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LIFE-LEAVES.

G. J. C.

The day with its sandals dipped in dew,
Has passed through the evening's golden gates,
And a single star in the cloudless blue
For the rising moon in silence waits ;
While the winds that sigh to the languid hours,
Breathe a lullaby o'er the folded flowers.

The lillies nod to the sound of the stream,
That winds along with a lulling flow,
And either awake or half a-dream,
I pass through the realms of the Long Ago—
While faces peer with many a smile,
From the bowers of morning's magical isle.

There are joys and sunshine, sorrows and tears,
That checker the path of April hours,
And a longing wild for the coming years
That hope ever wreathes with the fairest flowers ;
There are friendships guileless, loves as bright
And pure as the stars in the halls of night.

There are ashen memories, bitter pain,
And buried hopes, and a broken vow,
And an aching heart, by the restless main,
And the sea-breeze fanning a pallid brow,
And a wanderer on the shell-lined shore,
Listening to voices that speak no more.

There are passions strong, and ambitions wild ;
And the fierce desire to stand in the van
Of the battle of life, and the heart of the child
Is crushed in the breast of the struggling man ;
But short the regrets, and few are the tears,
That fall at the tomb of the vanished years.

There is quiet and peace, and domestic love,
And joys arising from faith and truth,
And a trust unquestioning, far above
The passionate dreaming of ardent youth ;
And the kisses of children on lips and cheek,
And the parent's bliss, which no word can speak.

There are loved ones lost, there are little graves
In the lonely dell, 'neath protecting trees,
Where the streamlet winds, and the violet waves,
And grasses sway to the sighing breeze,
And we mourn for the pressure of tender lips
And the light of eyes dark'ed in death's eclipse.

And thus, as the glow of the daylight dies,
And the night's first look to the earth is cast,
I gaze beneath these beautiful skies,
At the pictures that hang in the halls of the past.
Oh ! sorrow and joy chant a mingled lay,
When to memory a wild-wood we wandered away.

ROME UNDER VICTOR EMANUEL.

II.

In a previous article special attention was called to the political and religious reforms brought to Rome by the Italian government, but the rapid advancement of material interests is not less decided and noteworthy. Brought once more into intimate connection with the busy world, the palsied city of the past feels again the vigorous pulsations of commercial life, very much to the regret, it may be remarked, of those who were specially charmed by the picturesqueness of the mouldy listless mediæval Sacristy of the Catholic Church. The influx of capital shows itself in the rapid and successful development of business enterprises, and in the extensive and costly improvements in progress in almost every part of the city. Special mention should be made of the new pavements, the comfortable sidewalks in place of the *opus reticulatum*, which used to be the terror of pedestrians, and the scrupulous cleanliness rigidly enforced in the markets and other public places, as well as on private premises. An extensive system of drainage is in progress, in many cases making use of the sewers of the ancient city, which were so skilfully planned and so substantially constructed as to be ready for a second term of service as soon as cleared of the rubbish that chokes them.

But the most notable improvements are to be found on the Esquiline, where new Rome is springing into existence. Almost the whole space between Porta Maggiore, the Royal Gardens on the Quirinal, and the Baths of Diocletian, is laid out after the most improved modern style and the grading and laying of water and gas mains, is going rapidly forward. The principal square is the piazza Vittorio Emanuele, perhaps on the very site of the gardens of Maecenas. In this vicinity are the new state buildings, and here at no distant day will be the fashionable quarter of the city—inasmuch as this will be the centre of influence for new Rome as the Forum and the Palatine in Republican and Imperial period, and the Vatican under the Papal sway.

Though preoccupied with more important concerns, the government has shown an intelligent interest in all that pertains to the archaeology of the city. The extensive improvements necessitate

A Harvard Art Club has been founded to raise a fund for a traveling scholarship, "to visit a place or places, determined by the club, within the regions of ancient culture, to undertake such investigation or exploration as may be practicable."

the removal of much of the Agger of Servius and many other antiquities of less interest, but careful note is taken of all destructions, and the museums are receiving large additions from the various excavations. Of these a more particular account will be given hereafter.

It should be remarked here, that these extensive public works, by giving employment to large numbers, have greatly thinned the ranks of the beggars, and so aided the government in its strenuous efforts to put an end to this evil. Almost the only persistent beggars left are the flower girls, that haunt the restaurants, while the few old and infirm who watch the church doors or hover about the ruins, impress you with the feeling that they are conscious of being the last of the race. N.

AN EDUCATIONAL WANT.

BY PROF. C. A. EGGERT.

The recent fearful accident at Bremerhafen—the port of the North German well-known city of Bremen—has furnished some German newspaper editors a theme for rather unfriendly discussions of the tendencies of American civilization. The majority of German editors are so decidedly favorable to the people of the United States and their political institutions, that the few who are hostile, or at least unfriendly, do not count for much. Still, it is much to be regretted that unfriendly and unjust views should be expressed at all in Germany, and therefore we thoroughly appreciate the dignified protest of the Americans in Berlin against such one-sided and unjust criticism. On the other hand we can easily find a parallel in our own press to that minority of the German press in the wrong-headed and spiteful comments of so many American journalists on the affairs of Germany. This became particularly evident during the memorable and eventful war of 1870-71, forced by France on Germany, and which resulted in the complete humiliation of the former country, the re-establishment of the German empire and the rise of the Italian Kingdom with Rome as the capital. Again, the opinions of a large proportion of the English press have always been noted for their elaborate unfairness and profound one-sidedness.

The language of Cobden, in his criticism on the London *Times* might be applied to a large proportion of the English press: "Here we have, in a compendious form, an exhibition of those qualities of mind which characterize the editorial management of the *Times*, of that arrogant self-complacency, that logical incoherence, and that moral bewilderment which a too long career of impunity and irresponsibility could alone engender." So strongly has this quality of the English press been appreciated by Americans that Mr. Henry T. Tucker-

man, in his work "America and her Commentators," quotes the following remark from the private letter of an American gentleman, who "on the score of lineage, as well as culture and character, claims respect for his deliberate views," as indicating, without exaggeration, the change which has come over the noblest in the land: "Let John Bull beware! War or no war, he has made an enduring enemy of us. I am startled to hear myself say this, but England is henceforth to me only *historical*—the home of *our* Shakespeare and Milton, and Wordsworth; for all her best writers are ours by necessity and privilege of language—but farewell the especial sympathy I have felt in her political, social and total well-being. With her present exhibition and promulgation of jealousy and selfishness and heartlessness and ungentlemanly meanness, she has cut me loose from the sweet and cordial and reverent ties that have kept her so long to me a second fatherland."

Feelings like these are sometimes justifiable enough, and the blame that they exist should not always fall on the person who entertains them, but often on those who caused them. That Christian philosopher has never yet been born who can listen without feeling a just and strong indignation to a systematic depreciation of the finest qualities of his nation, and the contemptible misrepresentation of his native country. Nevertheless it is a matter of the greatest regret that members of different nations should entertain such feelings, particularly when it can be shown that the real cause for all this wrong is not so much mere malice or jealousy, but simply downright ignorance.

It has been well said by a talented Swiss lady, (Madame de Stael) that "to understand is to pardon, and to understand all things would be to pardon all things." ("*Tout comprendre serait tout pardonner.*")

Unfortunately the present state of our education, including the highest, is such that ignorance of the *actual* condition of a foreign country is not regarded as a stigma, that the most outrageously false statements in reference to another nation are allowed to pass with scarcely any notice from even the best of public writers, and that a shameful indifference, amounting to obtuseness, as regards the most momentous events outside of our own country prevails not only among the uneducated, but even among the majority of those who claim to have had the benefits of a liberal education.

This evil is general; it is not confined to either America or England. It is found in France, Italy and Germany, as well as in the smaller countries of civilized Europe. Much has been done by a few, through the study of science and modern literature, to foster an interest, not merely national, but cosmopolitan; a great deal is being done by at least a

portion of the periodical press and by an increasing number of works on foreign countries, that recommend themselves to the multitude; but in order to cure the evil efficiently, the subject ought to be taken in hand by the schools. There is no reason why the readers used in our public schools should not contain a certain proportion of accounts of foreign nations, their habits, most notable events in their history, biographies of their most distinguished men, &c. The colleges will fail to do all the good they should do, if they do not provide for this branch of education more particularly. Their time may be largely given to the study of the history and literature of the nations of antiquity for general and special purposes of education, but if they omit, as in England they have done for so long, to turn the attention of students to the contemporary world, all the classical learning may prove to be only a tinkling cymbal while it lasts, and a thing of melancholy regret after it has passed from the memory, as it so generally does a very short time after the student has left his *alma mater*.

Voltaire compared the English to beer, the bottom dregs, the surface froth, the middle good. It has been observed by many that the middle class of almost every nation is naturally kind and just. There is no intentional wrong done to any other country by the middle class. The responsibility generally rests on the upper class, the froth, if we may believe Voltaire, in the case of England, not always the *elite*, even with us, and scarcely with any other nation. The English poet, Campbell, expatiates on the tropical flowers in the valley of Wyoming; a Cambridge prize poem, not over ten years since, placed Labrador in the United States and uses as frightful poetical license as regards the course of American rivers. English philosophers of high rank attributed the slave-holder's rebellion to our Republican institutions, and the English press was firmly convinced that such things as the repudiation of the State debts of Mississippi, &c., were the legitimate results of a Republican form of government. Most of the authors of these silly blunders were college bred, classical scholars of more or less eminence. If their classical education had been less perfect, and their acquaintance with modern facts a little more thorough, much unpleasant feeling between the nations might have been avoided.

I hope that no one will see an attack on the classics in the foregoing remarks. I yield to no one in a hearty and sincere appreciation of the great works of antiquity, nor do I claim for the mere study of modern languages and their literature a remedy for the evil to which I have referred. Every thing depends on the subjects studied, the authors read, the time allowed for the study and the

personal efforts of the teacher, if the study of modern languages is to do its share in providing for this serious want of our various systems of education. No single branch of study can entirely provide for it; only from a cordial co-operation of all those into whose hands the education of youth is confided may we expect any real improvement in the matter.

A PLEA FOR CONTENTMENT.

Brief as is the term of human life, how prodigal we are of its moments, spending them often in vain lament, in idle discontent, or pushing them from us in eager expectation of coming ones fraught with more imaginary pleasure than the present. Filled as each hour of our being is with realities, it is worse than folly to overrate the ills of life, and drag out the time in a morbid, unhappy state of mind, which not unfrequently finds vent in no agreeable mood of temper or disposition. To be happy is what we all crave, but I fear if we start with that as the *summum bonum* of existence we establish a goal destiny forbids our ever reaching, for pure unalloyed happiness has few threads in the checkered web of life, which is after all but a mingled yarn, good and ill together. Not all enjoyment and not sorrow is our destined end or way. We should not however remain in the Slough of Despond, as there is too much beauty and sunshine about us and within ourselves. We have elements which we may combine, either for pleasure or unhappiness, chief of which is a cheerful contented spirit, which teaches us to look on the bright side of everything, to see the silver lining of every cloud, and tread lightly on the thorns which may beset our path. It is indeed the sunlight of the soul softening the rough realities and harmonizing life. I do not think contentment is a mere matter of volition. We have a power of self discipline and self control, which increases as it is exercised, and vice versa. There are some who can meet the severest storms of life and bow while they are passing, and if they do pass rise up and go on looking up to as bright a sky as before. Thrice blessed are they whose consciousness of duty and its performance have given so tranquil a disposition. All nature takes part with them as the poet says truly:

"Oh, what glory doth this world put on
For him who with a fervent heart goes forth,
Under the bright and glorious sky, and looks
On duties well performed and days well spent.
For him the wind, aye, the yellow leaves,
Shall have a voice and give him eloquent teachings."

Very essential appendages of Contentment are Hope and Faith, and nowhere are they more clearly exemplified than in our trust in Nature. We hope for the beautiful Spring, and the bright scenes of

Summer. We have faith in their coming, though all evidence of vegetable life is gone, for our confidence is founded in the immutable word of Divinity who promised, while earth remaineth, summer and winter shall not cease.

And though Nature wears her mourning garb, and her winds chant sad requiems in memory of her bereaved ones, even amid the gloom and desolation of winter, there is beauty to cheer and content us. We see it in the groves of stately evergreen, whose leaves shall not wither; among the majestic pines rearing their lofty heads heavenward and the cedar and the glistening holly, with their delicate mosses, and wandering there, we listen to the deep murmur so natural when even a gentle breeze is astir.

"When the storms are high,
The loud winds through the forest wakes,
Like oceans roaring wild and deep,
And in yon gloomy pines strange music makes."

As Burns has said in describing such a scene, the soul is wrapt up in a kind of holy enthusiasm to Him who "walks on the wings of the wind." At this dreary season we have the ferns so exquisite in their simplicity, as they bend their graceful heads over the bank of some little brooklet, which, gushing from the earth ripples on as sweetly and contentedly as when brightest verdure decked its margin. At any time, and anywhere, there is sufficient to engage the mind in agreeable and healthy occupation, teaching us to love and observe the very lowest works of the Creator, and making us not only wiser, but better.

Turn then from the cheerful field of contentment, to the gloomy vale of discontent, where the Raven of Melancholy is forever croaking in the soul, the whole world frowning, and life itself becomes a burden. What dark hues we weave in the golden warp of time, preparing for ourselves a mantle of care and strife, and aggravating the real sorrows that belong to life. Pity, too, that some, upon whom nature has lavished her choicest gifts, should employ them in exposing the dark side of humanity and filling the soul with hatred and discontent, instead of brightening and elevating it. A perpetuity of bliss was never allotted us here below, and it behooves us little to go grumbling through life in a fit of misanthropy. Would we enjoy true happiness,

"Look at yon Heaven, go seek the blessing there,
Be Heaven thy aim, thy soul's eternal care,
Nothing but God and God alone you'll find
Can fill a boundless and eternal mind."

E.

The president of Hobart college has resigned, owing to difficulties with the trustees. The students have revolted and a fine row is in progress.

THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The tenth biennial report of the Board of Curators of the Historical Society has been presented to the Governor, written by the secretary of the society. The information contained therein as to the past history, the members and officers, of the organization, &c., is very complete and satisfactory. The memorable address of Henry Clay Dean, delivered before the society two years ago, is one of the prominent features of the pamphlet. The duty of the Legislature to make a special appropriation for this important institution is very forcibly set forth, and the hundreds of students who visit the hall of the society earnestly hope the appeal of the Curators for assistance will be heeded, and responded to.

In the course of the report, the Secretary writes as follows concerning the importance of the State properly supporting her Historical Society:

The collection and preservation for transmission to posterity of the record of past or passing events—the *epitasis* of human transactions which we call history—has in all ages been considered as second in importance only to the performance of the transactions themselves. Thus the statue, the painting, poem, is accounted transcendently great, only in proportion as it delineates history or depicts the great actors therein. What were antiquity to us now, without its monuments, towers, pyramids, mounds and columns, its statues, pictures, hieroglyphics, its medals and coins, many of which, by fortuitous earthquake or friendly volcano, have been preserved by burial through mediæval ages, to be unearthed by modern hands and interpreted by modern tongues, in reparation of the broken chain of history which stretches across and beyond the mediæval ages?

Even astronomy, the grandest study that can engage men's thoughts, is after all, but the sacred history of the celestial bodies within the reach of our vision. Galileo, Kepler, Newton, and Laplace, by the force of their intellects, laid the foundation for portraying the history, past and future, of a section of the material universe. From their achievements have flowed the greatest benefits to mankind by the practical application of their beautiful discoveries to the uses of commerce, science, and, even, religion, for, thanks to them, the ship is no longer afraid of losing her path at sea, and superstition can no longer intrench itself behind the train of a comet.

As astronomy is but a history of the progression of the Solar system, so may geology—that science to which men look for reconciliation of conflicting religious creeds and confirmation of the divine word—be defined as a history in detail of the construction of the earth.

To pass from physical nature to the products of human intellect as crystalized in the sciences, we may say that modern jurisprudence is the compendium of the history of arbitrary laws imposed at first by barbarous conquerors for their own vantage, now blended through codes, commentaries, and digests, into a benign system of equities. Medicine, as we have it, is a history of discovery and invention of means for the relief of physical pain, the restoration of health, and the protraction of life. A history which followed back by its devious course through the middle and dark ages, leads us to its source, a slender streamlet, traced into the wilds of antiquity beyond the Christian Era, and polluted by the foul waters of sorcery, superstition and astrology. And, finally, our theology consists chiefly in the history of man's transactions in obedience to or in conflict with God's commands, and in the details of the life on earth of the Savior of man.

It thus appears that religion, law and science, and indeed every knowledge useful to man, depend for their illustration and preservation on the uses of history, whose promotion must therefore be of great moment to the State.

In the work of collecting and preserving materials for the early as well as present and future history of Iowa, we, the executive officers of your Historical Society, have been long and diligently engaged, without much encouragement from the State itself. As we have attempted briefly to direct attention to the importance of encouraging this kind of labor, which in a young community like ours, (where individual wealth and leisure are exceptional,) can only be carried on through assistance from the commonwealth, we respectfully ask the general assembly, through you, to make more liberal provision than now prevails for the advancement and usefulness of the Society.

IMMIGRATION FROM PRUSSIA.

It is a curious fact that during the last 50 years, according to the statistics in Mr. Spaulding's little work, there have come from Prussia only 100,983 immigrants, while France has sent us 245,147, and even China as many as 108,610. This proves that the Prussian people are satisfied with their government and country, and refutes the charges of such papers as the New York *Herald*, *World*, Chicago *Times*, and *id omne genus*, that the Prussian people are anxious to run away from their government, while the French people love to stay at home and support theirs. The reason of the great immigration of Germans is due to the small states of Germany. In the measure as Prussia succeeds in swallowing them up, Germans will be less apt to leave their native soil, excepting always that intelligent and enterprising portion who come here, not because they love Germany less, but American institutions and American chances of success better.

C. A. E.

OTHER COLLEGES.

FRANCE has 327 colleges and 69,500 students.

THE State University of Indiana has 425 students.

THE Simpsonians indulge in the festive "walk-around."

IOWA College, Grinnell, objects to inter-collegiate contests.

CORNELL College, Mt Vernon, has had a fence-pulling scrape.

WITTENBERG College, Ohio, has a colored man in the Freshman class.

YALE and Harvard will try conclusions at boating, this year, single-handed.

THE military students of the Wisconsin State University will go to the Centennial.

THE colleges of Ohio, held their inter-collegiate oratorical contest on the 10th inst.

AT the East Tennessee University, the cadets wear button-up uniforms, and no shirts.

CORNELL and Harvard, and Cornell and Columbia engaged in games of chess by postal cards.

A Boat club has been organized at Michigan University, with a membership of sixty students.

THE class day exercises of Pennsylvania University consists of an oration, Ivy oration, Prophet, Historian and Poet.

THE Faculty at Harvard have voted to charge each conditioned student three dollars for every examination after the first.—*Ex.*

IT is said that fourteen hundred young men from the United States are now pursuing their studies at the Universities and colleges of Germany.

THE Princeton College Gymnasium has five billiard tables, donated by a Presbyterian merchant at the special solicitation of Dr. McCosh.—*Independent.*

IT is intended to send Hobart College to the Centennial Exhibition as a specimen of an American University. A special car will be chartered for the purpose.—*Era.*

THE catalogue of the Lawrence University show the whole number of students in attendance to be 333, of whom 102 are in the collegiate department, 97 in the preparatory department, and in various other departments 134.

THE statistics of the University of Michigan are as follows: "Members of Faculty, 50; students in Literary Department, 420; Law Department, 313; Medical School, 304; Homœopathic College, 23; Dental School, 19. Total students, 1,069."

The University Reporter.

Iowa City, Iowa, February 15, 1876.

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TERMS INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

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Anonymous articles are invariably rejected.

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Address all orders and communications to the University Reporter, Iowa City, J. J. HAMILTON, Financial Agent.

ONE of the leading features of the forthcoming Medical Commencement will be the annual address to the faculty, students, and graduates of that branch of the University, to be delivered by Gov. Kirkwood.

THE first Commencement of the University for the Centennial year, occurs March 1st, at which time the Medical School closes a very successful year's work, by graduating a fine class of ladies and gentlemen. Born amid adversity and contention, reared only through the strenuous efforts of friends, this—the youngest—branch of the University is just now enjoying a prosperity probably unequalled in the history of medical colleges.

TO THE Davenport *Gazette*, and the great army of newspapers throughout the State, who are so ably defending and working in the interest of the University, are due the thanks of the friends of the institution. A recent editorial in the first named paper, is one of the most sensible of all articles of the kind we have seen, and being extensively copied by the press, will do a good work.

PROF. L. F. PARKER'S address on "Higher Education by the State," delivered before the State Teachers' Association, at Burlington, appears in a neat pamphlet from the Davenport *Gazette* publishing house. We are glad to see this able article in so convenient a form, and hope it will be well circulated over the State. Especially should it be placed in the hands of those warring upon the professional departments of the University.

LAST month Mr. Chas. F. Ketner left the Academical Department and commenced the study of law in another part of the institution. This, of

course, deprived us of the assistance of one of the most valuable members of our corps.

Mr. Butler, elected by '78 to succeed Mr. Ketner, came to us with ability, experience, and a willingness to work, and right well has he performed the duties assigned him.

WE take pleasure in introducing the following ladies and gentlemen to the friends of the REPORTER, as our successors, editorially: Law Department, H. S. Fairall; Academical Department, '76, Florence Kinney, '77, R. M. Goshorn, '78, J. J. Polard, '79, Sadie Vaughn, '80, Miss Dennis.

Judging from the composition of the newly elected corps, we can safely predict that the REPORTER will be in safe hands the remainder of the year. All that is necessary to keep the paper up to its present standard, and even to surpass it, is work, hard work, on the part of its next editors.

WE sadly fear the students in the Military Department, who had laid their plans for a glorious Centennial bum at Philadelphia this summer, at the expense of the State, are doomed to disappointment. Our State Legislature seems inclined to allow each one the sovereign privilege of paying his own expenses to the national blow-out, whether he goes clad in brass buttons and shoulder straps, and surrounded by all the pomp and circumstance of war, or whether clothed in the peaceful garb of an Iowa Granger. It is an inestimable privilege; and since they have left us this, it would be ungrateful in us to call in question the good judgment of our legislators in refusing to provide for the representation of the State militia at Philadelphia. For surely, we may all go, if only we possess the needed amount of Uncle Sam's promises to pay.

IN the course of events the time has come when we are to sever our connection with the REPORTER. But before we take our final exit we wish to say a word to our readers and give to our successors a little encouragement. To our classmates to whom we are indebted for our present position, we tender our sincere thanks for the confidence reposed in us to perform the most responsible duties incident in college life. During the past half-year, while the management of the REPORTER has been under our care, it has been our earnest endeavor to sustain its former reputation, and make it worthy the University, which it represents among the educational journals of the country. Whether we have succeeded in our efforts in this regard or whether we have failed to make the REPORTER interesting and entertaining, we leave for our readers to judge. The duties necessary in the management of a college paper may, to the uninitiated, seem light, and easy

to be performed, but to perform them well may be rightly considered one of the great accomplishments in the student's college life. And now at the expiration of our term of office we descend from the high sanctum which we have filled with so much profit to ourselves, and benefit, doubtless, to our readers; step out into the ranks of those worthy editors who have preceded us, and modestly yield our places with all the honors and emoluments connected therewith, to our worthy successors.

The Visiting Committee from the State Legislature, consisting of Hon. E. H. Thayer from the Senate, and Messrs. G. D. Perkins and Wm. M. Brooks of the House, paid a visit of inspection to the University, on the 1st and 2d insts. During their stay here they received every attention at the hands of the Faculty, and were thus aided in thoroughly inspecting all departments of the institution. The most important points considered in their report will probably be, the establishment of a chair of Homœopathy in the Medical Department, the erection of a new building for the accommodation of the large and ever increasing number of professional students, and the subject of an appropriation for aiding and maintaining the Academical Department. What the nature of the report will be, we are unable to say; but as the members of the committee are gentlemen of education and refinement, it is safe to assert that the interests of the University will not suffer at their hands.

ANOTHER prophecy has been verified. Not a weather prophecy this time, but the one made in the June number of the REPORTER, in reference to the Junior prize. About one-half the Juniors have signified their intention to contend for the prize offered for the best oration. The manner in which this work is being entered upon, does not show, however, that "every individual member of the class is laboring under the hallucination that he is the best writer and speaker of the class," but rather shows that this prize system supplies a want which has long been felt. Even those who at first were opposed to it, are among the first to avail themselves of the advantages which it offers. We have not space to enter into an extended discussion of the prize system, but all who have listened to our society and exhibition orations from time to time, while they have pronounced many of them good, have felt the need of general improvement in composition and oratory. Junior exhibitions and rhetorical could not meet the want, for the former reached only the choice few, and the latter furnishing few or no incentives to excellence, were generally denounced alike by speakers and hearers. But in the prize system, all are required to contend

either for the prize essay or oration, and thus all will be benefited. As all the productions are to be graded, there is an incentive furnished, which could be secured in no other way. Then we say, aside from the many other arguments which might be adduced in its support, that the prize system should be encouraged if from no other considerations than those mentioned, viz: all are benefited, and a much needed incentive to excellence is furnished.

PRESIDENT THACHER'S Third Biennial Report, for the two years ending Sept. 15, 1875, is before us. It contains a complete report of the treasurer, and a short review of the work accomplished by the University during the past two years.

Perhaps the part most interesting to the general reader, is that relating to the continuance of the sub-freshman department, in which all objections to it are completely answered, and several good and potent reasons urged for its being maintained. The report shows that this department is almost self-sustaining, that the instructors are as good as can be had for the prices paid, and also that most of the students who enter the Freshman class are those who have first passed through the primary course. It is evident that it would be an act of folly to abolish this preliminary course, before there shall have been established in every county a public school in which students can be fitted to enter the Freshman class of the University.

The report shows a marked success in the Law Department, for the past two years, one hundred and ninety-nine students having attended during that time. Several changes were made in the Faculty last June, and although some good instructors resigned, their places have been filled with others equally well qualified for their positions, so that the instructors at present are as well qualified to furnish legal instruction as any that have been at the head of the department heretofore. The great want now is more room, which cannot be had until another building is erected. The Medical Department, although it suffers from the same want as that of the Law, viz: the want of more room, still has furnished instruction to one hundred and fifty-nine students. The Faculty remain about the same as when the department was first established, while its growing success is succeeding admirably in living down the bitter feeling which was displayed among the citizens during the first few years of its existence. The report shows a good work done at the University for the two years just past, and prospects for even a better during the next two.

AT Boston University an arrangement has been made so that students can pursue advance studies at the university at Athens or Rome.

WE have noticed that many of our eastern exchanges never refer to Western colleges except in a sneering tone of lofty superiority. In this exhibition of littleness of soul, the *Yale Record* takes the lead. As a representative of despised "Western Colleges," we shall not particularly object to these petty flings on the part of the *Record*, but would humbly suggest to that invaluable exponent of Yale culture, that these sneers would come with better grace from an institution which has shown itself worthy to be ranked higher in the scale of educational institutions than the "Western Colleges" which it affects to contemn. Yale claims to be the leading college in the land, yet her graduates rarely rise to eminence; she claims the highest degree of culture for her students, yet the world would be surprised if a representative of that institution should take a prize in the inter-collegiate contests; she claims superiority in boating, yet the Yale club have withdrawn from the Boating Association, simply because they feared a repetition of last year's disastrous defeat. In short, in everything she undertakes, she meets with bitter and galling defeat at the hands of less pretentious institutions. If sneering avails anything, we would advise the *Record* to administer a few doses to its own defeated candidates; and if they then succeed in winning a third prize in a match at marbles, we shall hail this improvement as a favorable omen for the future progress of the "leading college in the land."

THE near approach of the city election reminds us that we have a word to say in regard to students voting. We regard the ballot as one of the most sacred institutions of the American people, and the right of suffrage, when properly used, as a safeguard against the evils of misrule. In order that this right may be properly used, however, it is necessary that each one have a lively and legitimate interest in an equitable and economical government. The students, as a rule, are not residents of this city, and do not pay taxes to the corporation; and therefore have no legitimate interest in the government of the city. In such cases, students who vote are apt to be governed solely by partisan spirit or personal prejudice, rather than an earnest desire for the good of the community at large. It strikes us that those who have no other than merely personal whims to gratify should stay away from the polls, and let those who support the city government decide in whose hands its administration shall be placed.

YALE has 1,051 students; Harvard 1,278. Yale 86 instructors; Harvard 119. Yale one teacher to 12 students; Harvard one to 10. Thus the large colleges are trying to give as much attention to each pupil as the small ones do.

LOCAL.

JUDGE LOVE arrived in the city, last week, and assumed charge of the class.

THE Sophs. are making the welkin ring under the direction of Prof. Pinkham.

FRANK GARRETSON is one of the many old students who have looked in on us lately.

AFTER six weeks' work, the President is still of the opinion that the Seniors may yet learn something of Psychology.

MR. JAMES RICE has been in town for a week or two past. He will not enter the University again until the opening of the Spring term.

THE students quite generally participated in the Star Boat Club hop, at the St. James, the evening of the 28th ult. It is pronounced a very pleasant affair.

Dr. BURNS appears in the public prints with a letter disclaiming to have any thing to do with the resolutions of the late Medical Society at Des Moines.

THERE should be a stop put to so much loud talking, boistrous laughing and general confusion in the hall of the central building during recitation hour.

PROF. (Junior history): "Miss — What kind of a looking man was Socrates?" Miss — (hesitatingly): "I don't remember." Prof. (smiling): "That is sufficient."

SCENE in Sophomore Greek: Prof., "What is the derivation of the word *Sophomore*?" Soph., "It is from *sophos*, wise." Prof., "And *moros*, stupid." Soph. disgusted.

ONE of our elegant Sophomores, while practicing an oration before a couple of Sub-Fresh, said: "We must study from the past, live for the present, and die for the future."

IN one of the Virgil classes the kissing of Venus, by Jupiter! was described in the following graphic language: "He touches the lip of his daughter with his countenance."

THE Arion Quartette Club, composed mostly of students, prominent among whom are the Skinner brothers, have been giving concerts in neighboring towns, with much success, the past few months.

WE learn that some seven or eight Laws and Academics have organized themselves into a "Centennial German Conversation Club." Robert Egbert, of the Law School, and Prof. Huebner, are the leading spirits.

MR. LECKEY, of Independence, and Mr. Fugard, of Newton, graduates of the Law School, last June,

were in the city on a short visit, a few days ago. Both are practicing law, and with considerable success.

PROF. RANNEY recently delivered a series of interesting and profitable lectures on Insanity, to the Medical Class. The Prof. is Superintendent of the Insane Hospital at Mt. Pleasant, where there are nearly six hundred patients at present.

WE LEARN from reliable sources that some of the Seniors still stick to the Sophomoric habit of keeping late hours on Sunday evenings. A suggestion in this regard ought to be sufficient to remind them that they are expected to conform to the Senioric rule in this respect.

THE following syllogism was perpetrated in the Senior logic class: "All who want bread and not the ballot, are women; men are not women; men do not want bread, but the ballot." We would suggest, as being equally logical, the following: "Men cannot live by bread alone; the ballot is not bread; men want bread and the ballot too."

THE Juniors will not exhibit this year. In place of the annual exhibition which is announced in the catalogue for Feb. 18th, those of the class who feel so disposed will take part in an oratorical contest, to take place some time next term, for the prize of \$25. Those not competing in this contest will write theses for the \$20 prize.

THE Sophomore declamatory contest will take place the first of next term. Fourteen contestants are already under a course of treatment, and if the thing keeps on, the walls of the chapel will need to be strengthened to resist the flood of borrowed eloquence which will be poured forth on that occasion.

THE following gentlemen are among the additions to the Law Class since the commencement of this term: Robert Eggert, Prussia; Wm. H. Miller, Blairstown; Wm. G. King, Albert Stringfellow, Chas. T. Kerner, Oskaloosa; Wm. O. Schmidt, Davenport; James Hall, Victor; N. S. Hellyer, Guthrie. Messrs. Hellyer and Hall were members of former classes in the Law Department.

CYRUS JONES, of the Law Class, has gone to his home in the northern part of the State, having been called there by pressing business. The resumption of the now vacant chair by "the old man eloquent," in several weeks, will be greeted with pleasure by that gentleman's many friends and classmates.

FRANK A. XANTEN will deliver the Valedictory address at the Medical Commencement, March 1st, prox. Mr. Xanten has distinguished himself in our Medical Department during three consecutive terms and justly deserves the honor which has been

bestowed upon him by the Faculty, and so unanimously endorsed by his classmates.

JOSH BILLINGS says that he likes onions for three or four hundred meals, but that as a steady diet they are not so good. Now we don't mind being asked three or four hundred times when the next REPORTER will be out, but as a steady thing it becomes tiresome. But it will soon be our turn. See Valedictory on another page.

WHILE this winter has been a "light" one on most things, it has been rather hard on the walks around the University buildings. While the Legislature is making the appropriation to Prof. H. to regulate the weather, we would suggest that the weather will have to be improved a little or we will need to have some new walks, as the ones we have can't stand so much freezing and thawing.

THE Laws have jointly subscribed for the daily issues of the Davenport *Gazette* and Des Moines *Register*, and will soon increase the list so as to embrace several other leading Iowa papers. In a class of seventy the expense thus incurred by each student is a mere trifle, while the information gained is very valuable, and if sought at the proper time need not interfere with studies and recitations.

WE often hear complaints from the ladies in regard to the manner in which the "boys" crowd around the bulletin boards Friday mornings and obstruct the entrance to the center building. Now, the ladies don't object so much to the "boys" reading the programmes first, but they do object to being compelled to elbow their way through a gaping crowd in order to get to their recitation rooms. Boys, this ought not to be.

MR. ZACHEUS SEEMANN, whose skill in book-binding is attested by many a goodly volume, has made the Library a valuable present in the shape of a neatly bound volume of the well known newspaper, *Germania*. The Librarian also informs us that the International Free Trade League will send us their journal, *The New Century*, and the full list of their publications. Will not the disciples of Cary do us a similar favor?

AT the recent election for officers of the 1st Regiment of Iowa State Guards, four University men were candidates for office, as follows: Col., Lieut. A. D. Schenck, Prof. of Military Science and Tactics; Surgeon, E. F. Clapp, M. D.; 1st. Lieut. and Adujutant, O. H. Brainerd; 1st Lieut. and Quartermaster, John P. Swisher. There were 68 votes polled by the members of the University Battalion, with the following result:

Schenck, 68; Clapp, 66; Brainerd, 64; Swisher 68. The result of the election at other places has not been learned.

MRS. FRANCIS CARTER, a reader of considerable note, gave an entertainment in the Chapel on the evening of the 26th ult., under the auspices of Zetagathian Society and Irving Institute. Despite the disagreeable weather a fair sized audience of students and citizens was in attendance. The speaker appeared entirely at home upon the rostrum, and her rendition of difficult selections was quite well appreciated. The financial condition of the Societies interested in the entertainment was somewhat bettered by this venture.

A PROMINENT member of class "76" (he stands about six feet in his stockings) who is unusually endowed with reformatory zeal, has been operating for some weeks upon a company of young barbarians whose place of residence is the "Bohemia district." A short time since, he (the Reformer above alluded to) gave an invitation to one of the *gamins* with whom he had labored long and earnestly, and who gave, the Reformer thought, every evidence of mended ways, to visit him at his headquarters. The urchin promptly assented thereto, upon the condition that he (the Reformer) "set up plenty of beer and cigars." We did not learn whether the Reformer agreed to the condition or not.

THE first leap-year party we have heard of in this city for the Centennial year, was given by the ladies of one of the literary societies in their hall, last Saturday evening. Our knowledge of the affair so far is somewhat limited. We learned however, that the company consisted of members of the society only, and that they had coffee for *tea*. We are able to infer however, since they say that not a crumb was allowed to fall on the carpet, that their feast consisted only of coffee and sugar; or perhaps they had a taffa-pulling all to themselves. We can't tell; we don't know. We have worried and bothered considerably to find out the particulars; but have given up in despair. We can't see any reason for the girls going off to themselves that way for a party; besides it is setting a dangerous precedent. Whether it was enjoyable or not, will be apparent from the frequency of sociables of that nature.

SOME malicious individual has had Mark Twain's "Literary Nightmare" printed in circular form, for distribution among the students. Soon we shall expect to see the "Laws" winding wearily up the stairs singing, "Conductor, when you receive a fare, punch in the presence of the *passenjare*;" the "Medics" will stop at the most interesting point of a canine dissection to hum, "A blue trip slip for an eight cent fare;" at chapel in the morning the organ will play a measure suited to the same baneful ditty, and instead of the *doxology* the boys

will sing, "A buff trip slip for a six cent fare;" and Ruppin will jingle his keys to the jangling rhyme of "A pink trip slip for a five cent fare;" until at last, "Laws," "Medics," Academics, Janitor and all will go trundling off to the insane asylum, singing, "Punch, brothers, punch with care, punch in the presence of the *passenjare*." In our opinion, it would be better to "punch" the aforesaid malicious individual when he offers you a circular. Look out for him!

MANY and peculiar are the articles we find in the REPORTER contribution box. Manuscripts that evidently mean something, but on account of poor chirography are utterly unintelligible; excuses for the President and the several Professors; parts of letters; peanut hulls; lozenges covered with most affectionate but badly licked language; old buttons and tooth-picks; fifteen or twenty tracts; questions for ye editors to answer; about twenty communications upon military drill; with occasionally items of value, usually comprise the contents. And we are under many obligations to our friends for their contributions. Our last examination of the box, however, brought to view an article that never before was found therein. Swinging wide the box door there lay in all their beauty glittering pieces of specie. We were alternately happy and sad. Thoughts of the good use we could put the money to, and the great liberality of friends, flitted through our minds, only to be followed by the depressing knowledge that some generous student had bankrupted himself. We counted the cash. It was just *two cents!* Two bright goddesses of liberty. This money has been treasured, and now the REPORTER is financially prosperous.

MOONLIGHT AND MOON-MAN.

Incomparably beautiful! A night
Of light — a pale display — nocturnal day.
The beamlets of the moon dance blithe away
Upon the crisp and crackling snow; they light
Cold, glittering fires on spires that bristle bright
As bayonets. This dagger-like array
Of steeples is the armed and warring sway
Of civilization in its onward might.
Glow, snow, and crackle crisper; whisper low,
O, wind! and wake not sleeping innocence.
I know a man of kind and kingly look
Who goes abroad to gather and condense
These almost spiritual rays of moon and snow
Into his thought, and write them in a book.

CARL S.

JOHN HOPKINS University is to be opened Oct. 18, 1876, in temporary buildings, as no part of the principal of the endowment was to be used for building purposes. They are waiting for money to accrue from the income of the endowment.

WAIFS.

"Don't let us have any words about it," as the man said when he dodged the dictionary his wife threw at him.—*Danbury News*.

Mr. Budd asked her, "Rose, wilt thou be mine?" Rose answered: "I am sorry it cannot be — but a rose cannot be turned into a bud."

No one but a close observer of human nature has noticed that lovers always bite the top of the gate pickets as they stand to say a few words more before separating.—*Free Press*.

Professor Babcock lectured in Boston on Saturday on "a grain of salt." Of course he labored under some disadvantages from the fact that his hearers felt bound to take his statements *cum grano salis*.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

A far West contemporary propounds the conundrum, "Can you understand what a boon we were to this sparsely-settled region?" "Boon—boon? No, unless it is a bab-boon. If not, ask us something easier.—*Boston Com. Bulletin*.

A MAN in New Hampshire had the misfortune recently to lose his wife. Over the grave he caused a stone to be placed, on which, in the depth of his grief, he had ordered to be inscribed: "Tears cannot restore her, therefore I weep."

A BOARDING club, made up of gormandizing Seniors, voracious Juniors, epicurean Sophs, and ravenous Freshmen, is an object of tender solicitude to the landlady's little daughter, who concludes her "Now I lay me, etc.," with "God bless our hogs."

A JUNIOR distinguished himself lately by translating "Atique ut apium examina non fingendorum favorum causa congregantur," "And as in the case of bees, not fingering them for the sake of favor, we are congregated together." Which, to say the least, is painfully literal.—*Ex.*

Street car companies are reasonably progressive, but there is still one step for them to take. What is wanted is some man of polite manners to stand on the platform and introduce the conductor to ladies before that functionary puts his hand around the waist to help them in. To be hugged without introduction isn't right.

PROFESSOR in Political Economy—"Mr. F., will you please mention, from your own experience, some of those articles where prices are increased by the revenue tax, while the wages of the producer remains the same—some commodity with which you are familiar!" Mr. F. (in a moment of unguarded inspiration)—"Liquors." Professor—"That is correct, sir." Since that fatal committal, F. has had a pensive, poetical look in his eye and an undertone of sadness in his voice.—*Michigan University Chronicle*.

EXCHANGES.

It takes some of our exchanges a long time to get over the State Oratorical Contest. Of course it is humiliating to be beaten, but when fairly defeated it only makes matters worse to harp upon the injustice of the decisions in not giving the prize to the representative of some particular College, in which one happens to be interested. We had noticed that the *College News Letter* was inclined to express considerable dissatisfaction, but when the *Collegian* comes out and claims the first honors for the Cornell representative, we wonder who will be the next.

The following will be of interest, as we all remember Prof. Nipher. It is clipped from the *Irving Union*.

"Every afternoon one can see Prof. Nipher, followed by a mute individual carrying a chronometer, saunter indifferently into the gymnasium, and, after the following most blood-curdling performance, as silently withdraw. The Prof. first pulls the swing rings up to within eight feet of the high ceiling, and then starting from a step-ladder, he sweeps back and forth several times as a pendulum, stopping finally to take a peep at the time-piece, pack up and move. It's no wonder that our nerves are so unstrung."

And, by the way, we learn from the *Irving Union* that Prof. Nipher is delivering a course of lectures on "Electricity and Magnetism." The Prof.'s work there speaks well for his training here under Prof. Hinrichs.

The *Trinity Tablet* contains a sermon on "The use of Ponies," text, Horace, 8th Epistle, 88th line: "*Media de nocte caballam arripit.*" We would recommend this sermon to the Sophs.

Some of the Wisconsin *cadets* want their State to send them to the Centennial. This is the way the *University Press* feels about it:

"We hope the boys may have success in this new project, but we fear even if the "powers that be" are in favor of it, that the old granger heads in the legislature will fail to make appropriation, essential to the successful issue of the project.

The last number of the *Round Table* comments upon a majority of its exchanges, though some of its allusions are devoid of point and seem to have been written more from a desire to say something, than from the fact that there was something to say.

Prof. B.—Suppose Mr. L., you with feelings *positively* excited, were to attempt to kiss a girl *negatively* charged by her mother, would she be likely to take the spark, or would there be a sudden repulsion? L. doesn't know but is willing to try the experiment.—*University Magazine*.

A student over at Monmouth translates "*Polycratene felicem appellabant,*" thus "They called the cat Polycrates." This will compare favorably with a translation of a passage from Virgil given by one of our Sub-Fresh who evidently knows nothing of the operation of kissing. He translates the following, "*Subridens sator vultu oscula libant natae,*" thus, "The smiling father touches the little lips of his daughter with his face."

The *Wittenberger* looks well to its "Locals" and "Personals."

We find plenty of "Happy New Years" in our exchanges, accompanied with the reminders that the new year is a leap year. Consoling thought for old bachelors and modest youths. The January exchanges were nearly all behind hand, but all brought forward the holidays as an excuse, and it is a good one as we know from experience.

MARRIED.

At Forest City, Dec. 22d, 1875, Mr. J. F. THOMPSON and Miss JULIA CLARK.

At Rock Island, on Thanksgiving Day, 1875, T. W. GRAYDON, and Miss HETHERINGTON, of Rock Island.

Perhaps it is rather a late day, but nevertheless we venture to extend our hearty congratulations to T. W.

PERSONAL.

Special. Lev. Swiggett is at home.

'79. Cook plays the organ in the Chapel.

'70. Miss Sadie Graves is residing in this city.

'70. J. A. Pickler is practicing law in Muscatine.

Special. Miss Frances E. Gaston is back this term.

'75. Miss Margaret E. Clites is teaching in this city.

Special. Charles Springer has gone to hunt Boss Tweed.

Special. Miss Lou. F. Pierce is at her home in Lockridge.

'77. J. J. Hamilton is teaching one of the Freshmen Latin classes.

Special. Ed. Tisdale has returned to continue his studies at the University.

Prof. Preston is preparing a cabinet of Iowa minerals, for the Centennial.

'78. A. C. Boylan has been obliged to leave on account of sickness. He will return.

Medical, '69. Dr. Green is practicing at Garner, this State, with quite flattering success.

'77. Miss Jennie Bartlett, much to the regret of her class and her many friends, will not return.

'77. W. A. Gibbens is out this term in quest of the "irredeemable." We believe he is teaching.

'77. H. W. Ames has been compelled, by reason of poor health, to sever his connection with the University.

L. C. Johnson, formerly of class '77, has been admitted to '76 and will graduate next June with the Centennial Class.

'75. Arthur Chalfant has given up his position as bookkeeper at Wilde's. As to his future course we are not informed.

Law, '74. Cyrus Beard, now practicing his profession at Washington, this State, paid the University a visit a short time ago.

'77. W. O. Schmidt has entered the law class, and now McClellan has a formidable rival for the adipose honors of the class.

Frank Slagle, a former member of '76, lately paid his sister, Miss Jennie Slagle, and his friends at the University a short visit.

Normal '72. John A. Kennedy is one of the most popular teachers in the State Deaf and Dumb Institute, at Council Bluffs.

Law '71. C. S. Ranck, formerly of the firm of Ewing & Ranck, this city, is now a member of the firm of Fairall, Bonorden & Ranck.

J. J. Hamilton is writing notes to the subscribers for the REPORTER. If you don't want to get one, leave a \$1.00 note with him.

John P. Swisher will graduate in both the Academical and the Law Departments, next June—a case unprecedented in the history of the University.

Law, '76. C. G. Jones has been compelled to leave his class to attend to business matters at home. He assures us he will return and graduate with his class.

'77. Edward H. Hoag has taken in hand the birchen scepter of a country school, and will not be visible to his friends until the opening of the Spring term.

David Brant, of the Academical Department, is one of the editors of the Temperance column in the Des Moines Register; and he is the right man in the right place.

Howard Remley, one of Chancellor Hammond's "boys," and one of the best graduates our Law School ever sent out, was in the city recently. He is practising at Anamosa, Iowa.

Law, '76. W. P. McCrary visited his home a short time to attend the wedding of his sister. How long before you will have such a "funeral" of your own to attend to, Mac?

Mollie McCowan, a graduate of the Normal Department several years ago was married, at Mt. Vernon, O., several weeks ago, the happy man being Mr. William Cox, of Johnson County, Iowa.

Frank L. Dodge, last year a Sophomore, now studying law in Davenport, is enjoying a brief vacation, and spends a part of his time among old friends and acquaintances at the University and in the city.

Lieut. Abe. E. Wood, an old time student in the University was in the city a few weeks ago. Since his graduation at West Point he has been in active service upon the frontier, in the 4th U. S. Cavalry.

Dr. Alfred Stevens, a graduate of the Medical School, had a narrow escape from death, at his home in Montgomery County Ia., not long since. He was thrown from a buggy while visiting one of his many patients.

Arthur Springer, formerly of class '77, paid the University a visit last month, on his return from a lobbying expedition at Des Moines. Arthur, by his good looks and suavity of manner, is becoming quite popular in the political circles of our State.

Sam. B. Miller, one of the live boys of the Academical Department last term, is investigating the mysteries of medicine, at Des Moines. Some of our students, recently in Des Moines, would return thanks to him for his kind assistance in helping them do up the town.

'75. Carroll C. Wright, of the Des Moines Register, recently paid our city a brief visit. Whether he came to freshen in his memory the scenes and incidents of by-gone days, or whether he came to pay his devotions at the shrine of Cupid, is still a perplexing conundrum to our most astute diviners. We think he did.

Law, '71. S. H. Green is editor of the Dallas Co. News. It's a little singular now we think of it, that a lawyer should abandon his prospective fat cases to take up the editorial faber and the burdens of poverty and obscurity which are its proverbial accompaniments. However, S. H. makes a good editor, and we wish him success.

C. F. Ketner, one of the best members of '78, and the representative of that class on the editorial corps of the REPORTER, has renounced his original intention of graduating in the Academical Department, and commenced a course in the Law School. Charlie has those qualities of head and heart which will gain him friends wherever he goes, and '78 parts with him with no little reluctance.

While at Des Moines, a few weeks ago, we had the pleasure of calling upon Miss. Lucy D. Evans, of '76, the accomplished and efficient engrossing clerk of the House of Representatives. We found her in pleasant quarters busily engaged, and with her the enrolling and engrossing clerks of the Senate, Miss Hollett, and Miss Raymond. A livelier and more agreeable trio of young ladies than these fair clerks it would certainly be difficult to find. Miss Evans will be with us next term, as will also Miss Johnson the postmistress of the Senate, to whom we are indebted for many kindnesses during our stay at the State House.

The office of the Cimarron News, Santa Fe, New Mexico, was broken into one night last week by a mob of political opponents, and the type, presses, &c., thrown into the river. This is the paper of which Frank Springer, a University graduate, is editor. Fugitives from justice and crime-stained desperadoes whom the newspaper had castigated and defied in its columns, were the cowardly assailants.—*Iowa City Republican*.

Many of the Alumni will remember Mr. Springer, as a graduate of '67, and a young man of sterling good qualities. He has not the true grit of an I. S. U. boy, if he doesn't make it warm for those rascals yet.