCORE.

UNIVERSITYS.	O.	R.	CORNELLS.	O.	R.
Cope, s. s.....	5	3	Post, 1st b.....	3	3
Williamson, c. f.....	4	4	Seward, c. f.	4	3
McCrary, c.	3	5	Martin, c.	2	2
Springer, l. f.....	3	3	Congar, 3d b.....	4	1
Fairall, 1st b.....	3	4	Wilson, 2d b.....	2	2
Soule, 2d b.....	3	4	Lee, l. f.	3	2
Swiggett, 3d b.....	1	5	Schuler, c.	3	3
Patterson, r. f.....	1	4	Bacon, p.	4	1
Dodge, p.....	4	2	Bromewell, r. f.	2	3
Totals,	27	34	Totals,	27	20

Umpire, Geo. Clark, Iowa City B. B. C.
Scorer, for Universitys, H. L. Hedrick.

The University Reporter.

Iowa City, Iowa, October 15, 1875.

MANAGING EDITORS.

C. W. LUFKIN, '76.

H. S. FAIRALL, *Law Dept.*

ASSOCIATE EDITORS.

J. W. CONLEY, '77.

C. F. KETNER, '78.

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J. J. HAMILTON, Financial Agent.

THE care of the REPORTER during the coming half-year has devolved upon us. In undertaking its management we are aware that many difficulties must arise from our own lack of experience. In planning our future work we have endeavored to do away with some of these evils. We have called to our aid the great modern principle of division of labor, and have given to each editor a special department of the paper. Thus we hope to secure more thorough and systematic work, and in a measure to compensate for short terms of office,—the great bane of a college paper.

As has been the case in the past, the columns of the REPORTER will always be open to all articles of interest to the student. On the support which it receives from its friends the success of the paper must in a great measure depend. It seems to us, therefore, that all should take it upon themselves to contribute anything they can to make it of interest; to criticise and censure it, if need be.

It will be noticed that a change has been made in the organization of the corps. Perhaps there is no more suitable time than now in which to speak of this. It will be remembered that when this paper was founded there existed no professional departments. At that time the Junior and Senior members of the corps were made managing editors. Following out this as precedent, it has been the custom to make the representatives from these two classes the managing board of this paper. But now the Law school has grown to such proportions as to outnumber both these classes, and in its ranks are to be found men of fully equal culture in every respect. Accordingly it has seemed nothing more than right that this large class of our students should have one of the managing editors, and departing from precedent, the corps have elected the representative from the Law class to this position.

By a recent action of the School Board of Chicago, the Bible has been excluded from the public schools of that city. We remember how, not long since, an effort in Cincinnati to accomplish the same thing created considerable excitement among the people, but in Chicago the people are accepting the new order of things very quietly, and as yet no evil has resulted from the change.

Many question the propriety and wisdom of this movement, but to us it seems to be a step toward the eradication of one of the remaining vestiges of the union of church and state. While we reverence the Bible and its teachings, and would attribute much of our present prosperity as a people and nation to the beneficent influence of christianity, yet, as our public schools belong to the State, and are open to all the people of the State, we do believe that the Bible has no place in them, only by unanimous consent of all interested. And further, the irreverent manner in which pupils are brought to regard the Bible, when used, as it too often is, in our common schools, we think detracts much from the good which it might otherwise do; and, where there is opportunity, the little good that it does do is more than counterbalanced by the sectarian prejudices which are engendered.

Many of the arguments brought forward in favor of this practice are more theoretical than practical. Therefore in deciding this question, school boards should be influenced by other motives than the fear of yielding something to Rationalism or Catholicism; for the question does not take issue here. The inquiry should be, does the spirit of our free institutions allow this use of the Bible, and does the good of the people demand it?

EARLY last spring two of our worthy instructors, Professors Currier and Parker, obtained leave of absence from the positions they had occupied so long and acceptably, and set out upon a visit to the old world. Proceeding directly to New York they secured passage on an Anchor Line steamer, and, after a pleasant voyage of ten days, were landed at Glasgow. Tarrying here but a short time, they went with few delays to Italy, by way of Paris and Mt. Cenis, stopping first at Genoa where the pleasure of their visit was much increased by the kindly attention of Dr. O. M. Spencer, formerly President of the University, but for some years past U. S. Consul at that place. Arriving at Rome, three weeks were spent in the city and vicinity, visiting ruins and spots of historical interest, studying the best museums of ancient art and the fine collection of pictures, and enjoying to the full the historical associations that come to the student in such classic retreats. They report Rome

as feeling the stir of a new life under the rule of Victor Emanuel. The priests alone seem disaffected toward the pure and more enlightened government, which has brought substantial freedom of the press, instruction and worship, as well as security of life and property. The Pope continues to play the "prisoner," but the people seem sincerely attached to the government, freely criticising its frequent errors, but fully convinced of the many benefits it has conferred. Garibaldi is everywhere popular and influential. From Rome they proceeded to Naples, where the special objects of interest were Pompeii and the National Museum,—the latter containing, among other things, the vast collections from the excavations at Pompeii and Herculaneum. While at Pompeii they witnessed the uncovering of a house whose frescoes were almost as perfect as when abandoned by the owner, eighteen centuries ago. From Brundisi (*Brundusium*) their route lay along the track of the old Romans [See Horace, Ode I-III] around the Cape to Athens, spending two weeks among its magnificent ruins, not omitting to look into its University and National Exhibition, and the condition of modern Greece. While there they had the good fortune to witness the second celebration of the revived Olympic Games, in the old Stadium, after the ancient style, if not up to the ancient excellence.

Our tourists now began their return homeward by way of the Isthmus of Corinth, touching at several of the islands, and sailing up the Adriatic to Venice, passing across northern Italy into Switzerland, thence into Germany, floating down the Rhine from Mayence to Cologne. Their next stopping place was Amsterdam,—the city of dykes and windmills,—whence they went via Brussels to Paris. A large share of their time here, as well as at London, the next point made, was spent among the rich collections of the museums and galleries, mainly the Louvre, the British Museum, South Kensington and Kew Gardens. Among the English towns visited were Chester, Canterbury, Oxford and Stratford, ending the trip with a look at Edinburgh and a glimpse of Scottish scenery in the vicinity of Lochs Lomond and Katrine.

Did space permit we would notice at greater length the Professors' tour. In future numbers, however, we hope to introduce the Professors themselves to our readers, in a series of articles, and let them give, as they alone can do, a description of what they saw in their four months' absence.

Both gentlemen were back again at the opening of the term, much improved in health, and greatly pleased with their trip. Just from the lands where once dwelled peoples whose lives, languages and literatures have been the subject of many years of study and teaching, the Professors renew their labors with increased energy.

THE prediction made in the last number of the REPORTER concerning compulsory drill has proven a prophesy. The students who were loudest in their denunciations of the action of the Board of Regents, and most positive in their declarations, that they would not submit to it, have most of them returned and entered the battalion without the least opposition.

Laying aside the complicated question of the duty of the citizen to the State, it seems to us that for sanitary reasons alone, the drill should be compulsory. It is a well known fact, that many graduates of colleges are physical wrecks, totally incapable of being any benefit to their fellow men. Many of our best students led on by an insatiable thirst for knowledge, overwork themselves to such an extent as to totally ruin their health, and to unfit themselves for the duties of life. Any thing which tends to the alleviation of this mighty evil, is certainly of the greatest benefit to the institution.

But it has been urged that military drill is not of much value as an exercise. To show the fallacy of this argument, it is only necessary to refer to West Point, whose graduates are noted for their erect forms, their well trained muscles and their splendid physical development.

For these and similar reasons we are in favor of compulsory drill, and for the same reasons we are opposed to the excusal of so many on such seemingly trivial pretexts. Let the action of the Board of Regents be sustained in its true spirit, and it will surely prove beneficial to the State, to the University and to the students.

MR. CARLYLE has the floor. Harvard University recently conferred upon him the degree of LL. D., which he declines in a scornful manner. "American universities," he says, "are 'semblances,' their degrees the 'silliest sham feathers,' and that he should be asked to 'join in heading your long line of D. D.'s and LL. D.'s—a line of pompous little fellows hobbling down to posterity on the crutches of two or three letters of the alphabet, passing on into the oblivion of all universities and small potatoes'—is more than he can bear." Oh, ho ! Mr. Carlyle !

THE changing of our office of publication from Des Moines to Davenport has necessarily delayed the appearance of this number of our paper, a few days. In this connection we would tender the thanks of our predecessors to Messrs. Mills & Co., of the former city, for the many kindnesses shown by them while the mechanical execution of the REPORTER was under their excellent supervision.

THE second annual oratorical contest of the Iowa Collegiate Association will be held at Des Moines, the 28th inst., under the auspices of Simpson College. The following able committee of Judges has been selected: Hon. W. B. Allison, Dubuque; Rev. J. G. Merrill, Davenport; Frank Hatton, Esq., Burlington. A majority of the College Associations have already held meetings, appointed delegates to the business meeting of the forthcoming contest and orators to represent them therein. We understand the University is not to be represented on this occasion. Such should not be the case. The leading institution in the State certainly ought to be able to have a champion in the contest, and we trust it is not yet too late to take action in the matter. At least let there be three delegates sent to the business session of the contest.

THE preliminary course of lectures in the Medical Department opened on the 6th inst., with over sixty students in attendance. The lectures thus far have been delivered by Profs. Clapp, Middleton, Shrader, Robertson, Hinrichs, and Peck. Tomorrow President Thacher will address the class. Other lectures, by Professors of the department follow on the 18th and 19th. The regular course opens next Wednesday. The prospect of a larger representation of students than ever before, is exceedingly flattering.

WE note with pleasure the selection by the Regents of the Hon. Orlando C. Howe, of Newton, as Judge Mott's successor in the Law Faculty. The new Professor comes to us with many years' experience as a successful Iowa lawyer and occupant of the Bench,—just the requisites for a teacher of students fitting themselves for practice in the West. Already he has found warm friends and admirers in the members of the department, and we can safely predict for him a long and pleasant career of usefulness in the University.

THE University loses a valuable instructor in the person of Dr. Hazen, who has resigned his position as Lecturer on Ophthalmology and Otology in the Medical Department. The Doctor's extensive practice in Davenport necessitated this much regretted change. The Regents have not, as yet, filled the vacancy thus occasioned.

The University will be represented in the next legislature by three of her graduates,—all men of sterling worth, and who will be foremost in defending the interests of their *alma mater*.

HON. JAMES M. LOVE, LL. D., United States District Judge for Iowa, has been called to the chair vacated by Judge Cole. Of the wisdom of this election we cannot speak in too commendatory terms. As an able lawyer, upright jurist and thorough scholar, Judge Love has few equals in the country. For years he has made a specialty of the subject upon which he is to give instruction, and we can be assured that he will enter upon the discharge of his duties with a thorough acquaintance with, and zeal for, the work to be done. The Law Faculty loses nothing in this change, while the University but adds another to its long list of able instructors. The new Professor will receive a hearty welcome from the members of the institution.

LOCAL.

UNIVERSITY opened Sept. 15th.

TEN married men in the Law Class.

AND how the boys and girls do flirt!

THE tramp to the Observatory has begun.

THE campus is in most excellent condition.

WHY don't the Sub-Fresh elect an editor?

WE have two fighting editors. Take heed!

THE students are loud in their praises of the new post office.

THE gymnasium is quite well patronized by our athletic young men.

LIBRARY open from 2 to 4, every school day, and from 2 to 4, Saturdays.

CROQUET is played out. Obviously, the most appropriate place to play it.

"DRILL, or anti drill?" has been the leading question for the past month.

THE Zets. and Heps. will soon purchase a fine Steinway piano for their hall.

THE Howe and Love club courts are in successful operation in the Law Department.

EVERY member of the Academical Faculty attends chapel exercises, nowadays.

THE alcohol works have been visited on several occasions by delegations of students.

THE Law Class were surprised, the other day, by a visit from the Sheriff of the county.

WHAT does it mean? We saw a baby cab at the depot the other day marked "J. M. K."

THE students took in the county fair quite extensively, and one of them—a verdant Sub-Fresh—was badly "taken in" by the wheel of fortune.

HEAVY rains have kept the ball grounds behind the University in very poor condition.

THE composition walks in the campus, and over the entire city, are proving a swindle.

FOOT ball will soon be in order! Look out then for torn clothes, barked shins, and bloody noses.

AND the boys march out and drill, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, of each week at 4 P.M.

BOARDING houses are overflowing with students and the land-ladies' faces are wreathed in smiles.

THE Sub-Fresh nine gave the Academy boys a lively drubbing, at Carlton Grounds, last Saturday.

THE Laws attended chapel, the other morning, in a body, and were cordially greeted by the President.

WE hope to have the assistance of an editor from the Medical Department in preparing our next number.

THE several literary societies have secured a number of valuable members from among the new students.

ONE of our students is employed on the local force of the *Republican*. A good way of putting in spare moments.

THE University B. B. C. invite challenges from the ball-tossers of any College or University in the State or West.

BOATING on the Iowa possesses few attractions, just at present. Wait till spring opens, and then the fun will begin.

THE leading newspapers of the State have correspondents at this institution, who get up the spiciest kind of letters.

BURBANK, the noted elocutionist, delighted an audience of students and citizens the evening of the 30th ult., at Ham's hall.

THE students are taking great interest in the study of elocution, as Prof. Pinkham's large and *loud* classes will attest.

MAJOR SCHENCK, of the chair of Military Tactics, is a student in the Law Department, and will graduate next commencement.

THE many friends of the Rev. Mr. Ingalls will be pleased to learn of his re-appointment as pastor of the M. E. Church, in this city.

THE Irvings and Erodelphians have lately added two large and quite beautiful steel engravings to their already fine collection of art works.

THE students attend church sociables quite regularly. There are few more pleasant ways of spending an evening than at these gatherings.

No notices read in chapel, nowadays, but those emanating from the Faculty or Professors. Post them—the notices, of course—on the bulletin boards.

Miss Nettie Sanford's new paper, *The Ladies Bureau*, published at Marshalltown, is to have a correspondent from the University in the person of one of our best lady students.

STUDENTS are being enrolled in the various Departments almost daily. At present there are 370 in the Academical, 60 in the Law, with the Medical Department yet to be heard from.

THE Law students have formed a class organization, officered as follows: President, Geo. F. McClellan; Vice President, E. C. Sanders; Secretary, H. S. Fairall; Treasurer, Dr. James.

IMPORTANT changes are being made in the heating apparatus of the chapel. It is fervently hoped that the Faculty will "make it warm" for the students while at prayers, this winter.

WE wish to call attention to the card of Miss Huddleston, in this issue. Miss Huddleston brings the highest recommendations, and will doubtless obtain a large class among music-loving students.

DROP into the hall of the State Historical Society, some Wednesday afternoon, or Saturday morning, and Col. Trowbridge, the accomodating and well posted Librarian, will make it interesting for you.

FRANK CALL, of Algona, recently appointed cadet to West Point, from the ninth Iowa congressional district, will be a student in the University until he leaves for his new sphere of action, next spring.

THE gas works have been out of order most of the past month, and students and citizens, in consequence, out of temper. Kerosene and candles have been illuminating the stores, dwellings and society halls.

THE boys have held several "drill" and "anti-drill" meetings in the chapel. It is needless to say that nothing was accomplished at these gatherings, which very much resembled sessions of the Louisiana legislature.

A WICKED Dubuque paper considers it a remarkable coincidence, that while a minister of this place was attending the late Methodist Conference, fifteen yellow-legged chickens should disappear from the roost of a fowl fancier, in that city.

THE first of the public course of lectures before the Law Department was delivered by President Thacher, a few days after the opening of the term. The address was one of the finest of the speaker's many scholarly efforts, and teemed with words of advice long to be remembered by his attentive listeners.

HAMMOND Society is in operation, again, and the members are making it a decided success. Sessions every Thursday night. Officers for this term are: President, J. E. Morrison; Vice President, Palmer Trimble; Secretary, W. P. Hellings; Treasurer, J. H. Mullin; Marshall, J. W. Lamb.

THE sociable at the chapel, last Saturday eve, the first "walk-around" of the term, was quite well attended, and was the source of much enjoyment. A band of music, and a few committees on introduction would have greatly increased the pleasure of the occasion. Let the various classes act upon this suggestion.

DR. CHAS. A. WHITE, formerly Professor of Natural Sciences in the University, at present in the employ of Government, as Paleontologist of United States Surveys, spent a day in the city recently, on his way to Washington. His appearance upon the rostrum, at the chapel, elicited warm applause from the students, and during his brief stay in the institution a host of friends had the pleasure of greeting the popular Doctor.

ON Tuesday, the 28th ult., Mr. and Mrs. Cook gave the *first* reception to the present Senior class. Whatever may be said of the general punctuality of the class, it was a noticeable fact that the attendance was very full upon this occasion, nor did they seem to weary of the exercises until the close. Conversation, games, etc., were in order until a late hour. The perfect success of the entertainment certainly did great credit to the estimable hostess. We hope the citizens of Iowa City will not be slow in carrying forward the good cause. Don't all speak at once!

THE sessions of the several literary societies have been well attended the past month. The first Friday night special programmes and installation of officers, in Zetagathian Hall and Irving Institute, attracted fine audiences. The exercises upon this occasion were of an unusually entertainable character, and reflect much credit upon the various performers. The Erodelphians held their first session the following night, and were greeted with a full hall. The addresses of the newly elected and retiring officers, together with the other exercises, formed an evening's entertainment of a most enjoyable and instructive nature. The next Saturday night the Hesperians opened their year's work with a carefully prepared and well carried out programme. Their friends were out in force, thus encouraging the industrious members of the society to continue the good work they are accomplishing. Friday and Saturday nights are always looked forward to with pleasure by the students, and the hours spent in our beautiful society halls will ever be remembered as the pleasantest of school days.

The following are the officers of the Military Battalion:

Captain, Company A,	J. W. Richards.
" "	D. J. M. Kelley.
" "	B. A. D. Draper.
" "	C. H. J. Chambers.
First Lieut. and Adj't.,	O. H. Brainard.
" "	Q. M., J. P. Swisher.
First Lieut., Company A,	H. P. Skiles.
" "	D. C. W. Lufkin.
" "	B. C. C. Swafford.
" "	C. W. P. Whipple.
Second Lieut., Company A,	A. N. Fellows.
" "	D. J. F. Clyde.
" "	B. E. H. Hoag.
" "	C. L. W. Clapp.
Sergeant Major,	J. E. McIntyre.
Q. M. Sergeant,	J. E. Campbell.
Color	N. T. Guernsey.
Band	H. D. Cope.
First Sergeant, Company A,	C. F. Ketner.
" "	D. S. L. Moser.
" "	B. G. M. Bancroft.
" "	C. D. B. Ellis.

CLIPPINGS.

A-VAIL-ABLE space — A woman's face.

A USEFUL thing in the long run — Breath.

WHAT poet was always in debt? Cowper. Why? Because he "oh'd for a lodge."

WHY is Ireland the richest country in the world? Because its capital is always Dublin.

THE way for a desolate old bachelor to secure better quarters is to take a "better-half."

WHAT is the difference between the North and South Pole? All the difference in the world.

WHY is a solar eclipse like a woman whipping her boy? Because its a hiding of the sun.

WE suppose that there is quite an amount of craft upon the land, as there is upon the water.

AN Aberdeen girl supposes that the reason she has never kindled a flame in any man's heart is because she is not a good match.

"IF Smith undertakes to pull my ears," said Jones, "he'll just have his hands full, now." The crowd looked at the man's ears, and thought so, too.

THE afflicted editors of Fort Wayne, Ind., have induced a judge to declare insane and commit to the lunatic asylum a man with an ungovernable penchant for writing poetry.

ODE to my landlady — two week's board bill.—*Exchange.* Yes. She under stanza joke of that kind, and that's why you're a verse to meter, we suppose.—*New York Commercial.*

IN reply to a young writer who wished to know which magazine would give me the highest position quickest," a cotemporary advises "a powder magazine, if you contribute a fiery article."

WHEN a Nevada photographer wants to make a good picture, he puts the sitter in his place, pulls out a navy revolver, cocks it, levels it at the man's

head, and says, "Now, jist you sit perfectly still, and don't move a hair; put on a calm, pleasant expression of countenance, and look right into the muzzle of this revolver, or I'll blow the top of your head off. My reputation as an artist is at stake, and I don't want no nonsense about this picture."

A very genteel-appearing young man, wearing kid gloves, and carrying a lithe and flexible walking-stick, thought he would have a joke with a rusty and venerable farmer on the Fair Grounds. "Halloo," said the dandy, "are you one of the judges on hogs?" "Waal, yaas, walk right up and let me look at you," said the farmer. That youth was soon lost amid the crowd, and no other judges on swine saw him.

REVIEWER'S TABLE.

Since the last issue we have received the following exchanges:

College Courier, University Monthly, Niagara Index, Round Table, Yale Record, University News, Trinity Tablet, The Berkeleyan, The Collegian, State Press, Iowa City Republican, Ames Intelligencer, Newspaper Reporter, Indianola Tribune, The Eureka, Common School, American Journal of Education, and Woman's Journal.

We learn from the *Triad* that heretofore, the students of the U. I. U. have been compelled to attend two religious services each Sabbath; but now they are permitted to substitute Sunday School service for one of the regular church services. We agree with the *Triad*, that if the Institution could do away with all their religious requirements, it would be for the best.

The *Simpsonian* appears with two new editors, representing the Law Department of the College.

We hope the next number of the *Irving Union* will not be clipped as badly as the last number we received. We could get no satisfaction from the different articles, as the paper was sure to be cut in some part of the article.

The *Berkeleyan*, of the University of California, informs us that the University of California has been in operation about five years; if one can judge of an Institution by the College Paper it issues, the school must be a good one.

MARRIAGES.

At the residence of the bride's parents, near Decorah, Iowa, on September 3d, 1875, by Rev. J. L. Paine, Mr. J. E. Anderson and Miss Martha A. Johnson.

Since graduating in the Academical Department, some three years ago, J. E. has been engaged in the "lightning calculating" business, and so well has he succeeded in his calculations, that he now possesses a charming wife, is comfortably situated in this city, and next June will be a full fledged lawyer.

At Springdale, Iowa, at the residence of the bride's brother, Mr. John Chambers, on the evening of October 5th, 1875, by the Rev. W. B. Craig, Mr. N. W. Macy and Miss Eunice Chambers.

The *REPORTER* hastens to extend to these graduates of the University its tenderest regards, and will only echo the sentiment of their hosts of friends when it says "God bless you in your new relations."

On Wednesday evening, July 28th, 1875, by the Rev. P. P. Ingalls, at the residence of the bride's parents, in Iowa City, Mr. Thomas Mattison, of Wilton Junction and Miss Ursula M. Rogers, of Iowa City.

Both were successful students of the University, and graduates of '73. May happiness and unbounded prosperity attend them throughout life, is our wish.