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THE WOMAN'S PAVILLION.

BY S. P. PUTNAM.

At length the pageant of sweet victory,
The promise of the happy years to be;
At length the fruitage of the patient mind,
The flower of Woman's genius unconfined,
Raging amidst the splendor of Man's power,
An equal glory in this joyous hour,
Not simply what the dainty fingers do
But the strong brain that forms the world anew,
And draws huge forces out of nature's breast
To roll in music at her skilled behest;
Not simply pretty, but imperial now
Does Woman stand with garlands on her brow,
A monarch in the realms of thought and life.
Able to conquer in the arduous strife,
Nor only murmurs in the minor key
But flows the highest in the melody,
And, with the noblest strain that man can pour
Sweeps jubilant, nor harsher than before;
Though with her gentleness these thunders,
It makes but sweeter music and delight;
No more an echo, from creative soul
She adds a living freshness to the whole;
No longer Adam's rib, but quick from God
She gathers fervor, wields the potent rod,
And out of chaos summons harmony;
And wins with man coequal mastery.
Not man alone, but man and woman both
Shall mingle skill and grace in our new growth;
And the new century shall fling its glow
In a pler freedom, nobler power to do,
For man and woman in unnumbered spheres
Broadening and brightening through the pregnant years;
While labor shall be joy, for clear reward,
Shall flow to every action, naught to guard
Save the sweet law of heaven, whose fine command
Shall be obstructed by no brutal hand,
— *Woman's Journal.*

CONCERNING EVOLUTION.

BY S. CALVIN.

Prof. Huxley's New York lectures have aroused a wonderful interest in the theory of Evolution, in many quarters where but little interest was ever manifested before. Among naturalists, it is perhaps fair to say, the general fact of Evolution has passed beyond the stage of discussion; so that now, in any body of working biologists, the assumption of the absolute truth of the theory not only passes unchallenged, but it is recognized as the only possible hypothesis on which to explain phenomena connected with the distribution of organisms in space and time, their mutability, and their harmonious relations to nature and to each other.

But outside the ranks of naturalists, the war of controversy and discussion seems to be waged with astonishing vigor. Objections to the doctrine that animals and plants owe their origin to the operation of the ordinary laws of descent, are multiplied with remarkable fertility of invention and lavished upon the reading and lecture going public with the most reckless prodigality. Some of the objections deserve to rank with the arguments once used to demolish the doctrine of the rotundity of the earth, or to prevent the spread of the terrible heresy that there are more than seven planets, and deserve no attention now.

There are however some objections growing out of what I believe to be misconceptions, that seem to have weight with many persons who are honestly trying to understand the matter. Among these may be noticed first,—because it is most frequently urged,—the proposition that it can never be proved that any species of animals or plants was ever derived from a wholly different or distinct species.

Now the difficulty with this objection arises partly, or perhaps wholly, from the definition of a species. As late perhaps as the beginning of the present century naturalists thought they knew exactly what they meant by the term. They all approached the study of Natural History at first, strongly influenced by the popular belief in the independent origin and absolute fixity of species, and their definitions as well as their efforts at classification reflected that opinion. Every group of animals or plants that differed from another by constant and definable characters, no matter how slight, was erected into a distinct species. The knowledge of organic things, however, did not progress far before it was seen that creatures known to be the offspring of the same parents, were not constantly alike, and furthermore, that many established species were connected by individuals showing every possible gradation from one to the other. The instability of specific characters was so far recognized that the accepted definition became such as to include all related forms, no matter how unlike they might be, if only there was actual knowledge of their descent from a common ancestor, or if they were connected by intermediate forms in such a way as to warrant belief in a community of origin.

The moment, therefore, you prove two, no matter how widely different animals or plants are derived one from the other or both from common ancestors unlike either, that moment you prove they are not distinct, but

the same species. Ignorance of common descent, and absence of intermediate forms are necessary to constitute two forms different species. Evidently then there is, in the ordinary definition of the term, an inherent impossibility in proving that any species was ever derived from another, since proof of such derivation instantly destroys their distinction.

If, however, any one of the objectors will assign some specified amount of difference between two organisms of the same genus, that he will agree to accept as of specific value, there would be little difficulty in showing that creatures differing by any amount he might name, had been derived one from the other or both from a common parent. Is as much difference as separates the Caucasian and the Negro sufficient to make them two species? Community of descent will hardly be denied to these races, and yet the difference between the several species of many genera is less than that which distinguishes them.

If we turn to domesticated animals we will find that the numerous varieties,—the races of horses, dogs, cattle and the like,—lend little support to the idea of the fixity of species, but are rather examples of the possible differences that may arise in a comparatively short period, among the descendants of a common parent.

One of the earliest and sweetest of the songsters that return to gladden our Spring, is the Song-Sparrow, a little bird possessing well marked and easily recognized characters in Iowa. Birds with something of the same habit, but differing in size, color, proportion of parts, shape of bill, and other important characters, have been discovered in the Rocky Mountains, the Great Basin, California, and at different places, even as far north as Alaska. These have been described from time to time as distinct species, and some have even been assigned to different genera by competent ornithologists, and yet more perfect knowledge, obtained within the past few years, shows the existence of every possible gradation between the two extremes of this group; consequently all, even those with differences of generic value, are remanded to a single species. The possibility of community of descent will be admitted for forms connected by such imperceptible gradations, and yet it only needs the obliteration of some intermediate types to constitute at least half a dozen very distinct species representing two or more different genera. There are other species in the same genus with our Song-Sparrow, differing from it and from each other by less than the difference between some of the varietal types of the protean species just cited. Is any one prepared to deny their genetic relationship with the first named species, simply because the connecting forms are extinct, or have not yet been discovered?

It must be remembered that the case of the Song-Sparrow is only one out of hundreds that the worker in systematic biology is continually encountering. Every year, as a knowledge of the fauna and flora in the past and present, increases, the number of species decreases;

as what was regarded as great gaps are closed up or bridged over by intermediate grades.

A genus of gophers, formerly containing eight or nine well marked species, has had the number reduced to one or two. Another genus with species not more different, remains as originally described in consequence of the obliteration of the intermediate types, or the failure to discover them up to this time.

Turn to whatever department of biological science we will, the same facts appear, and each passing year multiplies them more and more. They not only complicate the difficulties in the work of the systematist, but they demand a reasonable explanation. Many abound with examples of the kind. A careful study of English plants shows most widely separated forms to be connected in such a way as to prove them the same species, descended from the same ancestors. In America the number of plant species is diminished almost annually, but with the large area to be examined, it may be some time yet before we can ascertain just how much difference in every case is consistent with specific identity.

Among fossil forms the case is even worse. The farther we push our knowledge, the more apparent does it become that very diverse forms may be co-specific and take rank among the possible descendants of a single ancestor.

At Littleton in this State there are in the rocks two beautiful corals of the same genus that once flourished in wonderful abundance in the Devonian seas. They differ from each other in a constant way in the shape and depth of the calyx, number of rays, thickness of cell walls, &c., and any naturalist would be justified in regarding them as very distinct species. Indeed they have been so described, and they will be found in our cabinets labelled each with its own specific name. If, however, we collect these same corals from Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, Canada and elsewhere, an attempt to classify the specimens will result in breaking down the distinction between the species, as the forms arrange themselves in a perfectly graded series between the two extremes. If we are fortunate enough to include in the collection specimens from Europe, we will find that the Iowa varieties are by no means the extremes of the type, and we will be able to make a longer series of inter-graded forms.

But a stronger case may be cited from the quarries at Independence in the same county. There, two fossil shells may be collected in great numbers, one is a smoothish, beautiful shell with surface marked by numerous fine radiating lines; the other is rough, of very different outline and proportions, the surface occupied by a few strong folds, crossed again by a number of wrinkles, and added to all, the surface is thickly studded with long, stout spines. It is hardly possible to conceive of forms belonging to the same genus as being more unlike. Mingle them together in any way you please, and the merest novice in classification might assort them ac-

curately even in the dark. And there they must have lived side by side for unnumbered centuries, each remaining true to its type with not the least sign of intermediate grades. One surely might think that the specific distinctions of such forms must be well established, and yet perhaps it is well to hold opinions on such subjects liable to modification, since very small facts may trip up the stoutest opinions. Let us collect these shells from other localities. Let us see how they appear at Waverly, Janesville, Waterloo, Iowa City, and other places in this State. Bring them together from Illinois, Indiana, New York, Canada, and even from England and the continent of Europe, and then compare them. It is only a repetition of the same old story. The forms, extreme as they are, are connected by every possible shade of gradation, and constitute but a single species after all.

Another class of facts, the existence of which is scarcely appreciated as yet outside the ranks of naturalists, is of much interest as showing in a very peculiar and impressive manner the instability of organic forms. Examples are found among both plants and animals, and in nearly every great group of each. A single case or two may serve to illustrate the whole.

In the cooler waters of the high plateaus west of the Rocky Mountains, a lizard-like creature occurs, but unlike a lizard its skin is smooth, it is furnished with external gills and spends its whole life as an aquatic animal. It is known to science under the generic name of *Siredon*. That it bore a general resemblance to the embryonic form of a genus of air-breathing animals had long been known, but that excited little surprise, since it is one of the most common things in Natural History to find animals resembling some of the transition stages of other animals of higher rank. Full grown *Siredons* must be regarded as really adult animals notwithstanding their embryo-like appearance. The cycle of changes is complete,—the egg, the period of growth and development, the adult stage during which germs or eggs are produced for the perpetuation of the species, and finally age and death.

And now what follows sounds more like a fairy tale than the stubborn fact it really is. Prof. Marsh collected a number of these creatures and sent them to Yale College. They thrived nicely in the aquarium, but it was soon noticed that though unquestionably *Siredons* a few days before, they presented a decidedly un-*Siredon* like appearance. Day by day the change progressed, the gills disappeared, the proportions of the head, the mouth, the body, the tail, the markings, the coloration, all underwent modifications, until in about twenty or thirty days from the time the changes began, in place of *Siredons* there were individuals of a perfectly well known species of terrestrial, air-breathing salamanders. The experiment may be repeated as often as desired and it will be found that with the proper change in the temperature and other conditions, the *Siredon* seldom fails to pass the transformation described. In Mexico,

a very similar creature, known there as *Axolotl*, occupies some of the waters, but its mode of growth and habits of life seem to be more fixed,—possibly as the result of inheritance for a longer period,—since only a small per cent. of individuals respond to a change of conditions and become transformed into the air-breathing type. Perhaps ninety-nine out of every hundred show no immediate effect of an entire change of surroundings.

Such facts certainly admit of no explanation consistent with a belief in the stability of specific characters; for if, as seems to be the case, the *Siredons* and *Axolotls* are Salamanders modified through arrested development, the imposition of adult characters by which the functions of evolution or reproduction may be performed, upon embryonic forms still involves a change not merely equal to what would be required to pass from one species to another, or even from one genus to another, but from one family to another.

Had the *Siredon* and *Axolotl* persisted in their present mode of growth and development for a much greater number of generations before becoming known to science, the habit, as is indicated by the case of one of them, might have become so fixed by inheritance that any change in their surroundings would have produced no immediate change in the individual, and the slow process of change extending over numerous generations would have been required to bring about any important transformations. In such case, while the naturalist might have been thoroughly convinced of the genetic relationship of the *Siredon* with air-breathing Salamanders, it might have been difficult to convince persons not accustomed to dealing with biological facts and biological evidence, that one form ever had or could have been derived from the other.

Volumes might be filled with similar cases drawn from every group of both the animal and vegetable kingdoms, and showing the utter instability of what, until the recent remarkable extension of biological knowledge, even naturalists were accustomed to regard as fixed.

No one can study Nature long without becoming convinced of an elaborate and all-pervading unity of plan governing her operations, — the evidence, if you please, of the existence of one all-pervading and controlling mind,—and to him who is thoroughly alive to this thought the demonstration of the method by which any thing is accomplished in one or two cases, is as conclusive that that is the method in all similar cases as if the examples were multiplied by hundreds or thousands.

One can easily get his mind's eye so close to his little trade that it will cover the whole field of his mental vision.

Friendship is indeed a sweet thing; nevertheless the struggle for supremacy is an inexorable condition of association.

A VACATION IN EUROPE.

BY C. A. EGGERT.

In a large capital like Paris it is easy to study the present conflict of ideas, aspirations and passions that divide Europe. In the boarding house in which I staid for several weeks the following nationalities and religions were represented at the dining table. At the end of the table there were two Russians, gentleman and lady, at the other a Greek, the three believing in the creed of the ultra-materialists; one side was occupied by six French catholics, three of them genuine believers, the other three indifferent, and mainly interested in the care of their bodies; on the opposite side facing the ultra-catholics two quiet and gentlemanly French calvinists were seated; next to them an Englishman, a believer in the established church, then an American catholic lady, and a German American, the present writer. The conversation turned frequently on religious topics, and it was interesting to watch the genuine catholics and the calvinists engage in a word-fight. They worked themselves frequently into a terrible excitement, and I could not refrain, occasionally, from pointing out to them what risk they incurred of spoiling their digestion. The Englishman, of course, seconded the calvinists; the Greek and the Russians chuckled, and the rest of the company looked, wondered and—kept eating. The American lady—she had a diploma as M. D. from an American institution, and attended lectures at the Paris medical school—remarked to me how strange it was, that she, an American, was the only lady in the company who represented, in an ostensibly catholic region, the catholic element. She was very devout, went punctually to confession, &c., and differed in this, as in some other respects, very considerably from the average Parisian.

While these members of our little temporary household agitated the religious question, the Russians and the Greek studied and, when an opportunity offered discussed the Eastern question, or the latest discoveries in materialistic philosophy, *Buechner's force and matter* being their gospel. The relations between Germany and France were occasionally touched on by our landlady, a vigorous, fiery, bunched Frenchwoman, who with a side glance full of unutterable contempt at her husband, declared more than once that the French *men* had been *cowards*, that if the army had consisted of women, not a Prussian would have returned to his country. In saying this she would violently shake her fists, her eye would flash fire and her entire aspect was such—as I took occasion to remark to the American doctor—as to strike terror into the heart of a man, if that man was at the same time her husband. The good woman did not know that she had in her company an arch-Prussian by birth who could have wished for no better fun than this laughable demonstration of female patriotism. I found in France men capable of appreciating some of the good features of the Germans and Germany, but these were confined to the ranks of the strictly radical republican party: the rest of Frenchmen indulge in just about such

silly notions concerning that nation as we find occasionally expressed in American newspapers of the type of the N. Y. World, Chicago Times, and others, only a far greater bitterness, as may readily be imagined, is added to the straight forward silliness of those notions. No one who has lived a while in Germany will affirm that the Germans have any thing like the same degree of prejudice against Frenchmen that Frenchmen have against Germans. What is the reason? I think it is because Germans devote more attention to other nations than Frenchmen do. They study their languages and his'ory and, if possible, travel in foreign countries. The unparalleled defeat the French suffered from the Germans has at least had this good effect on the French people, that it has convinced them of the necessity of knowing something of the German language and history. They are actually finding out that Gaul was once before conquered by the Germans, that Charlemagne was a German emperor, just as Charles Martel was a German general who defeated with his German army the hosts of Saracens who, but for the German resistance, would have conquered Gaul as the Romans did centuries before.

"Knowledge is power," not only in a physical, but but also in a moral sense. The French are a highly gifted nation, and although still laboring under the load of prejudice, superstition and ignorance that centuries of misrule have bequeathed to them, they will surely, by means of the printing press, the school and the labors of their philosophic minds, gradually reach a higher plane of national existence. Knowledge is the true peace-maker. All the misfortunes of France, as well as of other countries, are due to ignorance.

France labors as yet under the very great disadvantage that her educational affairs are not yet under the exclusive control of the state. In Paris, it is true, some of the best talent in Europe is engaged in giving instruction to those who voluntarily avail themselves of the privilege, but in the provinces, i. e. any where outside of Paris, education is almost exclusively in the hands of persons who regard the Pope as the Supreme "Superintendent of Public Instruction." Some independent minds every where exist, but their influence is either very small, or else exercised in a clandestine, indirect manner. Still there are signs that the nation will enter on a more liberal course, although for some decades, at least, French education will be far behind education in Germany.

Among the most distinguished of Parisian scholars I may mention Mr. Claude Bernard, the famous vivisector, whose experimental researches in physiology and biology have made him universally known. He lectured during my stay in Paris on the unity of life in the vegetable and animal world, demonstrating every proposition by the most ample and skilful experiments.

So long as one is successful, the rough and tumble battle for existence is an enjoyable affair.

A CORRECTION.

By scanning the pages of the last REPORTER our eyes met an article entitled "Homeopathy." What did it mean? It is evident that the writer is a Homeopathic patron, and not to be verbose, he promulgated some very unqualified remarks and promiscuous ideas. To commence, he doubts the conscientious conviction of the Faculty of the Medical Department to sever their connection with the I. S. U. if a Homeopathic chair would be introduced. All I can say is that his doubts cope with his unacquaintance with the Faculty, for the Board of Regents, who know the members of the Medical Faculty, know them as men of veracity, men of learning, and the Regents said: We will have a separate department for Homeopathy or none at all.

Next he fosters an idea like this, as there are tax-payers who are disciples of Homeopathy, they should have a chair in our school. Well, we have "Thompsonian tax-payers," we have "cure all tax-payers," do they come in? This strain of thought is inconsistent with reason. We must have representation and a place for the representatives beside the constituents, the tax-payers. Granting Homeopathy had all requisites for a chair, we have other schools likewise with requisites, do they not come in? No!

We have men who legislate, men who control our State, whose place it is to institute schools for the masses, not for every little cast. It first becomes this Homeopathic cast to form a corps of teachers, and show other expressions as to their strength, determination and ability, and then it behooves the legislature to act from the supplies they bring forth. Take the inaugural of the present Medical Department and you will find the Faculty had to present themselves to the Regents with almost unanswerable vindications that they were qualified to sustain a school, which they have substantiated by a history which demands further cognizance from the state, before they could recognize them.

Again the idea of one chair satisfying the demands of a school, which maintains an independent science of its own, is preposterous, but if we look at this through a Homeopathic eye we see that it would be a strong way to give vent to their weakness. It would be taking an Allopathic education and Homeopathic degree. Oh, how absurd! receiving true knowledge under a garb of ignorance. I understand there are strides for a Homeopathic school, that is a very good way for it to die eternally. The first come first served, as the Allopaths merit better facilities let them have them, and talk about the propriety of a Homeopathic school, not a chair in the Medical Department, for that cannot be according to the veto of the American Society in Ann Arbor case.

(—)

Many people are coaches floundering in a quagmire, their wheels revolve—but always in the same mud. These persons think that they are advancing, but this belief is induced in their minds simply by the movement of the world past them.

A CHEERFUL FACE.

Carry the radiance of your soul in your face. Let your cheerfulness be felt for good wherever you are, and let your smiles be scattered like sunbeams, "on the just as well as the unjust." Such a disposition will yield you a rich reward, for its happy effects will come home to you and brighten your moments of thought. Cheerfulness makes the mind clear, gives tone to thought, and adds grace and beauty to the countenance. Joubert says: "When you give, give with joy, smiling." Smiles are little things, cheap articles to be fraught with so many blessings, both to the giver and the receiver, pleasant little ripples to watch as we stand on the shore of every-day life. They are the higher and better responses of nature to the emotions of the soul. Let the children have the benefit of them, those little ones who need the sunshine of the heart to educate them, and would find a level for their buoyant natures in the cheerful, loving faces of those who lead them. Let them not be kept from the middle aged who need the encouragement they bring. Give your smiles also to the aged. They come to them like the quiet rain of summer, making fresh and verdant the long, weary path of life. They look for them from you who are rejoicing in the fulness of life. Be gentle and indulgent to all. Love the true, the beautiful, the just, the holy.—*School and Home.*

THOMAS PAINE was one of the intellectual heroes, one of the men to whom we are indebted. His name is associated forever with the Great Republic. As long as free government exists he will be remembered, admired and honored. He lived a long, laborious and useful life. The world is better for his having lived. For the sake of truth he accepted hatred and reproach for his portion. He ate the bitter bread of sorrow. His friends were untrue to him because he was true to himself, and true to them. He lost the respect of what is called society, but kept his own. His life is what the world calls failure, and what history calls success. If to love your fellow men more than self was goodness, Thomas Paine was good. If to be in advance of your time, to be a pioneer in the direction of right, is greatness, Thomas Paine was great. If to avow your principles and discharge your duty in the presence of death is heroic, Thomas Paine was a hero. At the age of 73 death touched his tired heart. He died in the land his genius defended, under the flag he gave to the skies. Slander cannot touch him now, hatred cannot reach him more. He sleeps in the sanctuary of the tomb, beneath the quiet of the stars. A few more years—a few more brave men—a few more rays of light, and mankind will venerate the memory of him who said, "*Any system of religion that shocks the mind of a child cannot be a true system. The world is my country, and to do good my religion.*"—INGERSOLL.

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COMPULSORY CHAPEL ATTENDANCE.

It is sometimes considered impious or heretical to question the propriety of an old and firmly established custom or institution. Nevertheless, we venture to remark, that institutions of the slowest growth are usually the most conservative, and that people often think with regard to their own creed or custom, that "Whatever is, is right," without analyzing the basis of their convictions. This is especially true with regard to the ordinary regulations concerning religious exercises, as practised in the various educational institutions. Compulsory chapel attendance is a regulation as old as colleges themselves. The design of it in each case has doubtless been for the best; but as to whether this has been and is the best method of securing the desired results, is doubted at present more than formerly. When some of the leading denominational schools—whose chief object is religious and moral culture—candidly consider the custom as one of doubtful propriety and abolish it, the subject is surely worthy of consideration in its relation to the University; not because the action of denominational schools should necessarily be considered a criterion for the conduct of the University; but because their conduct seems to have been determined by submitting the custom to the test of philosophical principles. It may be said that some colleges are too liberal in this matter. Whether they are or not has nothing to do with the question at issue; for one extreme may cause another and both be faulty alike. But, without dwelling upon conservatism and liberalism, in their relation to the subject, we will simply call attention to it from the more obvious stand-point of cause and effect.

Ethical and psychological culture is as necessary to the State as to the church, and it must be admitted that compulsory chapel attendance is regarded as one of the special means of securing it. However good the intention of the regulation, we must bear in mind that the American idea of compulsion, in religious matters, always produces more or less opposition. The time may have been, when compulsory attendance on religious

services made saints, but we think that they are seldom made in such a way in America. We are, at the same time, well aware that there is a tendency among youth, while in their teens, to be very independent, especially in this country; and that they should be fenced about with suitable moral and religious influences; yet we are persuaded that, in many cases, over-earnestness in the matter is productive of bad results. Indiscreet efforts towards making persons pious often make them impious. The stronger the requirements in religious matters, the more disastrous the repulsion, when dislike is once produced. The greatest infidels have been produced by the glaring inconsistencies of religious zeal. It is in this way that infidelity is often fostered unconsciously. It cannot be doubted that the customs and regulations pertaining to religion in our colleges are often its worst enemies. It is not enough that the end sought should be good; but that philosophical and logical methods should be employed in obtaining it. Hence any method of doubtful propriety employed for its propagation should be discarded. If it is necessary that such should be employed, and if the fruits of compulsory chapel attendance are averse to the intention designated, the regulation must be considered as one of the necessary evils. But the true educator would not wish to propagate morality in any unphilosophic way. He is convinced, that free moral agents should always be treated as such, and that the highest religious culture is secured through the influence of example, rather than by compulsory commands. He considers it one of the inalienable rights of men to worship as they please and when they please. He believes that each man has the right to persuade men to listen to religious exercises, but not to compel them. What is true with individuals in this matter seems to be the true policy of the State. The State is under obligations to permit attendance on religious duties, but *never to compel*.

The State Constitution does not authorize any such course. It leaves matters of religion wholly to the individual. Yet, if the moral sentiment of the University would, on the whole, be lowered by the abolition of this requirement, it should surely remain as it is. But unless there is good assurance that such would be the case, there is reason for doubting the wisdom of its continuance; for the very idea of compulsion weakens moral obligation. Many students go to chapel because they must, not because of religious motives. There are many, however, who attend willingly, and would attend without compulsion. But are those persons, for whom compulsion is intended, really benefitted? It is, of course, desirable that all should be properly trained, intellectually and morally, for the best citizenship; but the means used for bringing about such a result should be entirely authenticated, by having stood the test of the most thorough and philosophical investigations. If then, some special religious culture, apart from the association in the class-room with moral and religious teachers, is necessary in the University, can not that culture be

given in a voluntary way? The students' morals need to be well guarded, and if chapel exercises can be made so attractive as to cause compulsion to be lost sight of, all doubts of their good results would at once be removed.

Prof. Nipher, a graduate of the University, and for several years assistant professor of Physical Science, has devoted considerable attention to original investigations since he went to the University of Missouri. The REPORTER has presented several of the results of his investigations heretofore, and we think it proper to give another. The following article, "A Materialized Hole," Prof. Nipher had published in the *London Nature*. We have performed the experiment for ourselves, and believe it will be interesting to others.

"Take a sheet of stiff writing paper and fold it into a tube an inch in diameter. Apply it to the right eye and look steadfastly through it, focussing the eye on any convenient object; keep the left eye open. Now place the left hand, held palm upward, edgewise against the side of the paper tube. The astonishing effect will be produced of a hole, apparently of the size of the cross section of the tube, made through the left hand. This is the hole in which we propose to materialize another and smaller hole. As we need a genuine operative, and it would be inconvenient to make one in the left hand, let a sheet of white paper be substituted therefor, and similarly held. Just at the part of the paper where the hole equaling in diameter the orifice of the tube appears, make an opening one-fourth of an inch in diameter. Now stare intently into the tube, and the second tube, defined by its difference of illumination, will be seen floating in the first hole, and yet both will be transparent. The illusion, for of course it is one of those odd freaks our binocular vision plays upon us, is certainly one of the most curious ever devised. Besides, here is the actual hole clearly visible, and yet there is no solid body to be seen to define its edges. It is not a mere spot of light, because if a page of print be regarded, the lines within the boundaries of the little hole will not coincide at all with those surrounding it, and extending to the edges of the large apparent aperture. Each eye obviously transmits an entirely different impression to the brain, and that organ, unable to disentangle them, lands us in the palpable absurdity of a materialized hole."

THE LAW DEPARTMENT.

Since the inception of the Law Department of the University, it has had no more auspicious first term than the present one. Once in the history of the law school several years ago, there was a larger class than that of this year; but taking all things together, the fact that other schools over the country are suffering a decrease in attendance on account of the "hard times,"

and the fact that the University Law School enjoys a largely increased attendance over last year as well as a number of previous years—this term opens up a most encouraging prospect. So far *eighty-four* students have been enrolled in the first year class, and there is also a good class in attendance on the second year course. It is a noticeable fact, too, that the reputation of the school has reached into States in all parts of the Union, and attracted from such states more than a score of young men. There are representatives from California, Georgia, Minnesota, Missouri, Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Maryland and District of Columbia.

At first thought it might seem strange that young men should come here from a distance, and pass by law schools that enjoy the advantage of considerable age and the prestige of a national reputation; but upon inquiry, it appears that no other institution of the kind in the country affords better or even equal opportunities for class recitations and individual instruction than ours. In most of the leading law schools the lecture system has superceded all other modes of instruction; while here the good old plan of questions and answers and personal instruction is the one adopted to a great extent. It may be necessary, or expedient, in over-crowded law schools to instruct wholly by lectures, but it cannot be successfully denied that the common-sense, natural and thoroughly tested method of class recitations is, after all, the best. Then, too, the science of Pleading and Practice, including instruction in both the Common Law and Code pleading, is made a specialty, a resident Professor devoting to it one hour each day throughout the entire school year.

The instructors this term have been Chancellor Hammond, Judge Howe, and Judge Love, the latter giving the class two hours instruction a day for two weeks, in the very important subject of Evidence, using Greenleaf's work as a text-book. Chancellor Hammond has taken the class through Walker's introductory book on American Law, and through a course on Real Property; while Judge Howe has mainly devoted his time to teaching the Iowa Code Practice. There has been much harmony, and pleasure, and profit in the work of the term, and the Law Class of 1877 is fast winning for itself the reputation of being the most talented, best behaved and best looking Law Class in the history of the University.

It would be unjust to close this article without special mention of the Second Year Course, which may now be said to be firmly established. All who are taking this course speak of it in the highest terms of praise, and it is a matter of congratulation to know that it has become an inseparable part of the regular Law Course.

B. F. HOYT, of the Senior class, is evidently determined to be a successful naturalist. The prize so justly awarded to him last year for his excellent work in the

department of Physical Science, has enabled him to make considerable additions to his cabinet of minerals and fossils, which already contains over 300 species. At an expense of thirty dollars Mr. Hoyt has recently enriched his library by the addition of eight splendid volumes on Paleontology. Such persistent and energetic efforts merit further encouragement. It is to be regretted that the policy of the University does not extend to the encouragement of post-graduate work by deserving specialists. This could be done through scholarships or remunerative employments provided in and about the University. Here is a problem for the friends and patrons of the institution, than the practical solution of which nothing could be more for its efficiency and reputation. Meanwhile the means already at the disposal of the Regents ought, as far as practicable, to be devoted to this desirable end.

Sociables have come to be an important feature in our institution. Once a month the old chapel is filled with students from all the departments and some few citizens who take a warm interest in every thing pertaining to the University. Lest some one who may peruse these columns, be unacquainted with the method of procedure we will give a brief account of one. The settees in the chapel are all removed save a circle in the center, and a row around the walls. The ladies arrange themselves on the north and east sides, the gentlemen on the west side and about the doors. This state of affairs lasts for some time. Then a few gentlemen who possess a larger degree of courage than the rest pass the chalked line and the Promenade starts. This Promenade constitutes the beginning, the middle, and the end of the Sociable. We do not wish to be understood as favoring the abolishing these most useful, entertainments; we believe they are an important and necessary feature of our institution. Very few opportunities are furnished to the great body of the students for cultivating each others acquaintance. Perhaps the sociable may be considered one of the chief means, by furnishing the all-important *introduction*. The old theory that young ladies and gentlemen should be kept as far apart as possible is happily passing out of date, and gaining the title of Old Fogyism. Under this old theory they were obliged to be educated separately. Male colleges were founded all over our land and a few female colleges. Now, however, not only in our own institution, but in a large proportion of those in the west, co-education is being carried on. Very few now doubt that their association is a means of great benefit to both sexes. The sociable furnishes a means towards this association, and hence should not be too lightly esteemed. The question only is whether they could not be improved. After attending the first one or two, the monotony becomes irksome. The steady tramp, tramp around the circle is not felt to be very beneficial.

In considering the sociables of former years, when

there was more life shown among the students, and less formality existed, we are brought to the conclusion that those of the present are no improvement upon and perhaps do not equal them. Formerly the years round was enlivened by a supper on Thanksgiving evening, but this feature has become one of the past. In considering this question we are inclined to think that the failure of our sociables is due to the lack of proper attention to the art of conversation, indeed, if the sociable may be taken as a fair sample, it is a lost art. There a lady is introduced to a gentleman; they promenade, he remarks—it is a beautiful evening! she answers in the affirmative, he inquires, are you attending the University? and follows up by asking—How long have you been here?—what class are you in? Do you expect to graduate? The lady replies. Then the topic of conversation, such as it is, in a few cases turns upon some person; but in the majority of cases, he or she, as the case may be, puts an end to their misery by introducing their partner to some one else. Where is the enjoyment in such a conversation? We cannot find it. We would not enjoy it if we could. As a remedy for this state of affairs we would suggest that each one think less of his own enjoyment, and more of others. Let each one consider it his duty to please, and pay attention to his conversation. There are few persons who cannot talk when they will. If this will not prove a complete remedy, it will contribute to that end.

We have been informed that the delegates of several colleges at the State Oratorical Association held a caucus prior to the business meeting of the Association, and determined to keep the University from getting any of the positions of honor for the coming year. It has been customary heretofore for the President of the State Association to be a delegate to the Inter-State Association; but this time, these gentleman and ladies did not think it best to conform to precedent, as the president was a University man, and chose the delegates from among themselves. But, after all, there is some excuse for their conduct, when we consider the former record of the University Association. The University has been represented by an orator three times at the State contest. Two of our orators won the prize and were sent to the Inter-State contest. At the recent contest our orator came out second best, because he did not think of entering it until three or four days before the home contest, which took place Oct. 30th. The year that our Association did not enter the field the presidency of the State Association was given to it. Taking all these things into consideration, these delegates doubtless felt that the University had really been monopolizing the honors. It is but natural, therefore, that they would endeavor to distribute honors according to *representation*; hence we shall not censure them. No, no, but wish them abundant success, for a longing for notoriety is commendable!

We think some "Artful Dodger" prepared the seeming editorials appended to Prof. Parker's articles in the Iowa College *News Letter* for October and November, and yet he involves himself in some queer contradictions. For example, in October the "Iowa debate" referred to by Dr. Tarbox "began" with Pres. Magoun and Pres. Folwell, but in November it was "carried on" by them!

But a theme of deeper interest is suggested by these notes. It seems impossible that a "prentice hand" should be so skillful in evasion. If untutored nature has developed such art, something stupendous may be expected when "practice makes perfect." No! Those "Eds." bear convincing marks of *forgery*, and only on unusual evidence can we believe that Board of Editors ever wrote or even read them before they appeared in the *News Letter*. Whoever did write them, however, evidently believes the college president has said what he cannot sustain, and seems to think a little fraud is a less evil than confession.

What say you, good *News Letter*? Upon honor, how many of your five editors even *saw* that October editorial before it was in print, and how many the Nov. one? How many of them *voted* for their publication? Does your forger try his hand on anything beside editorials?

LOCALS.

Merry Christmas.

Happy New Year.

Examination week.

Send in your dollar.

Look out for the measles!

Christmas comes on the 25th this year.

The battalion has gone into winter quarters.

The man on the sidewalk is gradually approaching the street.

This is the last issue of the REPORTER for the Centennial year.

A daughter of Attorney General Cutts is now attending the University.

Three young men in the Sub-Fresh German class are noted for their gallantry.

The Editors of the REPORTER extend their heartfelt thanks for those Thanksgiving turkeys(?)

Those fortunate students who live near the city ate turkey with their friends on Thanksgiving.

Judge Love, during two weeks' stay with us, has won the good will and esteem of the law class of '77.

The "Howe Literary Society," is the name of an organization composed of the members of the Howe Club Court.

Mr. John Baldwin was recently called home to Council Bluffs, by the sickness of his father Judge Baldwin.

Eight law students will present themselves for examination for the degree of LL. B.

Mr. J. D. White, a member of the law class, has been elected County Attorney at his home in Lyons, Kansas.

On account of sickness Mr. G. W. Miller has been compelled to go home.

The new iron bridge which spans the Iowa river just west of the University will be a handsome structure. It will cost \$35,000.

Charley Schrader now carries his arm in a sling; the result of riding out for exercise with his hands in his pockets.

Two new saloons have been opened on Dubuque street. Why is it that this branch of business flourishes when every body complains of "hard times?"

The Fireman's Annual Ball, given in this city on Thanksgiving night the 30th ultimo, was a brilliant affair. Several students participated.

We hear that there are 15 students in the Des Moines Law School, and that these would leave and come to Iowa City were it not that they were boarding at home.

While there was an armistice relating to Turkey-Serbian affairs, Grant ordered a Thanksgiving and students generally took sides with Turkey.

Prof.—What are the characteristics of Milton's State Papers? Student—I believe they were of a political tendency.

Leroy J. Hendershott, who is a son of Judge H. B. Hendershott of Ottumwa, is a student in the law department. The Judge was a candidate for Congress in the 6th district.

The ice has been fine on the river for the past two weeks. Such is the verdict of fleet-footed skaters. There is no more enthusiastic or health-giving exercise for gentlemen or ladies.

Mr. C. D. Eaton, now a member of the law class, is in the United States' Mail Service, his route being from here to Chicago. He employs his leisure time, each alternate week in the study of the law.

Several of the students have left school for the purpose of teaching. May success attend their efforts, and may we soon see them with us again. Meanwhile let them send items of interest to the REPORTER.

The Symponian Society has risen and shaken itself from the dust. A new bulletin board, vocal and instrumental music, and lady visitors, are among the latest improvements.

The usual interim of two days was given to the students for Thanksgiving. It is a very good breathing spell for the fall examinations, and is generally enjoyed by most of the students. The usual amount of turkey was disposed of.

Ladies and gentlemen of the "upper" literary societies, give us more pure air during your open sessions; and gentlemen of the powers that be, please institute a method of ventilation of the recitation rooms, which will contribute more to the comfort and health of the students than the present primitive system.

All persons indebted to the REPORTER on subscription are earnestly requested to settle with our Financial Agent, A. D. BISHOP, on or before the first of next term. Printer's bills are due, and *dollars not promises* will enable us to meet honest obligations. Please tender the dollar and save a *dun*.

The sociable given by the members of the Erodelphian Society, in their elegant hall on Saturday night, the 2d inst., is spoken of by all as being a very pleasant affair. These social gatherings are certainly an advantage to society members and should be encouraged.

Hon. M. N. Johnson, now a member of the Iowa Legislature, and a graduate of last years' law class, visited his old friends here recently. The law class were favored with a short speech of encouragement given in Mr. Johnson's usually happy style. The University has no better friend than he.

The new Presbyterian Church at West Liberty was dedicated on Sunday the 3d. The sermon preached by Prof. Fellows on the occasion was a very pleasant treat to the West Liberty people. Prof. F. not only excels in the recitation room, but has few superiors in the pulpit.

President Thatcher now mourns the loss of his great coat and a light dress coat, which articles are now the adopted property of a sneak-thief who entered the doctor's residence not many nights since. We extend our sympathies to our worthy President, and for further condolence would respectfully refer him to a couple of poverty-stricken academics who were similarly afflicted last winter.

The following are the names of officers elected by the several societies for the winter term:

ZETAGATHIAN.—Pres. L. W. Clapp; V. Pres. J. C. Warnock; R. Sec. J. F. Clyde; Co. Sec. W. A. Meese; Treas. J. J. Bowles; Sergeant-at-arms, J. W. Helmick.

IRNING INSTITUTE.—Pres. Jno. J. Seerley; Vice Pres. Ed. McIntyre; Rec. Sec. F. T. Lyon; Cor. Sec. C. H. Mitchell; Treas. J. C. Kerr.

SYMPONIAN.—Pres. O. A. Byington; Vice Pres. J. S. Enlow; Rec. Sec. F. C. Sniter; Cor. Sec. A. Mannow; Usher, E. E. Gibbens.

PHILOMATHIAN.—Prs. O. P. Myers; V. Pres. F. A. Vanderpoel; Cor. Sec. J. J. Terney; Rec. Sec. E. C. Wolcott; Sergeant-at-arms, F. E. Burbank.

HESPERIAN.—Pres. Ida Ingalls; V. Pres. Dora Moser; Cor. Sec. Mary Johnson; Rec. Sec. Alma McKenzie; Financial Sec. Emma McKenzie; Treas. Leona Call; Member of Ex. Com. Mary Noyes.

The authorities of the University wisely and justly discourage the use of strong drink and tobacco on the part of the students. Whether compliance with these rules involve much suffering is a question. But there is one amiable student whose case is very sad. He says that in order to be fat it is necessary for him to drink beer; and in order not to become too fat he is actually forced to smoke cigars.

On a Tuesday evening in November Chancellor Hammond's residence was entered by a strange looking crowd, and the strangest part of the story was that the Chancellor, instead of ejecting them, welcomed them heartily. At eight o'clock p. m. every available room was filled:—By the side of the giant of six feet six stood the dwarf of four feet ten; against the extensive individual whose shoulder-blades were two feet six inches apart jostled the youth who did not measure that much in circumference; ladies whom every unprejudiced observer would have considered unmarried were introduced as wives of certain law students. President Thatcher and his amiable wife, notwithstanding the preponderance of law, commanded the usual attention. Judge Love, whose very features reflected love, was continually surrounded by his young friends; Judge Howe omitted the roll-call, for his smiling face told us plainly that every body was present; and amidst all this throng of manifold humanity Chancellor Hammond appeared like a good spirit relating fairy tales, or like a father who does not only provide for the spiritual wants of his family, but also the physical ones.

To the ladies of the house however is due the greater share of our thanks, for we verily believe that to entertain SUCH a family tests severely the housewife's courage and ability.

Detachment after detachment invested the table which, situated in the rear, was heavily laden with edibles, and before which the ladies of the house in their genial hospitality, and with commendable impartiality, served out to saint and sinners, to juniors and seniors, the dainties of the house.

At ten o'clock the crowd began to disperse, the last few stragglers however were subpoenaed by the Chancellor in order to witness under his own eye the final overthrow of that bulwark in the rear. Resistance was useless. Thus led by our esteemed teacher, encouraged by the ladies, tempted by Judge Love's beaming face, we once more fell in rank and—gained the case.

On our homeward march the stars seemed to glitter more brightly than usual, and in their silent language they spoke to us of laws of grander spheres than ours, but not of grander laws than those which illuminate the soul-lit eyes of friends and shield the weak from the aggressor's grasp.

The REPORTER points with pride to its record during the election excitement. It is one of the few independent papers that has not for a moment conceded the election of either candidate. Its columns have been free from all taint of fraud and corruption, intimidation, returning boards, politics and politicians.

Eighty law students listened attentively to Chancellor Hammond's explanation of a principle in real property, when the eighty-first, taking advantage of a rhetorical pause, burst out, "Chancellor, the clock has stopped." "You must have kept strict watch of that clock," severely replied the Chancellor. The class was never "brought down" any quicker.

OUR VISITORS.

The Common School for November, comes filled with readable and instructive matter. An article "Teachers after School Hours," demands especial attention, not only from teachers but from school boards, and school patrons. There is a constantly growing evil among our teachers,—working after "school hours." True the teacher's whole time should be employed mainly for the benefit of those entrusted to her care: but in such a way as would be free from any thing like drudgery. How often are hours after school employed by the teacher in making out "reports," "examining papers," and doing other things equally disagreeable and tiresome! While there may be a necessity for such work, yet there should not be a necessity for devoting so much time to it, and especially time that should be used for the teachers mental improvement. "The hours of school should be sufficient for all purposes of recitations, reviews, and examinations. But there should be more time given to study on the part of pupils and less to teaching and recitation."

Collegian for October: The poem, "The Goblet and the Spring," is rather long, but the sentiment is fine, and appropriate for the times. The goblet is represented as making a plea for wine, with an almost irresistible eloquence. But just when she seems to be the victor, the spring obtains audience, and puts to the blush the effrontery of her opponent, by the superiority of her arguments. One of her finest expressions is this:

"I came from chambers in the earth,
Where diamonds gleam whose untold worth
Would thee amaze;
Their sparkling sides so wondrous bright,
That in the darkness deep as night,
They almost blaze."

Friends, what about that article, "A Fallacy too Popular?" We have a slight recollection of having seen that before.

Niagara Index for Nov. 15: Under the caption, "Life has no unmeddled Joy," are some good thoughts, and many practical ideas are suggested by the article "Reading." But *His Majesty* who occupies the chief place at the Exchange table, appears afflicted with a kind of mental dyspepsia. None of the exchange "sass" served up, seems palatable to him. Friend, have you ever tried Walker's Vinegar Bitters.

Our Home Companion is an Educational Journal published at London, Ontario. It is neatly gotten up, and each issue is replete with sound sense. It seems to be the publisher's endeavor to make the paper interesting and profitable to all classes of readers. To be satisfied this is done, one has but to read it carefully.

Acknowledgments.—Round Table, Athenian Enterprise, Woman's Journal, Collegian, College News Letter, Malvern Leader, Iowa City Republican State Press, Iowa Workman, West Branch Times, Niagara Index, University Press, Irving Union, Undergraduate, Saturday Vox Populi, College Journal, Iowa Investigator, Otterbein Dial, College Mirror, Eddyville Advertiser, Yale Record, Besom, Our Work, College Recorder, Simpsonian, Tama City Press, Berkeleyan, Popular Science Monthly, Common School, Christian University Record, Educator, Archangel, Home Companion, University Missourian, Trinity Tablet.

MARRIAGES.

Married, at the residence of the bride's mother, near Iowa City, on the 6th of Dec., 1876, by the Rev. Prof. Fellows, Miss LIZZIE TOWNSEND, an old student of the University, and Mr. JOHN W. SCHELL.

Married, about two weeks after school began, Miss ANNIE EAKINS, a former student of the University, and Mr. CARTWRIGHT. They went to the centennial for a wedding trip.

Married, at the residence of the bride's parents, on

Thursday evening, Nov. 16th, by Rev. A. K. Baird, Wyoming, Miss LOU M. POST and Rev. ED. B. COUSINS, both of Clarence, Cedar co., Iowa.

Mr. ED. CARMAN to Miss ALLIE SALTMAN, of Moreton, Ohio. No cake for Editors.

Married, Miss HOVEY and Mr. A. N. TODD, law '76. We learn since our last issue that Mr. Walter Robertson is still leading a single life, and likewise Miss Mollie McCowan.

PERSONAL.

B. W. Newberry, a graduate of the I. S. U., class of '74, and of the State University Law School, class '76, is to enter upon the practice of his profession in Fayette Iowa, as a junior partner of the Hon. H. S. Brunson firm of that place.

Law '76. Herbert Fairall and wife were in the opera house which was burned lately in Brooklyn. They both escaped very narrowly but uninjured.

"Ben" Miller who was one of the well known characters of the law class of '73, is now exploring the depths of legal lore at Binghamton, N. Y., is also connected with the Binghamton Times, one of the liveliest papers in central N. Y.

W. W. M. Giffen, law '76, after a long vacation of pleasure seeking and sight seeing, has settled at Hollister, Cal., and bids fair to succeed in his profession.

Law '76. I. N. Flickinger gave his sister and numerous other friends the pleasure of a brief visit lately, while on his way home to spend thanksgiving.

Mr. McLoud has made his appearance after all his friends had given him up as "non est." Never mind, Mr. McLoud will make up lost time before the 7th of March.

Mr. Henry G. Brainard, class '77, one of our most promising would be Doctors, has the position of Dispensing Clerk in the Insane Asylum at Mt. Pleasant.

Dr. Azuba D. King of class '76, made her appearance here last week. We understand that success is rewarding her efforts at Des Moines, where she has located.

Hans Frederick Rhode, special '74, is clerk in the office of a German Insurance company at Philadelphia.

Frank P. Savage, '78, is engaged in a lucrative business at Rochester, N. Y.

Law '76. Alonzo C. Parker has located at Oelwein in Buchanan county.

'76. Miss Hattie Jackson is teaching French and German at Des Moines.

Law '75. S. Morse has settled at Des Moines and is enjoying a good business there.

Law '75. B. H. Chapman has chosen Vandalia, Ill., as his residence, and is gaining a flourishing business.

Miss Abbie Cochran, one of the old students, has been visiting friends in the city lately.

Mr. H. D. Young has been obliged to leave school on account of ill health.

'76. Miss Laura Ensign is teaching at Cedar Falls, instead of Des Moines, as was stated in our last issue.

A. B. Lemmon, Normal '69, has been chosen State Supt. Public Instruction in Kansas.

Law '76. George A. Henry is at work at Davenport.

Law '72. E. M. Carr, who practices law in Manchester, Iowa, has earned an enviable reputation

T. W. Graydon, '73, is succeeding well in business at Cincinnati, Ohio. He sends a dollar for the REPORTER and announces that he is happy. Mr. Graydon no longer seeks recreation in the parks or forest, and the singing of the birds has no more attraction for him, since he has a *little son* and *heir*, and plenty of *music* at home. "A centennial arrival, little faithful copy of his sire." Let other alumni report.

Among the many remembrances of their college career, none will be more pleasant to our students than that of Tuesday evening, December thirteenth. For some time our best young gentlemen and ladies have been actuated by a desire to give Prof. L. F. Parker a testimonial of their respect and admiration for his character and manly conduct, some thing which would ever be fraught with agreeable recollections. This movement culminated in the presentation of an elegant gold watch. Last Tuesday evening a large body of students congregated in a recitation room, and soon after the hour of seven departed for Professor Parker's residence under the guidance of Mr. Goshorn, the master of ceremonies. Received there by the astonished Professor and his estimable wife with the utmost cordiality, they filled to overflowing the large and comfortable house.

After a brisk chat of several minutes, the mystified Professor was allured into the center of the room by Mr. Robert M. Goshorn, who, having called the course to order, introduced Mr. S. L. Moser as their spokesman. Mr. Moser made a few terse and apt remarks, after which he gave to Prof. P. an elegant gold watch on behalf of his assembled friends. Prof. Parker briefly responded, and accepted the watch as an unexpected token of their regard for him.

The inscription upon the inner portion of the case was very fine, and read as follows:

Presented to
PROF. L. F. PARKER,
BY STUDENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY,
Dec. 13th, 1876.

After an hour of hearty social enjoyment the assembly dispersed, unanimously voting this one of the most enjoyable evenings they had ever passed.

RECENT ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY.

- Darwin, Charles.—Climbing Plants.
 Gilson.—The Czar and the Sultan.
 Hæckel.—History of Creation; 2 vols.
 Anderson.—Norse Mythology.
 Broom.—Philosophy of Law.
 Packard.—Guide to the Study of Insects.
 Niles.—Principles and Acts of the Revolution.
 Hassard.—Floral Decorations for the Dwelling House.
 Harper's History of Spain and Portugal; 5 vols.
 Mill, J. S.—Representative Government.
 " " —Dissertations and Discussions; vols. 3 and 4.
 " " —Comtes Philosophy.
 Bancroft's Native Races of the Pacific States; 5 vols.
 Adams, C. F.—Memoirs of John Quincy Adams; 11 vols.
 Notes & Queries—complete to date, and fully indexed; 52 vols.
 Daniel Deronda. 2 sets.
 Dicken's Novels.—Osgood's diamond edition.
 Emerson's Letters and Social Aims.
 Arnold, Matthew.—God and the Bible.
 Little Classics, edited by Rossiter Johnson; 8 vols.
 Bryant's Popular History of the United States, vol. 1.
 Guizot's History of France, 6 vols.
 Venn's Logic of Chance.
 Alexander.—Moral Causation.
 Gray, Professor.—Darwiniana.
 Harper's First Century of the Republic.
 Whitney's Oriental and Linguistic Studies, 2nd series.
 Macauley's Life and Letters, 2 vols.
 Gillmore.—Roads, Streets and Pavements.
 Fiske.—The Unseen World.
 Hamerton.—Around My House.
 Taine's Ancient Regime.
 Müller's Chips from a German Workshop, vol. 4.
 Sabine.—Loyalists of the American Revolution, 2 vols.
 Morse.—Life of Alexander Hamilton, 2 vols.
 Wilson.—Life and Works of Michael Angelo.
 Ticknor, George.—Life, Letters and Journals, 2 vols.
 Cushing's Law and Practice of Legislative Assemblies.
 Mathews.—Words; their Use and Abuse.
 Bernstein.—The Five Senses of Man.
 Walker, F. A.—The Wages Question.
 Taylor, Bayard.—The Echo Club.
 Lewes, G. H.—Problems of Life and Mind, 2 vols.
 Mivart.—Lessons from Nature.
 Freeman, E. A.—History and Conquest of the Saracens.
 Legal Recreations, 4 vols.
 Gardiner.—The Puritan Revolution.
 Griffis, W. E.—The Mikado's Empire.
 Orton.—The Andes and the Amazon.
 Von Holst.—Constitutional History of the U. S., 1750-1832.
 Tarbox, I. N.—Life of Israel Putnam.

Every body who was at the Centennial saw those ROLLING CHAIRS and admired their beauty and excellence. That they were strong is evident from the fact that they were perfectly solid after months of the hardest kind of usage. Probably very few noticed the method of construction, that they were made of three layers of wood, with the *grain* crossed, glued together and neatly perforated. We learn that HADLEY BROS. & KANE, of Chicago, are preparing to manufacture the same material for use in School, Church, Hall and Opera Seats. We shall watch the development of this new material for seating with much interest.