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A PICTURE OF HOPE.

One summer morn I saw a child,
At play 'midst a field of flowers.
Chasing the sunny beams which smiled
Among the blossoms, and beguiled
With their pure light the dreamy hours.
From flower to flower he wandered on,
'Till limbs were tired and breath was gone,
The prize oft seeming in his grasp,
Yet ever slipping from his clasp.
The mossy mead young hopeful tread,
The sunbeams flashing just ahead,
Still luring on the eager sprite,
By seeming capture to invite,
Until at last the weary child,
With bruised feet and garments soiled,
The unsuccessful task gave o'er
And vowed he'd chase the thing no more.
Then, then, as in despair he sank,
To rest upon a mossy bank,
While all around the sunbeams flew,
Kissing the flowers that by him grew,
Fluttering o'er his downcast face
As if to mock his fruitless chase,
Their boldness seeming to imply
"You now can catch me, if you try!"
Until as though they, too, were tired,
And like the child a rest required,
Upon a blushing damask rose
They settle down for a repose.
Blue eyes then are open wide,
The wished-for prize again is spied,
And eager hands around it close,
With joy that only childhood knows—
But only quick to ope again;
The pleasure all had turned to pain,
The sunny beams once more had fled,
And left a cruel thorn instead,—
A wounded hand and crumpled flower
Was all his frantic chase had won.
'Tis often thus; the subtle power
Of Hope but lures us to an hour
When pain alone is Fortune's dower,
And our whole soul's undone.

ADA.

Here dwells again the primal preciousness,
And here again the holy halo glows
Which evermore enwraps the maid who knows
No sin, and whom Society's caress
Has not yet soiled; no figures can express
The value of this nameless life that grows
Amid surrounding thorns, so like a rose—
This human flower which all admire and bless
And pray for. Happy he who wins this prize,
Albeit not a man beneath the skies
Is worthy of it. I shall never be
That favored one, yet is it granted me
To see new wonders through her star-clear eyes,
For in her soul a new world mirrored lies.

s.

c. s.

ROME UNDER VICTOR EMANUEL.

I.

The occupation of Rome, by Victor Emanuel and the transfer thither of the Capital of Italy, may well be regarded one of the most notable epochs in its remarkable history. In the first place, it marks the end of the temporal power of the Popes, stretching back through more than a thousand years, and the union of Italy so long divided and hopelessly estranged.

Though the Pope's spiritual dictatorship is left intact, this event has caused him a severe humiliation, which he does not appear to bear with the pious resignation enjoined upon ordinary christians. Whatever spiritual graces have been perfected in him by this affliction, the bitterness of his invectives against the "Sub-Alpine" Government shows a temper yet unchastened by trials. His seat, with scarce a semblance of its former power and dignity, and latterly wholly dependent upon its prop of French bayonets, was still a throne with grand traditions, and no little present prestige, and he was in name, free and a sovereign. But beyond this transfer to the long list of retired monarchs who have outlived their usefulness, he has little to complain of, and in comparison with his companions in misfortune has many causes of gratitude towards his conqueror, for no dethroned prince was ever so tenderly and considerately treated.

The imprisonment so much complained of is only a figure of speech. The Papal Guarantees enact that the person of the Pope shall be sacred and inviolable, accord him sovereign honors, allow him a guard of his own selection without limit as to number, grant an annual revenue from the Italian treasury of 3,325,000 *lire*, or more than \$650,000 in gold, give him the free enjoyment of the Vatican, the church of Santa Maria Maggiore and the villa of Castel Gondolfo, assure the protection of the State for his conclaves, furnish him a separate post office and telegraph, and permit such ecclesiastical privileges as are allowed in no other kingdom in Europe.

Of course the great army of ecclesiastics that infest Rome, are in full sympathy with the griefs of the Pope, and especially so as they have lost more than he by the revolution, and have received fewer compensations.

In Papal times they were the privileged class, a

kind of nobility on whom were conferred all places of honor, profit or authority, and whose rule was a petty, spiritless, but invincible despotism. Ecclesiastics were censors of the press, controlled all education, and regulated the morals and manners of the city,—down to the minutest matters. Priests administered the law and exercised an official espionage over the habits, words and opinions of the ordinary citizen, and their favor was essential, not only to the attainment of privileges and preferences, but also to the quiet enjoyment of liberty and property. Deprived of all power and without political consequence or popular respect and influence, it is not difficult to account for their discontent and disaffection towards the new rule. It might be difficult to justify all the acts of the government in respect to the property and privileges of the religious orders, but their suppression seems to be a political necessity, and no such radical reform could be carried into effect without some hardships.

But to the people at large Victor Emanuel brought changes of the highest value. For a despotism that touched and controlled public and private life at almost every point, he gave them liberty,—regulated in the main by reasonable laws—brought them into full contact with the influences of modern civilization from which they had been carefully shut out, and by making them citizens of the new Roman Empire aroused them from the listlessness nurtured by the Papal regime, and inspired them with a new public spirit and patriotic zeal. For the first time an independent press discusses public interests, state policy, and religion, and, as elsewhere, becomes a powerful educator of public sentiment. It should be added that for the most part it deserves the credit of enlightened views and patriotic motives.

Free thought and free speech are no longer repressed by civil penalties or religious disabilities, and so the whole system of spies and informers as well as all the appliances of the Inquisition have gone out of date. The Index Expurgatorius may yet warn the faithful against dangerous books, but literature has obtained the freedom of the city, and books under the ecclesiastical ban, from the Bible to the works of John Stuart Mill, find readers and disciples. At last religion and education are free even at Rome. Protestant missions begin to dot the city. Gavazzi, Count Grassi, and other religious reformers hold forth their views of truth to their countrymen without hindrance and almost without annoyance, and the Sunday School teacher gathers his flock in the shadow of the Vatican.

The government has taken hold of the educational problem in earnest, supporting an efficient system of instruction reaching from the primary

schools to the Collegio Romono, which promises much for the dissipation of the ignorance systematically encouraged for centuries. The exclusion from the franchise of those who cannot read and write is a strong stimulant to the improvement of these privileges. Another illustration of the wisdom of the government and the spirit of the people is the careful and assiduous instruction of the officers and soldiers of the national army, and the fact that the peasants come to regard the "levy" as a desirable school, of whose facilities they make diligent and profitable use. N.

STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

The State Teachers' Association held its annual session during the recent holidays at Burlington, receiving a cordial welcome and many kind attentions from the citizens of that enterprising city. The attendance was large and representative, and the variety and excellence of the papers and addresses made the occasion one of rare interest and profit. Among the subjects discussed no one excited a deeper interest than the unification of our school system, from the common school to the University, and though no definite plan was agreed upon, measures were taken to mature one for future consideration. The University had about thirty representatives from its Faculty and former students, and was honored by the able productions of Miss Mary McCowan, Prof. Parker, and President Thacher. It should be added that the ill-feeling on the part of High School men, so much talked of in certain quarters, was not visible, nor was there the slightest intimation that any change by the University, either in range or subjects of study was desired by them.

The officers of the Association for the next year are:

President, Mr. C. P. Rogers, of Marshalltown; Vice-Presidents, Mr. Von Coellen of Waterloo, Mr. Sabin of Clinton, Prof. Buck of Grinnell, Mr. Shoup of Dubuque, J. A. Smith of Burlington. Recording Secretary, W. H. Pratt, of Davenport. Corresponding Secretary, Prof. S. Calvin, Iowa City. Treasurer, D. W. Lewis, Washington. Executive Committee, Prof. Currier, Iowa City; Mr. Armstrong, of Council Bluffs; J. W. McClellan, of Marion. Delegates to the National Association, Mr. Crosby, of Davenport; Dr. King, of Mt. Vernon; Willson Palmer, of Ottumwa; Dr. Magoun, of Grinnell; Prof. L. F. Parker, of Iowa City.

The report of the Commissioner of Education for the year 1874, reports 38 schools of law, 99 schools of medicine, 124 normal schools, and 343 colleges and universities. Total number of instructors 6,051. Total number of students 92,777.

CLOSING EXERCISES OF OUR LITERARY SOCIETIES.

The University is fortunate in the number and quality of its literary societies. There are no exercises in the institution more prominent, nor in which greater interest is manifested than in the weekly gatherings in our beautiful society halls. The work accomplished by these organizations last term was peculiarly gratifying and shows that the societies were never in a more prosperous condition than at present. REPORTER representatives attended the final exercises of the four leading societies, at the close of last term, and report as follows as to the exercises. Want of space prohibits more extended notices.

THE ERODELPHIANS.

The closing exercises of the Erodelpians were held on the evening of December 11th. The hall was crowded as full as it could possibly be packed. President Williams called the audience to order, and the entertainment was opened by a much appreciated vocal duet, by Miss Emma O. Patterson and Mr. M. Close. Miss Clara Remley followed with a declamation, which was rendered in a very pleasing and graceful manner. An oration, by Miss Florence Kinney, was next on the programme. The speaker's subject was "Zenobia," and it was handled in a highly interesting manner. Miss K. is certainly among the very best lady orators we have in the institution. Miss Virginia Slagle, perhaps the most pleasant and attractive of all our young lady speakers, followed with a declamation, after which Miss Patterson again favored the audience with music, this time rendering one of her choicest instrumental solos in fine style. Miss Jo. Williams then appeared and opened the debate on the question "Was Cromwell's Rule beneficial to Great Britain?" maintaining, in an eloquent and argumentative speech, that it was. Miss Schreiner however could not agree with Miss W. on this point and plainly told her so, making, in the course of her remarks, a very logical and historically valuable address. Miss Lizzie Clark here came to the rescue, took up the thread of argument where it was dropped by her colleague, replied to the points of her opponent, and then concluded with a speech that evidently settled the question in the minds of the judges. Miss Lou Hughes was the last speaker in the discussion, and judging from the manner in which she discussed the question the verdict should have been awarded the negative. Her speech was one of the best of the evening, but the judges decided in the affirmative.

Mrs. Ranck then reviewed "Tilton's Tempest Tossed" in a highly interesting manner, Miss Belle Whitney delivered a declamation in her peculiar and admirable style, and then Miss Sadie

Graves, an alumnus of the University, by request rendered the valedictory, subject, "Sunset Pictures." It was one of the most beautiful poetical addresses to which we have ever had the pleasure of listening. Dr. Chan. Kimball closed the entertainment with a choice solo, and then one of the most successful term's work the Erodelpians have ever accomplished was at an end.

THE ZETAGATHIANS.

The term's work of this Society, alike pleasant and profitable, closed with appropriate exercises, Friday evening, Dec 17. The programme was good, although interfered with somewhat by the sickness of several of the performers. W. P. Whipple appeared first with a declamation on "Our Nation's Danger," which was characterized by its forcible delivery and distinct enunciation. The poem by C. C. Zeigler, entitled "Exhumations from my Overcoat Pocket," put one in mind of what the old lady said of Webster's Dictionary: "It's pretty good, but changes the subject a little too often." It was much appreciated, however. The debate upon the question, "Is our State Legislature competent to authorize the levying of taxes upon private property to aid in the construction of Railroads?" was affirmed by Wm. Lytle and C. A. Finkbine, and denied by W. H. Fannon and W. D. Tisdale. It is enough to say that the speakers fully sustained their well earned reputation as debaters, and showed a thorough acquaintance with the subject which they were discussing, and, though the negative received the unanimous decision of the judges, all felt that the affirmative had been ably defended. The Valedictory, which had been assigned to Mr. Bently, but who was kept away by sickness, was delivered by J. W. Richards. Subject, "Destiny." It was well received.

The exercises of the evening closed with a laughable "Drama," in which the characters Box and Cox were represented by J. H. Mullin and H. D. Cope; L. W. Clapp representing Mrs. Bouncer. While the Zets. have been reminded that the dramatic is not their field, all felt that this effort was far from being a failure.

The music furnished for the occasion was of an excellent character, and all went away feeling that our Societies are among the most attractive features of the University. One of the pleasing features of the occasion was the neat programme of the evening's exercises, distributed among the audience.

IRVING INSTITUTE.

On Friday evening, Dec. 17, 1875, the Society presented a good programme,—similar to those it has furnished during the entire term. The exercises were made more enjoyable by the printed programmes with which the audience were provided.

The music furnished by the Social Orchestra was of superior quality, and added much to the pleasure of the entertainment. The solo, sang by Mrs. Pryce, was rendered in an excellent manner and was highly appreciated by her auditors.

After the opening piece of music by the Social Orchestra, Mr. W. H. Black, the salutorian, was introduced and delivered an oration on "The German Statesman." The oration was a good one and reflects much credit upon Mr. Black. Next on the programme was a declamation by Mr. O. H. Brai-nerd. Subject, "Death-Bed of Benedict Arnold." Mr. B.'s good delivery made the selection interesting throughout. Music by the Social Orchestra followed, after which came the debate upon the question, "Should the Powers of the National Government be curtailed?" Messrs. Hamilton and Chambers affirmed; Messrs. Campbell and Berryhill denied. Mr. Hamilton opened the debate with a logical speech, and it was, no doubt, the master speech of the evening. Mr. Campbell followed with a speech in which he did not do himself justice, for we have listened to him when he did much better. Mr. Chambers closed the debate for the affirmative with good arguments, but to the surprise of the audience they failed to convince the judges that "The Powers of the General Government ought to be curtailed." Mr. Berryhill closed the debate with one of his characteristic speeches. Mr. B. has an abundance of sarcasm and often uses it with telling effect. The decision of the judges was one vote in the affirmative and two in the negative.

Music by the Orchestra followed, after which an extract from the "Merchant of Venice," Act IV, was rendered, with the following cast of characters: *Shylock*, Will Dodge; *Portia*, Geo. Henry; *Duke*, Joe Ingalls; *Antonio*, Frank Sherman; *Bassanio*, E. J. McIntyre; *Gratiano*, Joe Laws; *Salanio* and *Nerissa*, Dan Ellis.

The play was well rendered. Will Dodge, Frank Sherman, and Joe Laws sustaining their parts in an especially admirable manner. The exercises were concluded with a solo by Mrs. Pryce, and its being rendered by Mrs. Pryce is sufficient guaranty as to its excellence. The exercises of the evening being closed, the term's work of the Society was completed. The Society has prospered wonderfully during the term, and we can say it has never been in a better condition.

HESPERIAN SOCIETY.

The Hesperian Society closed its last term's work with an excellent programme, on the 18th of December. Their sessions during the term — as evidenced by the large and attentive audiences — have been well appreciated. Our reporter furnished us

the following complimentary report of the closing session :

The Society was called to order by the President, Mrs. Haddock. The exercises were opened by an excellent instrumental solo by Miss Bay, after which Miss Ingalls followed with a short but well written salutatory address, from the subject, "Salutations." Miss Brandt then rendered *Pyramus* and *Thisbe* in a very creditable manner. Next followed a debate on the practical question: *Resolved*, That a cessation of immigration for the next ten years would benefit the Nation," which was handled in a clear and methodical way. Miss Stark opened the debate, and labored earnestly to persuade her hearers that there is no need of more foreigners, but before the audience had time to fairly arrive at her conclusions, they were denied by Miss Vaughn, who seemed to be of a contrary opinion. Here Mrs. Cook, in her convincing manner, rushed to the aid of her almost vanquished colleague, with a plenty of logic and rhetoric, to convince every one in the room, excepting the judges, and Miss Ensign — who followed with such forcible arguments as to completely turn the tide in her favor, according to the decision of the judges.

Miss Amy Cavanaugh then favored the audience with an excellent recital of "Paul Revere's Ride." Miss Hamilton followed with a choice oration. Mrs. Haddock read *Shamus O'Brien* in a very entertaining manner. The *Valedictory*, by Miss McKenzie, from the subject, "The Two Graves at St. Helena," was probably the finest production of the evening. The exercises were closed with a vocal solo by Mrs. Pryce. We need only say that it was good.

This closed the exercises of the several Literary Societies for the term. Next term we hope they may be revived again and meet with as good success as has ever attended their efforts. Here is where the student learns to put in practice what he learns from his daily recitations, without which a course of study would be very much less profitable. We trust they may always be shining lights in the institution, as they have been in the past.

NATIONAL HOLIDAYS.

There is something exhilarating in the very word *Holiday*. It recalls memories of pleasure and awakens anticipations of delight. We speak of it as a day of exemption from labor, a day of devotion or amusement, of joy or gaiety; when the man of business turns aside from its cares and requirements and relaxes mind and body by a short interval of rest; when the student puts aside his books and rests the brain, weary by reason of constant use; when all classes forget for awhile the rigorous

duties exacted by reason of their existence. Thanksgiving, Christmas, New Year's, and the Fourth of July are four of the Holidays most popular in the United States.

Associated with Thanksgiving day is the idea of tables richly laden with the luxuries of life. But it was not instituted by the Puritans as a day for consumption, but as a day for fasting and prayer. On this day all devout citizens were wont to assemble together and return thanks to the giver of every good and perfect gift for temporal and spiritual blessings; to pray that He may exert a beneficent influence over the hearts of men, and to ask that He may replenish the earth with the fruits of the field. In later times the custom of feasting has taken the place of fasting. One generation had one way of showing gratitude and another generation has a different way. The present custom of feasting is quite as pleasant as the earlier method, even though it may not be so sincere.

Christmas, as is well known, is a holiday universally observed by the Christian world as commemorative of the birth of Christ. It seems to keep alive in the memory of man the life of that Savior who has done so much for fallen humanity, to recall that life of suffering and sorrow, that life of moral grandeur and purity. Whether a man be a Christian or an infidel, yet if he be desirous of the highest good of society, if he be interested in those principles of morals and those practical lessons of every day life, found in the teachings of Christ, then the memories connected with this holiday are of an ennobling nature. Setting aside entirely the religious phase of his teachings, still the world has been made better by his example. Every virtue was exemplified in him, every grace of manliness was perfected, and every thought and word was, if not divine, certainly super-human.

On New Year's, how many vows are taken, how many promises of better conduct! It is a day when the bad man looks back over the old year and reviews its events. Then lifting aside the curtain of his past life, he gazes far back into the mists of departed years, and if one spark of noble humanity yet remains in his soul, he reads with quivering voice and glistening eyes the sad, sad records of the past. Oh, what sadness is in his soul! He meditates upon the folly of his youth and the misspent hours of his early manhood. He recalls that New Year's day, years ago, when he made his first call, and to please his friends drank the proffered wine. Ten years later he endeavors to reform, and struggles with the mighty effort of a manly spirit to free himself from a deadly foe, yet without avail.

But let us change the scene. New Year's is also a day when the good man reviews the old year.

He remembers that at the beginning of the year just past he entered upon life's bosom with a conscience pure and free, with "hope effulgent," and with joy disporting itself around his pathway. In reviewing the old year he is involuntarily led to reflecting upon his past life. What a pleasure for him to inspect it, what consolation in a well spent life, what encouragement for the uncertainties of the future! He reads the records of his life, the ambitious longings of his youth and the well defined purposes of his maturer years. He has a consciousness, that ever through his career, he has conformed his actions to the principles of honor and truth. When at times it seemed to him that by deviating from the path of duty, some desired end might be more easily attained, still he sternly adhered to truth and justice and in the end triumphed.

The holiday peculiarly American is the Fourth of July. It were useless to say why we celebrate that day. Fourth of July has become almost a synonym for bombastic speeches and spread-eagle oratory. It is a day when the college boy, home for vacation, first ventures to astonish the people with his sophomoric eloquence. His gushings are remarkable. He begins with the "Mayflower," reviews the early struggles of the colonists while the country was still a wilderness and its original inhabitants wild as their native country. In his flight he mentions the unjust measures of the mother country in attempting to tyrannize over the "Fathers of the Republic"; pictures to his audience the War of the Revolution with a vividness striking and captivating in the extreme; follows the progress of the battle of freedom until peace is ratified; for a few moments reviews the events of the first years of our government, reciting, in detail, the various wars with the Indians, the wars of 1812 and 1845; then taking a short rest he plunges headlong into the War of the Rebellion. Now his fertile imagination revels in luxury and he soars aloft. Here, if anywhere, he is to create an impression, and what a grand, what a broad field for displaying his oratory. He arouses his slumbering eloquence by reciting, first, the cause of the war, the accursed sin of slavery; kindles it by picturing to the imagination of his hearers the hauling down of the national flag at Sumpter; sets it aglow by recounting the victories of the defenders of truth, and intensifies it into a brilliant heat by eulogizing the men who guided the destinies of the Nation and successfully terminated the war. Not college boys only do this, but men of riper age and of national fame. Fourth of July is a day when every man, though he owns not a foot of ground, feels proud as a king. He boasts of being a sovereign, one of the rulers of this government; and so he is in the

ory, but practically he does not exert a remarkable degree of power.

The question often arises, "Are these Holidays beneficial"? Without entering fully into a discussion of this point, this much, at least, can be said, they serve to keep alive the common brotherhood of man; they bring into close communion hearts and minds that mutually benefit, and increase the love of the people for our form of government.

So long as grateful hearts render thanks to an All Wise Providence for temporal and spiritual blessings; so long as a religious people continue to follow the example of that patient, humble Nazarene; so long as the men of the world are willing to stop for a moment at the death of the old year to think of the responsibilities devolving upon them at the beginning of a new year; so long as a patriotic Nation continues to revere and defend those principles of freedom, that ardent love of liberty, so pre-eminent in its founders: just so long will these national holidays be observed and their beneficent influence permeate, elevate and strengthen society.

J. C.

IN HIS message to the legislature Gov. Carpenter has the following in regard to Prof. Hinrichs' investigation of the climate of the State:

"The Professor of Physical Science and director of the laboratory at the University, has commenced a series of meteorological observations, in order to determine the laws governing the climate of Iowa. To aid him in this work he has enlisted the services of a considerable number of volunteer observers throughout the State. Tri-monthly reports of results have been given to the public through the columns of newspapers, and a small monthly publication has been commenced, devoted entirely to the information thus obtained. Comparatively inexpensive as is the plan acted upon, it nevertheless necessitates some outlay, which has so far been borne mainly by its zealous and devoted originator. The work done in this direction by the United States signal service is of incalculable value, but it is necessarily spread over so much territory that its observations must be of less utility than those covering the more limited field of our own State. I therefore commend the subject and the work already done to your favorable consideration."

THE Fisk University, a magnificent new building for the education of the colored youth, just completed at Nashville, Tennessee, was dedicated New Year's day. Gen. Fisk, after whom the institution is named, and other prominent gentlemen, made addresses. The building cost \$120,000, nearly all of which was raised by the famous Jubilee Singers, students of the University.

NOT a new University has been established in Germany within the last half century.

The University Reporter.

Iowa City, Iowa, January 13, 1876.

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PRESIDENT THACHER'S paper on "The Unification of our School System," read at the convocation of teachers, at Burlington, is receiving on all sides the praise it so richly deserves.

THE Wisconsin State University has graduated 385 students since it was founded, in 1848. The Iowa State University graduated its first class in 1858, since which time it has had over 750 graduates, and next June will swell the number to about nine hundred.

HUFF, you are a fossiliferous fellow. The idea of your contesting Miss Cooke's right to officiate as superintendent of the Warren county schools, after she had fairly and soundly beaten you at the polls for that position! Women have a perfect right to hold office in Iowa, as the courts have so properly decided in your case.

THE able Superintendent of Public Instruction for Iowa, Col. Abernethy, has been offered, and it is understood accepted, the Presidency of the Chicago University. Iowa will lose one of its noted and best educators when he shall transfer his residence to Chicago. It is believed Mr. Abernethy will not resign the position he has just accepted for a second time until next fall, when he probably will enter his new field of labor.

CHANCELLOR HAMMOND is announced as one of the contributors to the forthcoming "Cyclopedia of Education," to be published by Kiddle & Schem. He has been invited to write the article on "Law Schools and Legal Education," and has consented to prepare it. We know of no one better fitted to do justice to the subject than the Chancellor, and, as

another has truly said, if the wise choice here made is characteristic of all the selections, that volume will be peerless in our literature.

AND now the East follows the example of the West and gives college rivalry an outlet on the rostrum, instead of confining it exclusively to a test of muscle and brute skill. After the organization of the North-western Oratorical Association at Chicago, the leading institutions of learning at the East formed a similar society, known as the Inter-Collegiate Literary Association. Representatives of these Colleges and Universities met in the Academy of Music, the other evening, at New York, and indulged in a pleasant literary contest. Julien M. Elliot, of Hamilton College, carried off first honors in oratory. Miss Julia J. Thomas, the only lady competitor of the evening, was given the first prize in the examination in Greek. Miss Thomas was so extremely happy that as soon as the entertainment was over, she brought joy to the heart of a Mr. Irving, by becoming his bride. Wm. Cullen Bryant and Whitelaw Reid were among the prominent examiners.

THE catalogue of the Law Department for the first (Fall) term of the present school year was distributed just before vacation. It is certainly one of the neatest pamphlets we have ever seen, and reflects much credit upon the author and the publishing house from which it was issued. An analysis of its contents shows the school to be in a flourishing condition. There have been important changes since last commencement in the Faculty and Instructors, the list now comprising President Thacher, Chancellor Hammond, Hon. Jas. M. Love, Hon. Orlando C. Howe, Hon. John F. Dillon, Hon. Austin Adams, Hon. John F. Duncombe, Hon. Jno. N. Rogers, Lewis W. Ross, Esq. The total number of students in attendance last term was seventy-six,—sixty-five in the regular class and eleven in the advanced course. Iowa, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Missouri, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, and Pennsylvania have representatives in the classes. Twenty-five of the seventy-six students are graduates of colleges and universities. The societies in connection with the Department are: The Hammond Literary Society, The Howe Club Court, The Love Club Court, The Hammond Club Court, The Practice Club, The Class Association, all of which are successfully conducted. The catalogue also contains a history of the Department, the course of study, and much else that would interest those examining into the condition of this great branch of the University.

MR. WINDSOR is a Junior in the Wisconsin State University. Moreover, he is of an oratorical turn

of mind, and some weeks ago made the chapel of that institution fairly ring with an eloquent and much admired address on "The Will." Like all wide-awake college papers, the *Press* of the University secured a copy of the oration and published it in full. A much larger audience was thus enabled to enjoy the literary feast so considerably prepared by Mr. Windsor. Indeed, so widely did the speech attract attention, that we find a large portion of in the last *Round Table* of Beloit College. The selections, comprising nearly one-half of the oration, are placed in parallel columns, with selections from magazine articles of Emilio Castelar, written several years ago, and from Victor Hugo's "*Les Miserables*." Strange to say, Mr. Windsor's beautiful address almost exactly corresponds with the quotations published by its side by the wicked *Round Table*. Of course, the thoughts of great men oft run in the same channel and are clothed in similar language, but such insignificant writers as Castelar and Hugo could never, especially some years ago, have coined in their fertile brains the sentences of which Mr. Windsor's recent oration is mostly composed: *ergo*, Castelar and Hugo are ar-rant plagiarists! The idea of these writers incorporating in their productions whole sentences from the oration of a poor hard working Junior! How inconsiderate, knowing, as they must have known, that Mr. Windsor wished to wake the welkin of Wisconsin with his oration on "The Will"!

The *Round Table*, however, evidently differs with us. It thinks it is "a literary robbery"; that it speaks poorly for the literary attainments of the *Press*; that the Professor of the State University who corrected Mr. Windsor's (?) oration must be a profound literary critic! And the *Press* coincides in the first conclusion of the *Round Table* but excuses its editors and the rhetorical Professor of the University, on the ground that they do not spend their time in reading, and especially, "storing away" the articles of the more insignificant magazine writers, and hence should not have been expected to have detected the fraud. If students *must* steal their orations, why take them from magazines? Mr. Windsor, bring an action against Castelar and Hugo in the moot court of our Law school and obtain deserved redress!

NO CHARACTER can be esteemed complete without the element we call integrity. It is essential in every estimable and perfect personality. No character is fully sound and beautiful that lacks it, and no character, however plain and destitute of striking attributes, that possesses it is unattractive. It is not a personal embellishment like education, grace, affability or the graces of manner or address that come from careful discipline and study; it is

not a gift, like fluency of speech, eloquence, quickness of preception and the rapidity of reasoning; it is something more and better than all these; it is a substantial moral attribute—the iron skeleton of our character—the sterling gold in us. Education, grace of person and manner, eloquence, quick perception, power of reasoning and affability, are properties not to be despised; but all of them put together do not atone for the lack of the honesty that ought to be the central gem of the group. Honesty is not always soft and graceful; indeed in its essential nature, it is more likely to be somewhat rugged and lacking in the facile pliancy that first wins the good opinion of men. But it may be gentle and sympathetic and lenient, and when it wears these aspects it makes the noblest of characters.

When we say integrity, we mean to include all the forms of that virtue—truth and simplicity of speech, sincerity of manner and profession, intolerance of falsehood, deceit and treachery, fidelity to engagements, and that reliability which marks its possessor as being one who can be absolutely depended upon. It was such integrity as this that caused our forefathers to place such unbounded faith in Washington during his life, and that makes his character so admirable and lofty in history. Washington was not a man of great abilities. In political sagacity and philosophy of statesmanship Jefferson was his superior; John Adams was greater as a legislator; Hamilton was superior as an organizer; and perhaps Gates was his equal as a general; but the pure sincerity of Washington's moral nature made him superior to them all, and marked him as the proper recipient of the faith and respect of the youthful nation whom he led to victory.

While we are now being taught to be industrious and diligent, economical of time and vigilant,—some of us learning the sciences and arts, and acquiring an education, others preparing for the special vocations that lead to wealth, power, and renown,—we should, above all things, have a love of integrity. If we do not possess all the phases of it, we should acquire them by diligent training, self-denial and care. There are no attainments or accomplishments that will repay a longer and harder effort to possess them, than these.

PROF. PARKER'S REVIEW OF GRANT'S DES MOINES SPEECH.

Of the many able and interesting papers presented to the State Teachers' Association, during its recent session at Burlington, the one that has attracted most attention was that on "The Abuse of Grant's Des Moines Speech," read by Professor Parker. We regret our limited space will not permit us to lay the entire address before our readers.

It should be read by every one interested in the cause of education. The *Hu okeye*, in the course of its admirable report of the proceedings of the Association, says:

The reading of the paper by Prof. L. F. Parker, of the Iowa State University, was then called for. The Professor made a few explanatory remarks, stating that he had just thought of making matters treated in this paper the subject of a short article, but as he thought and wrought upon it, it grew in his hands until it was now a paper that would require an hour to read; and he would not ask the Association, with so much on its hands already, to give so much of its scanty time to his paper. But the cries of 'go on, go on,' and the hearty applause that drowned the President's voice when he rose to ask if they would listen to the reading of this paper, spoke the mind of the Association.

The Professor commenced by announcing it to be his intention to make a brief defense of our public school system, in reply to two of its recent and western assailants. The speech which gave occasion for the address was first carefully reviewed and satisfactorily interpreted. Then follows a most valuable compendium of historical facts concerning the origin and progress of the common school and university policy of the country. Next, and at great length, the Catholic phase of the question was discussed, and a more logical and exhaustive treatise on the subject we have never before seen. The Professor closed his essay with the following letter, received by him from President Grant, and not before presented to the public:

“EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, NOV. 17, 1875.”

“PROF. L. F. PARKER, Iowa City, Iowa:

“Dear Sir:—Your letter of the 4th inst. was received about the time I was starting for New York City, one week ago yesterday. I expected to answer it immediately on my return, but permitted the matter to escape my mind until this time.

“What I said at Des Moines was hastily noted down in pencil, and may have expressed my views imperfectly. I have not the manuscript before me, as I gave it to the Secretary of the Society. My idea of what I said is this: ‘Resolve that the State or Nation, or both combined, shall furnish to every child growing up in the land the means of acquiring a good common school education.’

“Such is my idea, and such I intended to have said.

“I feel no hostility to free education going as high as the State or National Government feels able to provide—protecting, however, every child in the privilege of a common school education before public means are appropriated to a higher education for the few.

“Yours truly,

“U. S. GRANT.”

EIGHTY EIGHT American Colleges and Universities conferred, last year, 1,216 D. D.'s, and 100 L.L. D.'s.

LOCAL.

EXHIBITION times are rolling around.

PROF. HOWE spent his vacation among friends in Newton.

THE Medical class now numbers one hundred and ten members.

CHAPEL services were often omitted those cold mornings, the closing weeks of last term.

THE Seniors may be seen every day winding their way to the observatory.

A BROTHER of Prof. C. A. Eggert has matriculated in the Law Department.

PARSONS, the great English orator is booked for a lecture in this city the evening of the 19th inst.

AMONG the late additions to the Medical class is Mr. E. A. Hess, formerly of the Academical Department.

THE week of prayer was observed in this city, union prayer meetings being held at the several churches.

WE hope the *Republican* and *Press* reporters have "sworn off" quarreling, now that the new year has opened.

HON. M. N. JOHNSON will return to continue his studies in the Law School, after the legislature shall adjourn.

THE Laws have almost entirely abandoned their morning exercises in singing, and will devote their attention exclusively to Torts and Pleading.

THE Zets. and Irvings held only business sessions last Friday night. Last evening their friends were entertained with special programmes.

THE students seem to be more eager than ever to see the daily papers. It must be a pleasure just to read about the free wine at Des Moines.

BROWN, of the Law class, was engaged most of the vacation in reporting testimony in an important law suit in progress in this city.

CHANCELLOR HAMMOND is delivering an interesting course of lectures to the Law class, Wednesday afternoons, on "The Early History of the English Law."

THE officers of Hammond Literary Society for the term are: President, George F. McClellan; Vice-President, B. W. Newberry; Secretary, O. C. Case; Treasurer, A. T. Flickinger; Marshall, J. F. Dean.

A STATE Temperance Convention is to be held at Des Moines, next Wednesday. J. M. Finkbone, Geo. Skinner, and H. S. Fairall, will represent the Temperance Societies of this city on that occasion.

ALVERSON, one of the Laws, while at his home in Marengo, during holidays, presided over the sanctum of the *Democrat*, of that place. Of course the paper was edited with ability while under his charge.

PRESIDENT THACHER'S third biennial report of the condition and progress of the University for '73-4 and '74-5, has been submitted to the Board of Regents, and is being published in pamphlet form for distribution.

PRESIDENT MOTT, of the Des Moines Baptist College, formerly one of the Professors in our Law School, was in the city, the latter part of vacation. We regret he could not remain with us till the University had reopened.

A WICKED Junior had the audacity the other day to approach us and ask us to state, for the benefit of the Sophs, that it is about time for Prof. H—to tell them his "sparking joke," but we are not going to do anything of the kind.

IN a letter to Major Schenck, Adjutant General Baker highly compliments the delegation from our University battalion to the recent military convention at Des Moines. They certainly were a *good looking* set of boys.

THE weather reports published by the Iowa volunteer weather observers, under direction of Professor Hinrichs, are attracting much attention, and by appearing in the leading papers of the State, prove of great value to all classes.

MR. HOMER COPE, one of the best students the University ever had, will not be able to continue his studies this term. He is now engaged in giving reading entertainments in various parts of the State, and, we are glad to add, is meeting with good success.

IN one of the Sub-Fresh German classes the following translation of a passage was given: "In the horrors of war, woman needs man as a protector," whereupon the following was heard over on the ladies side of the room: "Let us have a few horrors!"

THE ushering in of the Centennial year was greeted by the people of the city with the ringing of bells, firing of cannons, and general hurrahs. The grand bonfire, notwithstanding the rain, showed that American patriotism is not easily quenched.

MAJOR PICKLER and wife were in the city during holidays, visiting friends and old class mates. Pickler was the life of school days long gone by, and he is always right gladly welcomed hereabout. He is a member of the law firm of Pickler, Hoffman & Brown, Muscatine.

It seems to be impossible to get enough heat in the chapel by nine o'clock, so that a verse can be sung and a short prayer made before the teeth begin to chatter audibly. If it is impossible to make the chapel comfortable in this respect, we suggest that the exercises be limited to five minutes.

SUPPER table at a West Liberty hotel. Inquisitive darkey waiter to a University student: "Law, Mistah! Isn't you de manager ob de Iowa City Black Diamond Minstrels?" Student, (with severe dignity): "No, sir! I am studying for the ministry!" Applause from the company. Darkey vanishes.

THE University artillery was brought into requisition, last Wednesday night, and a few minutes after the news of Gov. Kirkwood's nomination for Senator, sent the glad tidings booming over the city, to the great delight of those who were posted on the cause of the firing, but to the astonishment—and in some cases terror—of the uninitiated.

THE longest vacation of the school year is over, —and how the students did enjoy it! What a hurrying and packing there was at the close of last term, when home, sweet home, occupied every mind. Very few of the students remained in the city, and those that did certainly had a dry time of it, as the place was more than usually dull during the holidays.

IN RESPONSE to a petition unanimously signed by the students of all the departments, Prof. Hinrichs will deliver a free lecture in the chapel, the evening of February 10th, on the subject of "Man's Dominion over Nature through Science." We are sure a crowded hall will greet the Professor on this occasion, and equally certain all will be well repaid for listening to his address.

UNIVERSITY GIRLS were in demand in officering the Legislature, last week. Our popular young friend, Miss Lucy Evans, of the Senior Academics, was elected engrossing clerk of the House, and Miss Mary Johnson, another of our industrious students, was chosen postmistress of the Senate. Both ladies are deserving of the honor thus conferred upon them, and will fill their respective positions with credit and satisfaction.

MR. J. M. FINKBONE, a member of the Law class, last term, was admitted to the bar, the 5th inst. Judge Rothrock appointed a committee consisting of Judges Haddock and Edmonds and George A. Ewing, Esq., to conduct Mr. F.'s examination, and it can be truly said that a thorough review of the legal field was made by the questioners. Mr. Finkbone will commence practice at once in this city. May success attend him.

THE University was never in a more prosperous

condition than at the opening of this, the Centennial year. The unusually large number of students in attendance upon its several departments, last term, has considerably increased as work has again commenced. Forty new students have matriculated in the Academical Department, while the Law and Medical classes have quite a number of additional members.

WE had a small commencement at the close of last term. Mr. G. R. Morrison, of Missouri, having completed the prescribed course of the Law School, presented himself before the Board of Examiners for that department of the University, and after an examination, was sent on his way rejoicing, a full fledged lawyer. And of the many graduates of the school we know of few who have been better students, and will make better attorneys than Morrison. He will probably locate for practice in Iowa.

ONE of the Laws is remarkably absent minded. The other evening he escorted a young lady to church, and on account of the crowded state of the hall was compelled to sit some distance back of her. When the exercises were at an end our student deliberately arose, walked out, and was half way home before the true state of affairs flashed over his mind. He went back for her, and she "went back" on him, and he doesn't go up on Clinton street, any more.

STUDENTS, who spend hours in the Library, reading patent office and agricultural reports, would do well to take a change, and devour the publications forwarded our University by the National University of Greece. Prof. Parker says they are fine specimens of modern Greek, and, of course, after merely glancing over them, hastily reading a few hundred pages—waiting for Hamilton to change a book—the Professor's pupils will readily agree with him. By the way, can't we forward our barbaric (this out of compliment to the ancient Greeks) friends some of the productions of our faculties and students? We would suggest that they be presented with several of the orations we have heard delivered in the lower societies, copied by our Sub-Fresh editor, as specimens of modern English, and of American chirography.

THE UNIVERSITY BATTALION was represented in the recent convention of Iowa Militia, at Des Moines, by Messrs. Brainerd, Swisher, Horning and Goshorn. The convention was held in the hall of the Olmstead State Guards, which was quite tastefully decorated. The delegates impatiently awaited the appearance of the "Gray haired Veteran," who upon his arrival, with an authority unknown, at least, to we University students, proceeded to organize the convention by constituting himself temporary chairman, appointing a committee to report officers for permanent

organization and requesting all delegates to come forward and register their names. (Do not understand us to offer this as a criticism, 'twas a dispatch of business.) Permanent organization being effected, Gen. Baker stated the object of the convention to be: 1st. Permanent organization of the Militia of the State, as a military body. 2d. To consider the propriety of having the Iowa Militia represented at the Centennial celebration. 3d. To take some action to secure an effective Militia law and an economical allowance to companies for actual expense. 4th. To consider the matter of uniforms.

The various committees being appointed to consider and report on the different matters, the convention adjourned until afternoon session, when, resolutions were adopted with regard to revising and improving the Militia law, also the sense of the convention was expressed in favor of adopting the regulation U. S. uniform, which is blue. This of course is optional while the State fails to provide uniforms, and economy at least if not taste justifies the choice made by our boys.

Resolutions were passed relative to Centennial matters, and a petition to the legislature for means to send a regiment to the Centennial celebration. In regard to this last matter Gen. Baker assured the convention that if money should be appropriated, detachments pro rata from all the companies now organized should form the regiment. The next convention will be held in Dubuque, Aug. 9th, 1876. Outside and foreign to the work of the convention, our delegates in conjunction with representatives from other companies of this congressional district, secured the formation of a regiment, to be known as the First Iowa Militia Regiment, with Major Schenck as Col., and A. D. Collier, of Cedar Rapids, Lieut. Col. We were assured by Gov. Carpenter that our application was the first signed and consequently we would constitute the first regiment of Iowa Militia, but concerning this matter more anon.

'76.

WHEREAS, On January 1st, 1876, death entered the home of our worthy and respected Prof. P. J. Farnsworth, and removed therefrom his infant daughter; and

WHEREAS, We, the Medical Class of I. S. U. condole with the family in this their hour of bereavement; therefore,

Resolved, That we tender the family our sincere and heartfelt sympathy in this their sorrow; and

Resolved, That a copy of the above be sent the family and forwarded for publication to the UNIVERSITY REPORTER and Clinton papers.

Signed,

F. A. XANTEN,
D. W. HASSON,
B. F. RYAN,

Committee.

THE Gymnasium of the Michigan University recently completed, includes a billiard hall, bowling alley, bathing room, and dancing hall.—*Ex.*

OUR EXCHANGES.

Since our last issue we have received our regular exchanges, also several new ones, among which are *The Otterbein Dial* and *Winnowings from the Mill*. Both are new sheets. The former comes from Otterbein University, Westerville, Ohio, the latter from the University of Vermont.

In some way, we know not how, the *University Press* has found out that the *Niagara Index* does not come from a "female seminary," as it had formerly supposed, and it now proposes to give it that treatment which "misplaced gallantry" has long prevented. We wonder how many other papers are losing the benefit of the criticisms of the *Press* on account of its gallantry.

The Round Table is ably conducted and does honor to the college which it represents.

It seems that our "lads" are not the only ones who create disturbance in chapel. The following is from the *University Monthly*: "The behavior of the cadets in chapel is becoming intolerable. Why do the authorities allow it? This applauding, groaning, laughing, and studying, we are sorry to record, is participated in by some of the two higher classes and is a shame to gentility."

The Berkeleyan is on our table. By it the University of the Pacific slope is well represented. But there are hardly as many personals and locals as we like to see in a college paper, and it would present a much neater appearance if it were cut and stitched.

The College Courier presents a healthy appearance and contains much good reading matter, but too many of its "observations" are entirely devoid of point to those who have not heard the jokes.

The University Monthly for December devotes a quarter of a column to Exchanges and Personals. They certainly have too much military down there, at least for the good of the *Monthly*. But the "I told you so" of the following indicate a change. "The military organizations seem to be on the decline. We expected this as soon as the buttons lost their shine."

The University Review mingles locals, wit and advertisements somewhat after the manner of our Almanac publishers.

An exchange very truly says: "The *Yale Record's* local department 'On the Campus,' makes the campus of Yale include most of the world. It is plentifully interspersed with items from various colleges of the United States and even reaches to South America and Europe."

The *Simpsonian* contains a most beautiful gem, "Open the Gates," which we notice is a prize oration by a young lady. Women were always noted for much speech, but it is seldom that they speak so well as the author of "Open the Gates." Where are you, Iowa boys!—*University Monthly*.

The *Trinity Tablet*, as usual, comes full of excellent reading matter. The article on "College Politeness," is especially good, and shows that the Eastern students are getting some of our Western ideas of college propriety.

MARRIAGES.

At Burlington, the evening of the 6th inst., at the residence of Mr. Wm. Sennet, by Rev. Mr. Nash, Mr. Charles J. Dodge, of that city, and Miss Ella M. Craig, of St. Louis.

Last June a graduate of our Law School, now a full fledged benedict! Success, Charles, to you and your fair bride.

ELEVEN States in the Union have compulsory school laws, viz.: New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Michigan, Texas, Nevada and California.

PERSONALS.

'74, Special. J. R. Teller is a Medic.
Thos. Hanna is farming near Burlington.

'77. W. L. Lamb is teaching in Middleburg, Iowa.

'75. W. J. Welch was recently in this city, on a visit.

'78. Nat. T. Guernsey is teaching school near this city.

Law, '75. R. W. Lee is practicing law in Oelwein, Iowa.

'73, Special. W. D. Crookham is at his home in Oskaloosa.

Law, '73. G. W. Burton is practicing at Wauhoo, Nebraska.

'74. E. E. Fitch presides over the public schools at Galva, Ill.

'75. We hear that Graydon is married. Wonder if it is true?

'77. Frank Lyon has returned and will graduate with his class.

'70. Justin E. Cook is practicing law with success at Jessup, Iowa.

'75, Special. W. W. Culver is at his home in State Center, Iowa.

'72, Special. I. D. Teller has entered our Medical Department.

'74, Special. J. M. Louthan is one of our hundred and more Medics.

'75. W. H. Robertson presides over the schools at Quasqueton, Iowa.

'73, Special. J. M. Sanford is employed in the *Gate City* office at Keokuk.

Law, '75. Bailey & Jackson, attorneys at law, etc., Independence, Iowa.

'75, Special. C. S. Hazlett is teaching in the city schools at Boonsboro, Iowa.

'74, Special. D. F. Downing is in the employ of a wholesale grocery house in Oskaloosa.

'73. Rev. R. C. Glass attends to the spiritual welfare of a congregation, at Le Mars, Iowa.

Law, '72. Will L. Eaton is a member of one of the strongest law firms of Osage, this State.

'78. W. D. Evans will be engaged during the Winter term in teaching school at Geneva, Iowa.

'80. W. V. Smith will be missed by his class this winter; he goes to teach in Iowa county, Iowa.

Edward W. Kauffman, once a student of the Academical Department, has entered our Law School.

'73, Special. J. Asbury Taylor, of Ottumwa, was recently married to Miss Carpenter, of the same city.

Med. '75. Dr. Barth, one of the successful physicians of Montezuma, favored us with a call, recently.

John Frazee, who presided at the organ in the chapel for so long a time, is teaching near Toledo, Iowa.

D. A. Walters, an old Normal graduate, is an expounder of the gospel, in one of the counties of the State.

'74. Wm. J. Young, a student at a Chicago Theological Seminary, called a few days ago, on his return to the Garden city.

'73. Hadley M. Henley has abandoned journalism, and is now a law student in the office of Putnam & Rogers, Davenport.

Lizzie Clark has wisely concluded to give up an anticipated visit to Ohio for the purpose of attending the University this term.

W. H. Fort, an old Academic, after many vicissitudes of fortune, has finally settled down a sedate benedict—in Monmouth, Iowa.

Law, '73. Frank E. Stone, after practicing some time in Utah, has gone to Lower California, where his shingle has been flung to the breeze.

'73, Special. M. M. Van Fleet spent the holidays with his friends hereabouts. Morg. is engaged in the banking business at Bedford, Iowa.

Law, '75. J. M. Hemingway, of the firm of McKenzie & Hemingway, attorneys at Hampton, Iowa, was in this city, recently, visiting friends.

Law, '75. W. W. Peasley has formed a partnership with Judge Burdick, of Lansing, one of the most prominent attorneys of Northern Iowa.

'75, Special. One of the ex-quill drivers of the REPORTER, J. S. Crawford, is at his home near Lansing, and will enter the Law Department next year.

Miss S. E. Hale, formerly a teacher in our University, has been elected adjunct professor of English literature in the Wesleyan University at Bloomington.

John Sullivan will return, next year, and resume his studies in the Academic Department. He is teaching now, near his home, in Allamakee county, Iowa.

'70, Special. Miss Clara Harris has satisfactorily demonstrated to the people of Washington county, that a woman can make a good County Superintendent.

Law, '75. J. Tanner Beem's shingle hangs out conspicuously, at Marengo. He is rapidly working up a good business—and we know of none more deserving of success.

Med. '75. Dr. Young, who is located at Dubuque, visited the University at the opening of the term. He reports a flourishing business. He is the veritable *veratrum*.

'Law, '74. H. Davidson, who is practicing with success at Cedar Rapids, is a frequent visitor to this city. We think he must have in view a—well time will show what.

'75. C. B. Jack, of the Oskaloosa high school, spent a few days in town during the vacation. We can't see why he should visit the University only in vacation—perhaps he has reasons of his own.

Law, '75. Fletcher Young has been appointed Deputy Secretary of State, under his father, Hon. Josiah T. Young. Fletcher will ably fill the position, and we rejoice in his advancement.

'80. John Reynolds yields, at last, to circumstances, which will be removed by the beginning of the spring term, when he will return to school, from teaching in Muscatine county, with his exchequer well filled with "rag currency."

Law, '72. A. E. Campbell made a brief visit to the city, recently. He has been practicing in Davenport, since graduating, but intends removing to Chicago, next month, and join his fortunes with the bar of that city. Success to him.

Miss Shoogie Shepherd, one of our oldest and best Normal graduates, spent the holidays in the city visiting friends. She still occupies a position in the Burlington public schools, and has become a general favorite with citizens and scholars.

Med., '70. Rilla Hay is well established in practice, at Des Moines. For the past several months she has been absent with her husband, Elder Hay, enjoying a European trip. They arrived home some time ago, and were given a hearty welcome by numerous friends, at West Liberty.

The Davenport *Gazette* says of one of the graduates of our Medical Department: "Miss Dr. M. A. Cleaves, formerly of this city, has resigned her position as assistant physician in the Hospital for the Insane at Mount Pleasant. Her duties there will cease March 15th. Having fully demonstrated her efficiency as a member of the medical profession, she will enter private practice at an early day—just where, we don't know."