

The University Reporter.

STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA.

VOL. XI.

IOWA CITY, IOWA, OCTOBER, 1878.

No. 1

Our birth is but a sleep and a forgetting ;
The soul that rises with us, our life's star,
Hath had elsewhere its setting,
And cometh from afar ;
Not in entire forgetfulness,
And not in utter nakedness,
But trailing clouds of glory do we come
From God, who is our home ;
Heaven lies about us in our infancy !
Shades of the prison-house begin to close
Upon the growing boy,
But he beholds the light, and whence it flows—
He sees it in his joy ;
The youth, who daily farther from the East
Must travel, still is Nature's priest,
And by the vision splendid
Is on his way attended ;
At length the *man* perceives it die away
And fade into the light of common day.
—Wordsworth's *Intimations of Immortality*.

MILITARY INSTRUCTION AT CIVIL COLLEGES.

CAPT. CHESTER.

The Army Register for 1878 shows that thirty officers of the Regular Army—all that the law allows—are on duty at various colleges throughout the country, as Professors of Military Science and Tactics. This fact distinctly shows that the advantages of Military instruction are generally appreciated by college authorities. Among the people however, and perhaps among the students, there are to be found honestly entertained opinions, opposed to the teaching of the science of war. To these I address myself.

It is a mistake to suppose that the science of war teaches how to kill. Ever since Cain raised the club to strike his brother, there has been something in man which teaches that lesson without the intervention of a Professor. To be sure killing is an accompaniment of war, a necessary adjunct if you please, but the science teaches how to get along with as little of it as possible. It teaches how to win battles with the least possible sacrifice of life. It is essentially a humane science. It has robbed the battle field of half its horrors. I am aware that civilization and religion claim that honor; but the facts are against them. There are no bloodier wars in history than those growing out of questions of religion, and civil polity. Even our own war, although more sectional than civil, is no exception. If I could state exactly how many thousands of our patriot soldiers were sacrificed to military ignorance, there would

be no further argument needed for general military instruction.

Again the whole wealth of a nation is not to be measured by dollars and cents. Blood is its most precious treasure. In many cases blood alone will purchase peace. When such cases arise, as they have arisen, and, in all human probability, will arise again, would it not be wise to confide this greatest treasure to stewards who know how to use it? This country looks to its educated men for such stewards. Shall they then be kept in ignorance of the science which alone can make them efficient? I know we have a Regular Army, and professional soldiers, but they are few in number, and confessedly kept, merely as leaven to the great lump of patriotism upon which the country really depends. Shall this leaven be restricted in its operation to times of war?

Drill is the least important part of military education. Any intelligent man, and most ignorant ones for that matter, can learn the drill in a few weeks. If drill were all that was aimed at, government might save money by sending drill Sergeants to the colleges, instead of commissioned officers. I do not mean to disparage drill. I wish there were more of it at our colleges. It is a capital physical training and it is on that account chiefly that I prize it in this connection. But physical training is not the main object of military instruction at civil colleges. The country expects from that source, not soldiers to fight, but officers to command.

It is true, a thorough knowledge of the science cannot be obtained in the time allowed to the subject. Neither could it in a life-time perhaps. Masters of the art are rare. But an outline of the science can be taught. The alphabet of the art may be learned. A good foundation can be laid, and necessity and intelligence may be trusted for the structure. It will be a homely, unartistic affair perhaps, but it will have a sound foundation. Military instruction at civil colleges is intended to lay that foundation; to draw the outline which diligence and study may transform into a picture.

MODERN LANGUAGES.

I.

In all American colleges of any repute the study of one or two of the leading modern languages, in addi-

tion to the English, has of late years been part of the regular academic work. The State University of Iowa has even gone so far in this direction as to require no Greek for admission, in order to insist on German instead. Whether other institutions will follow this example remains to be seen; it is certain however, that in a four or six years course modern languages cannot properly be taught and studied unless they are allowed to take the place of a kindred study, at least to some extent. Hence there will very naturally result an opposition to the modern languages which cannot fail to prove too strong for the latter in many cases, owing to the firm hold the ancient languages have on a majority in nearly all the faculties of collegiate institutions, and also because so few, even of the learned, know enough of the modern languages to make an efficient system of instruction possible. This latter reason in particular operates very strongly against the cause of modern languages. It may be considered an axiom that no one understands a language who cannot express his thoughts in it with some ease and freedom both orally and in writing. But how many teachers of German are there of those who pretend to prepare students for this University, who can be said to understand the language they profess to teach? We find young teachers advertised as giving instructions in Latin, German and French! Where were these phenixes raised, if it be true that they really know these languages?

The real acquisition of any language is a serious matter. Even the English, the easiest and simplest of all cultivated languages, is not learned in a year or two. What must we think of people who confidently assert that a language so difficult as the German can be acquired in six months. Lord Macauley, when he was about to begin the study of German, was informed that the language presented considerable difficulties and could not be learned in as short a time as the French or Italian. He replied that he did not believe that there was any language whatever so difficult that he could not learn it in five months. The great historian had a truly wonderful memory; he scarcely ever forgot what he once carefully read and re-read. He studied, indeed, through a German grammar, and read considerable portions of Kant, Schiller, Goethe and a few other authors of the first class. But he certainly never mastered the German language. He never learned to judge of the propriety and force of the language as used by the masters of German prose and poetry. He knew but little more of it than a tolerable translation might have furnished him; he never entered at all deeply into the breathing life of the language. Certainly, he started well and did an immense amount of work in a short time, but he never attempted to speak the language, he never came in contact with those who speak it, and hence German was to him a dead language, precisely as Greek or Latin, with this

difference that the latter were infinitely more familiar to him from study early begun and long continued.

In looking over the catalogues of colleges we are almost forced to assume that the authorities who laid out a course in German or French expected all their students to be at least equally gifted as Lord Macauley.

Although believing in the very high importance of the study of modern languages, or rather, of German and French, the two languages that, together with the Latin, are in the closest intellectual relationship with the English, we would not like to appear in any sense unreasonable in claiming proper attention for them in the college curriculum. We believe there are a few points on which every one who really favors the cause of sound education should insist. First, it should be distinctly understood that language teaching is of two kinds, precisely as science teaching, law teaching or medicine teaching, i. e. either good or bad. Second, that no good teacher was ever made by merely studying methods of teaching, or the science of education in general. What the cause of true education at this date of the world's progress principally demands, is special teaching, and special teaching can only be given by teachers who have had special training. *Third.* That the acquisition of a language, ancient or modern, is as laudable and as an difficult an undertaking, as the study of "Law," or "Medicine," or "Science." *Fourth.* That no one has a right to judge of the disciplinary value of any of these various branches of learning except those who have given considerable and serious attention to them.

These four points being granted, it seems to us there could be no great difficulty in arranging a collegiate course in almost any college, in which one or the other modern language might be studied in place either of an ancient language or of some other study, in such a way that those desiring special training in any one branch: language, natural science or other, could do so without constantly feeling a moral pressure that would drive them into a course favored by an accidental majority in the faculties of the various colleges. What has been done by the State University is perhaps the maximum of possible improvements, but, possibly, even here some slight modification might be for the better. If, for instance, it should appear that a large portion of the students in the classical course expect to be teachers, and perhaps teachers of German in view of the fact that our high schools are expected to teach German, it would seem proper and necessary to give students in that course a really fair chance to pursue German as an elective study, and not to place them before the alternative of either neglecting German or else other important studies in which they have had no previous training at all, and which, for this very reason they want to pursue.

As it is, not a single term of German is required in the collegiate classical course and not a few students,

having never really made a fair start in the study, and utterly ignoring both its importance and difficulty, leave the institution with scarcely any definite knowledge of it. Such students are not rarely called on to teach it. Somehow they secure a recommendation, and as the popular superstition has made German an "easy" study, it is not always difficult for them to get an appointment. Thus the evil is perpetuated, and true ability and scholarship discouraged. Why, indeed, toil for years to learn what no one seems to consider as requiring any special effort? Don't German children three or four years old talk German? Nay, is it not possible to teach even an English child how to prattle German in less than three months? It is the confusion of ideas and downright ignorance here indicated that will make the teaching of German for a long time to come a more than partial failure in our high schools, and, owing to the connection between high schools and the University, measurably so in the classical course, i. e. in that course which hitherto has furnished a larger number of high school teachers than all the others combined.

On some other occasion we may offer a few remarks bearing more specially on the study of the modern languages.

THE LORELEI.

FROM THE GERMAN.

I can not tell what it can mean
That I so sad should be.
—A tale of woe, from long ago—
It never leaveth me.

The air is cool; the shadows fall;
And peaceful flows the Rhine.
The mountain's head, in brilliance clad,
Gleams in the evening shine.

And wondrous strange, far, high above,
There sits a maid most fair,
In garb bedight which glitters bright,
Who combs her golden hair.

With golden comb she combs her hair,
And sings a song the time:
It is a song of wondrous strong
And sweet melodious chime.

The sailor, in his little bark,
It strikes with wild affright.
He seeth not the rift of rock;
He looks but up the height.

I know, at last the waves devour
Both man and boat as one.
And this great wrong with her sweet song
The Lorelei has done.

H.

Why does a small man always stoop more than a large one, when going through a door?

University Reporter.

IOWA CITY, IOWA, OCTOBER, 1878.

EDITORS-IN-CHIEF,

CHARLES E. PATTERSON and EMERSON HOUGH.

ASSOCIATE EDITORS.

HATTIE A. CLAPP, '81, CLARA J. KELLY, '82,
STEPHEN B. HOWARD, '83.
A. C. TROUP, Law Dept. H. L. GREEN, Medical Dept.

TERMS INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE,

One Copy, one year, \$1.00,

SIX Copies, one year, \$5.00.

Published monthly during the collegiate year. Communications on matters of interest are earnestly solicited from students, teachers alumni, and friends of the University everywhere.

Anonymous articles are invariably rejected.
Any and every past and present member of the University is an authorized agent to solicit subscriptions for this paper; but we are responsible only for funds actually received by our financial agent.
Address all orders and communications to the University Reporter, Iowa City.
S. H. SNYDER, Financial Agent.

WITH this issue the REPORTER begins a new year. As students we are glad to meet you. We have had a good time and enjoyed the vacation and hope you have been as fortunate. As editors we ask your aid and sympathy, knowing that without it we can never make it a success.

We open our columns to your contributions of whatever kind, whether they be editorial, miscellaneous, local, personal or poetical matter, only suggesting that it is decidedly late for poetry on spring. The idea that we alone are editors and you are not at liberty to contribute is erroneous as is proven by our whilom, but now defunct contribution box in central hall, hitherto as carefully and as successfully avoided as a church contribution box. Now we ask you to come up promptly with your contributions or forever cease to remark what thunder bolts you would forge were you an editor. You are an editor to all intents and purposes. Try now to forge one and see if it be not easier to pick a flaw in one already forged.

THE manifold improvements which have taken place about the University cannot fail to please those who knew it before the change. Without attempting a full description, we shall mention a few particulars of special note.

The newly frescoed chapel appears so neat and cheerful, that we scarcely can recognize in it the dismal old cavern wherein we were wont to be sobered down for the day.

The artist deserves special credit for performing so difficult a task with such success. Both they and we may be justly proud of it.

The pillars and dome of central hall have been re-whitened and in its rejuvenated appearance, it shines right cheerily through the trees.

In South Hall, the complete re-arrangement, fitting up, and general improvement of the old recitation

rooms, must needs impress everyone favorably; students will recite better, and love their work more, in such rooms, than they did in the dungeons which have been obliterated.

The University has now a room ample enough for its fine library; and the spacious and well furnished reading rooms which are attached are said to be superior to those of the Michigan University. They supply a want long felt by our students, of a convenient place of access to such books as can not be removed from the Library; and will go far towards making the Library that place of earnest employment which contributes so largely to the success of every student.

Additional stone walks are being completed, which will defy the students for centuries to come.

Taking everything into consideration—and there are many other things which we have not mentioned—we are rather proud of our Nova Mater; and while we are proud, we are glad; for everywhere appears a cheerful home-like look. Students find here a new home, ready to receive and welcome them; and the kind hearted and sincere aid of our professors will still further help each one to be comfortable while at his work.

THE policy of the recent act of the regents abolishing the first Sub-Freshman class is unquestionably proven by the statistics published on another page. The greatest objection against the act, viz: the decrease in number which was believed would follow, is proven to be without foundation. The good effects are the additional room, time and money that can now be devoted to the collegiate classes. The act must also act as a stimulus to the high schools throughout the state. The University no longer preparing students for the collegiate classes it will necessarily to a great extent involve on the high schools and as a result a higher and better grade will have been attained. By the University another step has been taken towards the front rank of western Universities.

WE note it as a strange coincidence that most of the entertainments given in this city by local talent occurs on Friday or Saturday, the regular Society nights. While we of course do not think this is done intentionally on the part of the management and are fully aware that it is none of our business whatever were it thus done, we do lament the custom and think it might be more beneficial to all concerned were such coincidences avoided. Other entertainments in the city detract from the society and even while at the same time the impossibility of adjourning renders it impossible for society members to attend other entertainments should they so desire. For these reasons then we think a change of programme would be beneficial to and appreciated by all.

AN HONEST criticism at the hands of an honest and capable critic can not but have a wholesome effect, just as a dishonest criticism at the hands of a dishonest or imbecile critic, or one biased by personal prejudice or animosity can not fail to have an evil effect. To criticise a literary performance intelligently, it is, if not essential, at least desirable that the critic be present, that he be a man of some experience in the matter, that he be present with the intention of pointing out the excellences in a performance, that the performer may receive encouragement from it and of pointing out the defects; that the performer correct and as far as possible avoid them. On the other hand it is just as undesirable that the would be critic, fully impressed with his imaginary greatness, rush into the society hall when the performance is half over, thoroughly prepared in so far as the English language is capable, to shamfully abuse each and every member who unpretendingly and unassumingly appear before him.

Such a criticism, as appeared recently in one of our city papers, we can forgive on one supposition alone. If the man who wrote it be such a genius: such a giant in intellect; if he tower so high above mediocrity that feeble efforts present no attraction whatever—nothing of merit to him; that he cannot descend to our level: then with all our heart we forgive him! Nay, beg his pardon and regret to have offended him. For his criticism is but the honest expression of disgust which the great feels for the little; the high for the lowly; the giant for the pigmy. But if on the other hand, he be but a common mortal as ourselves, we despise him for it. We say it was ungentlemanly, unjust, untrue; the utterance of a person void of respect, void of sympathy, void of all brotherly feeling of man to man. And let the gentleman remember that it is easier far to notice a deviation from perfection than to avoid this deviation, to recline in an obscure corner and mark the tremor in the voice of the new member than as a new member to avoid such a tremor; that it is easier to notice a disjointed and tame sentence than to write one without these imperfections; and lastly, let him remember that "some men have at first for wits then poets passed. Turned critics next and proved plain fools at last."

Mr. H. C. Warning & Co. informs divers students by means of printed circulars "that their facilities for supplying students with ready made speeches are unsurpassed, that they now have on hand a large quantity of manuscripts on almost every subject in prose and poetry." The circular also informs us that it is a great deal better to send direct to H. C. W. & Co. than to copy from old magazines etc., of which truth he convinces us with this argument: That in the latter case students are constantly disturbed by the fear of exposure which, in the former case, no such disturbing fear follows. After careful consideration we think we can

recommmend H. C. & Co. to students, adding however in the words of the illustrious H. C. that you must not expect a two dollar speech for fifty cents.

Consequently the poor but honest student must continue to offend the ear of the audience with the disjointed and tame sentences of a fifty center, while the rich profligate charms the popular ear and soars aloft on the floral wings of a two dollar effusion.

Fashion is a fickle mistress. Yet most of her dictates are founded on at least a show of reason; and sometimes she establishes a custom which has in it much of positive sound sense.

Lately there seemed to be some mysterious edict which commanded her lady followers to be, or appear to be, weak, languid, fragile and capable of no great physical exertion. But now fashion has walked over to the other extreme, and all her miserable devotees are struggling after as rapidly as their education will permit. Archery, boating, riding, walking, camping out, fishing and even hunting are now liberally patronized, and truly elevated by members of the fair sex. Fashion monthlies teem with descriptions of lovely costumes becoming to these several amusements! This is as it should be.

However transient it may be, however the true spirit may be abused, here is a fashion in which good sense is prominent, and this good sense appealing directly to us, suggests a few thoughts on another connected subject.

No persons do harder, more exhausting work than the students; none have greater need of ample physical exercise and none more thoroughly neglect it.

This is the case partly from weariness, partly from laziness, partly from ignorance. If the means of proper and varied exercise be at hand, certainly the inclination to such exercise will be greater than when they are absent and unthought of.

With the increase of this proper and varied exercise will to a great extent the standard of scholarship of any institution increase. Therefore the need of such means.

A student may learn a lesson in two hours and sleep one third of the time, or he may spend one hour of the two in the gymnasium and at the end of the same time have the same task equally well done with some capital of energy left for the next. Which is the better plan? Which will make a man out of the student? But what if he has no gymnasium? We approach the subject with awe but do venture to ask the question: Why did not the Regents while they were expending their funds fix up our gymnasium for us? Perhaps they did not know where it is. We will show it to them with pride! It is west of the University at the foot of the hill. Why did they not squander twenty-five cents and replace that one of the only pair of "parallel bars" which some Bohemian has carried off for furl? Why did they not recklessly fling away fifty cents and put a

new rope in the "upright"? And why, oh *why* did they not tear down the whole thing and give it to Ruppine to help kindle his Monday morning fire?

It is not from any desire to follow popular opinion; not from any thought of following the lead of eastern colleges that we mention this topic, but from a glance at the actual requirements of the case.

Stress is laid upon military drill in this institution, That is well it is a step in the right direction, and as well conducted here as can be anywhere. But the system is and must always be, inefficient howsoever it be conducted.

Each man knows when and how much he needs exercise; and should himself be the impartial judge of time and quantity. Enforced constitutionals are of small benefit. He must love the exercise for its own sake.

The students of the S. U. I. play under disadvantages. They have no available grounds at a distance of less than three quarters of a mile from the buildings. If they play base ball, they cannot invite their friends to sit upon the fence. If they play foot ball, they incur the vengeance of irate Bohemians.

They can not engage in boating, for there is no suitable water within less than two and a half miles: (although many an Eastern college would clap her figurative hands at having, even at that distance, such a sheet of water as that in the Coralville dam; and we prophesy that it will not be many years before S. U. I. will have an efficient boat club of her own.

Weak, tired out students, who have not even energy to take a daily walk, have no chance with the wielders of oar and bat. A "scholarly look" ought not to mean a sickly look.

And, in an institution presenting so severe a course of studies as ours is known to be, it were well if more attention were given to the preservation of the proper balance between the mental and physical power.

If such were the case, perhaps we should see fewer examples of individuals well educated, but incapable of employing their education:—workmen with excellent tools, but with palsied hands. Perhaps then we should hear less of young ladies who, after their graduation, are fit for nothing but complete good-for-nothingness: or of others, yet more unfortunate, who with ambition no longer to support the shattered constitution, have sunk and died; who have caused some to say "we have lost a fine scholar!" and some:—"colleges are killing our young folks!"

Well, perhaps we can accomplish nothing; at least we can have our grumble; and there is comfort in that.

We hope that the present wave of popular opinion may continue in the same direction. And we wish there were among our students,—ladies as well as gentlemen, more opportunity as well as inclination, for that change of exercise which makes it a delight, and so largely assists in the proper accomplishment of the real purpose;—*which is mental labor.*

Miss Stark, our assistant librarian, kindly furnishes us with a list of the books which have been added to the Library during vacation. The list which may prove of interest to some, will be found on another page.

Charlotte Cushman: Her letters and Memoirs of her life.—Stebbins.

Niles' Weekly Register:—vol. 1-50.

Memorial and Biographical Sketches.—James F. Clark.

Memoirs and Autobiography of Edward Gibbon.

Paganuc People.—Mrs. Stowe.

Elements of Art Criticism.—G. W. Samson.

Die Piccolomini.—Schiller.

Studies in the Creative Week.—George D. Boardman.

The Life of His Royal Highness, the Prince Consort.—Martin.

The Tragedy of Macbeth.—Shakespeare.

History of the Reformation in the time of Calvin.—D'Aubeque.

Mohammed.—Miles.

The Princess.—Tennyson.

Critical, Historical and Miscellaneous Essays.—Macaulay.

The Constitutional History of England: volume 3.—Stubbs.

Current Discussions; vol. 2. Questions of Belief.—Burlingame.

Memoirs of W. F. Bartlett.—F. W. Dolfrey.

Physiology.—Huxley.

Our English Surnames.—Bardsley.

French Classics.—Masson, (editor.)

Petrarch:—Foreign Classics for English Readers.—Reeve.

Frankenstein, or The Modern Prometheus.—M. W. Shelley.

Matter and Motion.—Maxwell.

The Storage of Water.—Denton.

Encyclopedia Britannica.—vol. VII.

History of the Civil Wars of France.—Davila.

Universal History.—F. Tytler.

The Achievements of Stanley and other African Explorers.—Headley.

Doctor Dubitantum.—Jeremy Taylor.

Letters of Madame Montier,—vols. 1 and 2.

Stories of Infinity.—Camille Flamarian.

Pharsalia.—Lucanus.

Gospel Paganism.—Austin & Co., (editors.)

Agnes Hoptown's Schools and Holidays.—Mrs. Oliphant.

The Women of England.—Mrs. Ellis.

Lectures on the Sphere and Duties of Women.

Hungarian Sketches in Peace and War.—Jokai.

Lyra Germanica.—Catherine Winkworth.

Giannetto.—Margaret Majendie.

The Life of God in the Soul of Man.—Scougel.

Elements of Logic.—Tappan.

Centennial History of Guthrie County.—Maxwell.

Historical Characters.—Bulwer.

Herman and Dorothea.—Goethe.

De L'Allemande.—Madam DeStael.

—Nine ladies in the senior class. The feminine element is evidently on the increase. The gents needn't go outside of the class when they have a class sociable.

LOCAL.

—Work has begun.

—Foot-ball and broken-bones.

—Iowa has thirty five colleges.

—New Students are numerous.

—How're you? When did you come back?

—The Sub-Freshman is a very promising class.

—The campus never looked better in its coat of green.

—Dark rumors of a tremendous game of foot-ball are floating in the air.

—Why don't we have a walk around? Lots of new students would like to get acquainted.

—The Hesperians are out of debt: don't owe a cent; and there is general feminine rejoicing.

—An excellent communication from a Law '77, was unavoidably crowded out of this issue.

—How to show your appreciation of the REPORTER:—hand the financial agent your little \$1.00.

—The Seniors all look happy for they will soon reach the goal for which they have so faithfully labored.

—Several students in search of pleasure visited the State Fair and we are informed that they found it.

—A lucky freshman hooked an eel in the Iowa, and twenty students are getting down their fishing tackle.

—It is the opinion of a member of the present Law Class, that Walker is nothing but a *epytom* of Blackstone.

—When the musical talent of the Zets and Irvings unites in singing "Mary had a little lamb," the police men are charmed.

—The Law department this year embraces members from "England, Africa, Burmah, Nova Scotia, the United States and New Jersey."

—Captain Chester informs us that hereafter Seniors will be treated to two lectures and Juniors to two recitations a week in place of one.

—Capt. Chester will, probably, favor the REPORTER with part second of his excellent poem, "The Tide of Time." It will doubtless appear in our next issue.

—Any man that will buy a white neck-tie already done up in a bow, is nothing but a miserable weakling, and is taking an unfair rdvantage over his fellow-men.

—The young ladies whom we politely invited to furnish a few items for our columns, respectfully declined. It would make gossips of them, they said. Oh, pshaw! now!

—Students would better not carry much money with them. Mr. James Hartsock's house was entered by thieves and about \$75 stolen from students rooming there.

—Prof. Woolett recently gave the Law Class the first lesson of the course of elocutionary instruction which has been arranged for them this year. This is a new feature.

—Wm. Osmond, formerly instructor in the Academic department, is in the Law class. The verdant "Subs," will miss his genial smile and moulding influence.

—Herman Ruppin, our jovial janitor, who was not noticed by old students in his accustomed place, has been quite sick, but, we are glad to hear, is now improving.

—The REPORTER sanctum is now in the basement of Central Hall. You fellows needn't smile; our apartments are far larger and pleasanter than they were in South Hall.

—Along with other repairs *that post* has been removed from the entrance to the "Zets" hall. It has been the cause of considerable chagrin. We rejoice in its destruction.

—The sympathy and aid extended by the North to the South during the yellow fever sufferings will do more to unite the two than any Presidential policy or plan of reconciliation.

—Mr. Willis Mitchell, the young artist who frescoed the chapel, has gone to his home, in Newton, where other work awaits him. His work here has elicited the highest praise from all. A fine future seems to lie before him.

—Prof. Hinrichs will be assisted this year by Prof. Preston, and Prof. Calvin by Prof. McBride. Prof. Preston's abilities are well known to all old students, and Prof. McBride is very satisfactorily spoken of by those reciting to him.

—In accordance with a recent rule, no books are allowed to leave the library which have a special bearing on subjects which are being pursued by any class: the object being to afford students the opportunity of extended collateral reading.

—The Law Class and Academics have inaugurated a series of games of base ball; thinking that one beat either way is no test. The Academics must look to their practice, for the Laws have some good men this year, and seem to show pluck.

—The Symponian and Philomathian Societies mourn the liliputian dimensions of their halls. Nonsense boys, a small hall well filled is better far than an empty immensity and yet we think you have ample room to accommodate members and visitors.

—A pensive Junior was heard to murmur to himself: "Political Economy may be a mighty fine thing, but I can't find any place where it tells how I can pay for two month's board and cash this \$5.00 bill for cigars and billiards, all out of this \$25.00 draft."

—A Senior informs us that he rescued a pig which was fast beneath a gate, and requests us to make an item of it. We never could write poetry, but the facts are such as to inspire e'en our slumbering muse.

A pig beneath a gate was fast,
And by, a Senior chanced to pass,
Who gently seized him by the snout,
And straightway pulled poor piggy out!

—The loss experienced by the Academical Department in the downfall of the First Sub-Fresh. Class is the Law Class' gain and three months have fully sufficed to transfer the gay and festive Sub-Fresh. into the stern and meditative follower of Blackstone.

—Class in Social Science. Doctor —! "In social development the need of clothing and shelter may vary, but hunger and thirst must be regarded as constant factors," Shrewd Junior: "Aw! Doctor do you mean to say that a fellah is always just so hungry?"

—President Pickard began his series of weekly lectures to the students with an interesting talk on the mutual relations of teacher and student. These lectures will be an interesting part of the exercises of the term. The attendance is not compulsory; but it will be large.

—All save four of the Seniors have succeeded in purchasing new hats and have put aside, as relics of former splendor, their class hats of '77. Four are confident that with the bands turned they are yet presentable and good for another three months. Four will be wealthy.

—An enterprising firm wants to exchange us an End Elliptic Spring Buggy for advertising. If some one else will trade us a good pair of End Elliptic Spring-Buggy-Horses, warranted not to scare, we will think about it. The REPORTER corps would like to take an editorial excursion.

—Dit it ever occur to you what a fine *sense* of the ridiculous students generally display in the class room? Recently a professor handed a specimen fish to a class for examination, remarking as he did so that the tail fin was wanting, and instantly seventeen Seniors were convulsed with laughter.

—The base ball season was opened on a recent Saturday by what is termed in base ball phraseology a "scrub game." Why not have a permanent organization? With such material as Burrows, Chase, Gorham, Wadleigh, Truesdale, (?) etc., we don't see why it should not be a success.

—The troubles between '80 and '81 are not yet over. The former challenged the latter to take up the bat with them on the afternoon of Sept. 21st; but e'er the shades had fallen they wished they hadn't for the score stood 17 to 15 in nine innings. Class '80 must never, never brag until it can do better than that.

—During vacation a Senior with several yards of watch-chain and a small amount of watch attended the lecture of Henry Ward Beecher. He entered into conversation with another admirer of Henry Ward who relieved him of his watch. The Senior is now thoroughly convinced that the corrupt is found side by side of the uncorrupt and that "a man may smile and smile and be a villain."

—Stellapolis, a small village in Iowa county, sends eleven students to Iowa City, either to the University or

to prepare for it. It has already two University graduates, and, in two years, will have three more; and the probabilities are that by that time, the number of its students will have increased to twenty or thirty. Is there another town in the State ready to compete with it as to the University?

—The Battalion has been reorganized and drill has commenced. Warren Cottrell presides as senior Captain over Company "A," Charles B. Burrows takes Company "B," Charles E. Patterson Company "C," and James Gordon Dougherty will lead invincible "D" to glory, e'en tho' the path with gore be strewn. Company "E" perishes with the disappearance of its illustrious leader, Eli C. Ogg, and Captain Heberd officiates at the Battery.

—The average age of the students of the University seems to be less than it was ten years ago, Honorary members complain of the young look of our societies. Perhaps this is because many left during the war, who returned later in life.

Sometimes, when we gaze at the pictures of the different former corps which adorn our sanctum, and see the big whiskers which ornamented those countenances, we feel almost discouraged.

But if we cannot completely fill the places which our predecessors once occupied, we at least can try to rattle around in them, as it were.

—O. M. Spencer, D. D., from 1862 to 1867 President of the State University of Iowa, late Consul to Italy and now appointed Consul-General to Melbourne Australia, spent a few hours in our town during the latter part of last month. Being on his way to Melbourne, his shortest route lying through America, he improved the opportunity of visiting the institution of which he was once connected as chief officer.

Probably few of the present students know the Dr., but his visit afforded great pleasure to the several professors who were associated with him while in the former capacity a dozen years ago. He takes his youngest son with him.

—On the 17th of September, the number of Academic Students enrolled, compared to the total number of last year, stood as follows:

	THIS YEAR.	LAST YEAR.
Seniors,	19	25
Juniors,	52	23
Sophomores,	40	59
Freshman,	70	77
Irregular,	13	Eng, 7
Total Col. Students,	194	191
2nd Sub-Fresh,	74	77
	268	268

More Students are expected before the close of the year.

The number, (123), of last year's Sub-Fresh. is more than compensated for by increased attendance in the Academy and High School.

PERSONAL.

- '80, C. F. Ketner is married.
- '78 C. C. Ziegler will enter Harvard. *
- '78, Wm. M. Martin teaches in Solon. *
- '78, J. B. Monlux teaches near Monroe. *
- '83, T. J. Gose will not return to school.
- '80, James McGregor teaches in Newton.
- '78, Ella V. Holmes is teaching at Oxford. *
- '78, H. F. Geissler teaches in St. Rusgar. *
- '78, E. B. Butler teaches at Owatonna Minn. *
- '82, Mary Craven is again in the University.
- '78, S. S. Gillespie is teaching in Millersburg. *
- '78, G. T. W. Patrick is teaching in Marengo. *
- '81, Ella Broomhall is teaching near Muscatine.
- '78, Albion Fellows is teaching in Morning Sun. *
- '78, O. C. Scott is Principal of the Tipton Schools. *
- '83, Bessie B. Gardner teaches in Blairstown, Iowa.
- R. F. Parmenter returns after an absence of a year.
- '78, Ella A. Hamilton is assistant Principal in Waterloo.
- * '78, Lou. E. Hughes is assistant Principal in Cedar Rapids.
- Charles B. Bolter will not return to the University this year.
- '83, H. C. Prout is attending school at the University of Minnesota.
- Ada Gaston, a former student, has returned to the University.
- '80, J. D. Gardner returns looking well after his vacation in Canada.
- * '78, John S. Frazee is teaching and grinding the organ at Glenwood.
- * '78, William O. Finkbine is a student in the law office of Clark & Haddock.
- * '78, Pollard, "old Joe" teaches at Fort Madison. He did not have to go there.
- '82, Wm. H. Byerts has abandoned school and gone into a grocery in Kansas.
- Law '78, J. Campbel and J. E. Markly return this year for the advanced course.
- '79, Isom S. Gilliland spent most of his vacation in the city employed on the editorial staff of the *Investigator*.
- * Ray Billingsly '77; W. D. Evans '78; E. McIntyre '77; Wm. L. Lamb '78; and Warnock '77, all return to imbibe Law.
- '78, Special, Miss Emma Stafford is visiting friends in the city but will not resume her studies in the University this year.
- '70, Will. F. Lohr will return to the University in the Spring and graduate with his class. He is now studying law in Osage.

* '78, Frederick C. Denkman is in the office of the Rock Island Lumber Company.

* '77, J. J. Hamilton is at present in Virginia and sends occasional communications to the different newspapers.

* Mr. Wm. Martin, of Solon, was in town for a short time last week. He looks well and reports everything prosperous.

J. W. Conley, class '77, and Libbie Clyde, recently united in marriage are attending a theological seminary in Chicago.

'78, Special, Miss Lizzie Cutts remains out of the University this year seeking enjoyment and recreation in an eastern tour.

'78, Solomon R. Clute discontinues his studies in the University and commences the study of law in the office of a Montezuma firm.

'81, Miss Clara Dixon, who was retained at her home during the first week of the term on account of sickness, is with us again.

'80, A. G. Mead has entered the Law Class. He spent the vacation traveling in Minnesota and Wisconsin and in visiting his folks in Ohio.

'83, G. T. Tucker who left us last spring a gay and seemingly happy bachelor has returned and brought with him his wife. We wish you much joy George.

✕ Our sanctum was illuminated a few days ago by the genial smile of one of our former editors, Mr. Albion Fellows. He gave us good wishes, \$1.00 and reports everything well at Morning Sun.

* Mr. J. J. Pollard, senior editor of last year, escaped from Fort Madison long enough to pay us a short visit on last Saturday. He is looking splendidly and expresses himself well satisfied with his position, and glad to see the University prosper so finely. We are more than ever determined to keep our paper where "Joe." helped put it, when we hear his words of encouragement and feel the clasp of his brawny right hand.

DIED.

—At the residence of her parents, near Hampton, Franklin county, Iowa, August 27th, 1878, EMMA V., wife of L. B. CARY, aged 25 years and 6 months.

IN MEMORIAM.

The announcement of the death of Mrs. EMMA V. CARY, *nee* MCKENZIE, will fall heavily on the hearts of scores of our readers. The sad news has cast a gloom over all who knew her here, and the draping of Hesperian Hall at the opening exercises last Saturday night, represented the grief not only of her sister Hesperians, but also of the large audience that had assembled there. Little more than a year ago, she left these walls full of hope, and cheer, and life-plans, and all thought that long years of usefulness were awaiting her. But a providence which we do not

understand arranged it otherwise. Her class-mates and friends here little dreamed when she said "Farewell" that it pointed to eternity, or that her path led so soon to the great Unknown. But thus it was, and henceforth when we muse, and call up scenes of years gone by, there will come an image of a cheerful, laughing, loving face, which has no longer a place in the wide, wide world.

After graduating at the University in the summer of '77, Mrs. Cary returned to her home near Hampton, and was engaged by the Hampton Board of Education as Assistant Principal in their Public School, where she had previously won a high reputation as a teacher. She entered upon her work with all the enthusiasm of her nature, added to that which future hopes naturally inspire in the youthful heart. The months of fall and winter came and went, endearing her to her pupils and fellow teachers more and more. But the coming spring, bringing with it new life and cheer to others, brought pain instead to her, and soon the awful truth appeared that she was a victim to that dread disease consumption. She gave up her school and was taken to the residence of her parents. Everything that medical skill could do, was done, but to no avail. Each day found her some weaker than the day before, and for weeks before the final hour, her friends knew and she knew that the grim messenger had come. The patience, and calmness, and serenity with which she awaited death, are beyond description.

She had no fears; she made what arrangements she desired, and was resigned. She made early disposition of her things—giving keepsakes to this one and to that one of her many friends. Her numerous wedding presents, so recently received, she gave back to the givers to keep in memory of her. She was conscious almost to the last moment, and the same cheerfulness which characterized her in health, remained with her throughout her sickness. Such things gave a grandeur and a beauty to her death which cannot be portrayed by words.

On the afternoon of Tuesday, the 27th of August, husband, parents, brothers, sisters, and friends gathered close to her bed-side to catch the last words from her lips, ere angel wings bore her far away. The news of her death carried sadness with it everywhere. The Normal Institute in session at Hampton, met Wednesday morning, passed resolutions of sorrow and sympathy, and adjourned for the day.

The funeral took place on the afternoon of that day at the M. E. Church, where there assembled the largest concourse of people that ever came together there. The services were conducted by the Rev. F. X. Miller, of Hampton, assisted by the pastor of the M. E. Church at Sheffield and by the Rev. J. R. Cary, of Garden Grove, father-in-law of the deceased.

At the same place, by the same pastor, and before the same people, Mrs. Cary was married last Christmas to Prof. L. B. Cary, principal of the public school, a young

man full of success and future promise, of remarkable energy and rare ability, and the friends of the happy pair thought the union perfect and their lives complete for the world's work. But the earthly bond is broken; one life has departed and left the other a burden of sorrow to weigh it down. Sweetly she sleeps on a beautiful hillside overlooking their recent new-made home; lonely he lives in restless longing and in grief that will not be comforted.

"And the stately ships go on
To their haven under the hill,
But, O for the touch of a vanished hand
And the sound of a voice that is still!"

IOWA CITY, Sept. 26, 1878.

At a called meeting of the Hesperian Society, held September 23, a committee was appointed to draft resolutions in view of the death of Mrs. Emma Cary, which occurred August 27th, at Sheffield, Franklin county, Iowa. The following were unanimously adopted.

WHEREAS, By the dispensation of an all wise Providence, our sister, Emma McKenzie Cary, an honored and beloved member of this Society has been removed from these earthly scenes to her heavenly home, just as she stood on the thresh-hold of a most happy and useful life. Therefore,

Resolved, That we, the members of the Hesperian Society, deeply feel the loss of one who was a valued member and a dear friend.

Resolved, That we offer our deep sympathy to those near and dear to our lamented sister, upon whom this loss has fallen with peculiar weight.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be sent to the relatives of the deceased and that they also be published in the UNIVERSITY REPORTER.

Com. on Resolutions. { MIRA TROTH,
LEONA CALL,
MINNIE KIMBALL.

—Died, at Iowa City, Sept. 29, 1878, KRISTIAN EDWARD NORGAORD, student of the University, and former resident of Decorah, Iowa.

The exercises with which the Chapel was opened for the year, were darkened by one solemn feature; this was the funeral solemnities in honor of Kristian Edward Norgaord, a respected member of the Sophomore class, who died at Iowa City, on the morning of Sunday, Sept. 29th.

The deceased had been with us but a few days, but even in that short time had made many friends, and had given full promise of a strong and earnest life. He was 23 years of age, and entered the University for the first time this term, after his graduation from the college at Decorah, where his parents live. During his short illness, in which he was assailed by congestive chills, he refused to have his parents informed of his condition; and the first word they received, was the overwhelming news of his death. The kind and touching remarks of President Pickard, with other appropriate exercises, served to make the scene at the Chapel a sad one; and to remind each one that death may be near when least expected.

After the conclusion of the exercises, the students formed in silent procession and followed the body to the depot, where it was placed upon the train which will bear him to his grief-stricken parents; the proper ones to care for all that now is left of Kristian Edward Norgaord.

The resolutions adopted by his class-mates will be found herewith.

The Sophomore class, at a meeting this A. M., passed the following expression:

Whereas, Death has removed from our midst, our late companion and classmate, Kristian Edward Norgaord, therefore,

Resolved, That while we bow in submission to the will of the Almighty, we feel that in the death of our late esteemed classmate, we have sustained a heavy loss, rendered irreparable by his superior ambitious disposition.

Resolved, That in his relations with, and conduct towards his fellow companions, he has left us an example worthy of imitation.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to his family, and offered to the City papers and UNIVERSITY REPORTER for publication, and to be published in the paper or papers of Decorah, Iowa.

Committee, { H. F. ARNOLD.
H. A. CLAPP.
C. C. CLARK.

—MARRIED, August 27th, 1878, at the home of the bride in Stellapolis Iowa, FRANK T. LYON and MARY A. HUGHES.

Frank, as everybody knows, is an A. B. of '77, and is one of those young men that, once known, are never forgotten; of whom their associates are always saying some good thing, and in whose success and good fortune they rejoice with genuine joy. Frank has always been noted for success and good fortune, and we congratulate him now on having reached the very climax of both in his charming bride.

Miss Hughes (that was) is well known here, both in social circles, and in her connection with the Public Schools, where she is recognized as a teacher having very few equals. She is very highly esteemed by her associates, and her bright beaming face will be missed very much. After the wedding, the bridal pair left immediately for their new home on the banks of the Missouri, at Onawa. We send after them our heartiest congratulations and best wishes. We know they will live happily, and we hope they will live long.

OUR EXCHANGES.

Before going to press, we had received the following College and Educational papers, viz:—The *Dartmouth*, of Dartmouth College; the *University Press*, of Wisconsin University; the *Niagra Index*, of Suspension Bridge, N. Y.; the *Colby Echo*, of Colby University; Me.; the *News Letter*, of Iowa College; the *Inter-State Normal Monthly*, of Moulton, Iowa.

We are glad to see so many standard papers come in. We greet you all, friends. We shall look at you and we want you to look at us.

The *Dartmouth*; a neat little college weekly, comes to us this month for the first time, we believe. In the issue of September 19, we find some things of interest. "Leaves from an Artist's Sketch Book" is the rather mis-leading title of a racily-written article describing the carouses of German Students. We are sorry we cannot say of all the "Locals" what Portia did of the quality of mercy. The poem "The Close of Day" is good. There seems to be a healthy disposition for athletic sports among the *Dartmouth* corps.

We hope to see this trim little visitor again and often.

The *Aurora*, of Ames, contains some solid matter this month. We notice "The New Education," by Prof. Wynn. The second paper on "Neurology and the Human Soul;" and a letter, "St. Louis and the Scientists." "When my boat comes in," is a splendid little poem: but we can see no reason why "A Hog's Apothecosis" should be published.

The *University Press* gives us another article about the University of Wisconsin. We have not read the five preceding chapters on the same subject. "Western Literature" is the heading of some sensible and vigorous remarks on an interesting subject. Other short articles are "Theory or Fact in Co-Education," and "Mrs. Vinnie Ream Hoxie."

The *Colby Echo*, a good looking twelve page journal, comes to us all the way from Waterville, Me. We believe this is the first time we have seen its countenance, but we extend it greeting, and ask it to "call again." The 'heavy' articles are "Sacred Oratory" and "Labor and Capital." "Our Mutual Friend," is good, for a "fragment." We were inclined to think the column headed "The Waste Basket," rightly named, when we found in it so wayworn and wasted a joke as that about the Bland dollar.

The *Inter-State Normal Monthly* is an educational publication of marked merit, and contains this month, several articles of sound practical value.

The *Niagara Index* comes to us in mourning for the death of the Rev. Father Rice, once connected with the Seminary of Our Lady of Angels. We can only tender our heart-felt sympathy to his friends, and wish we could do more to console them in their grief. The issue is a good sensible one; especially do we most heartily commend the article "College Papers and College Faculties." The abuse of College Faculties by the editors of College Papers is often more shameful than ridiculous. We agree with you, *Index*, and thank you for saying so well what we have thought so long.

The *News-Letter* is a newsy little sheet this month. Among other things we learn that much mail is received at Iowa College, forwarded from Davenport; being sent there on the impression that Iowa College is still at Davenport. This is a mistake: Iowa College is at Grinnell, Poweshiek county, Iowa.

The author of the poem called "The Old Church," ought to have a measuring stick: many of the lines are absolutely "incapable of scausion."

There now, dear *News Letter*! we feel inclined to pat you on your little back, and tell you that we are not going to have any "dig" at your "worthy President," this time! We "dig" when it pays: although, if our time were not worth something, we think we *could* make a few broken remarks on the trite affair headed "The Public Money or Not?" The article on "The Prize System," is good enough to make up for a great many deficiencies.

Law Department.

INTRODUCTORY.

It is not without a high appreciation of the honor conferred upon us nor without a keen sense of our inability to perform aright the work devolving upon us that we assume the position of Editor. And when we reflect upon the fact that there are so many in the class much better adapted to the work and in every way better qualified for the position than we, our task seems doubly hard.

But thanking the class for the high honor received at its hands, during our term of office, we shall endeavor, with the hearty co-operation of our fellow students and others, to make the Law Department of the REPORTER as interesting as possible.

And here it may not be out of place to state somewhat the policy upon which we hope to conduct the paper and the help we expect to receive in the fulfillment of such policy.

As we understand it the design of a college Journal is not only to represent the School as a School with an account of its proceedings from one month to another, but to serve also as a medium through which the students themselves may speak upon appropriate subjects. Then let each one feel it both his privilege and duty to contribute an item or an article for the REPORTER. Do not depend entirely upon the editor for its support in this direction. It is not the *editor's* paper as it might be in the case of a private enterprise, but it is the *student's* paper the editor being only one chosen from among them, whose principle duties, other than a mere contributor, are simply to oversee the work of his department and collect and arrange the material for publication.

It is true we are many in number and our space is limited; but let no one withhold his efforts on this account. If your article cannot be published in the first number, probably it can in the next, or even if the case should be that it cannot be published at all, even then we feel satisfied that the time spent in its preparation would be by no means lost to the person who prepared

it—providing the subject was a worthy one and the time spent upon it considerable.

The subject upon which we write should be a matter of consideration. By this we mean we should be careful what we write about, avoid everything that would be unprofitable and take up such matters only as are well worthy our time and attention.

We think you will all agree with us when we say we are all to apt to regard a paper, no matter what kind, as a proper medium through which we may ventilate our little likes and dislikes, quarrels, criticisms, unjust and just criticisms resented and much of which is of a more questionable character, in the shape of the lower order of so-called personal "jokes."

This may be in perfect accordance with the ordinary daily newspaper of the times, but it is far from coming up to the desired standard of a College Journal. We cannot afford to conduct our paper on this plan. Why we cannot is apparent from at least three reasons:

First, Every moment of our time is valuable and as we have remarked before, we cannot afford to engage in anything from which we cannot hope to derive profit. Considering the position of the Law Students, this is particularly true as it applies to them.

Second, By so doing we create wrong impressions upon our friends at home and lead them to a wrong estimate of the real object we have in view. And the

Third, which is perhaps still more important, we misrepresent the school, as well as ourselves, abroad. Our paper circulates among all the principal colleges in the east, where it is subject to criticism by persons of culture and refinement. Many of these have but little or no knowledge of our Western Institutions but what they receive from our College Journals. and it is but natural to suppose that they will form an estimate of the character of our Institutions and their students by the paper that represents them.

Let us then regard it as our duty not only to write but to write something by which we may hope to profit ourselves and at least interest others.

Chancellor Hammond and perhaps Judge Howe and others, whose articles grace far more important Journals than ours, will contribute freely to the columns of the REPORTER, and, on the whole, may we not make our department first-class?

There are two persons, members of the Law department this year, who because of their race may be considered worthy of special mention. Of these, Mr. Moug Edwin, a native of Burmah, India, who was born in 1850, came to America in 1869, entered the Columbia University at Washington, D. C., where he graduated in 1875. He then entered Newton Theological Institution, Mass., and remaining one year, removed to Crozer Theological Seminary, Pa., where he again graduated in 1878. Mr. Edwin will complete

the Law Course at the University at Iowa City and next summer will return to his native land, where he will engage in the profession of the Ministry.

The other gentleman is Mr. Alexander Clark, of African descent, who was born at Muscatine, this State, 1856. After having received a liberal education in one of the High Schools of that-city, he chose law as his profession and to prepare himself for that purpose, came to Iowa City to complete the Law Course. Mr. Clark, we believe is the first colored student that has ever entered the University.

We might say here, if there are any others of the class from an extreme foreign clime, or who claim suffrage under the fifteenth amendment, whom we have overlooked, we should be glad to make mention of the same upon such information.

On the afternoon of the 18th of last month, President Pickard delivered an address of welcome to the Law Class in the Lecture room. The entire Law Class as well as a number of Students from other departments, members of the Faculty and visitors were present to hear what the President would say upon this occasion.

After bidding the class a hearty welcome to the superior advantages the department afforded, he followed in a short and appropriate address, of which the following are the principal heads:

1. We should be *devoted* to our particular work.
2. We should receive inspiration from the achievements of illustrious men.
3. We should be independent in our work.
4. General culture is a thing very desirable.
5. Technical knowledge of ordinary matters greatly assists one in practice.
6. The study of language is of great importance.
7. Study the *best* writings and improve the little "scraps" of time.

The address was replete with beautiful thoughts and was listened to by all with the highest degree of satisfaction and at the close received hearty applause.

President Pickard is one of the most entertaining speakers whom we have ever had the pleasure of hearing.

ADVANCED CLASS,

The members of the advanced class of the Law Department at present are: Messrs. J. E. E. Markley, John Campbell, Euclid Sanders, Charles D. Hine, and James Warnock.

Mr. Markley, however, is the only one of the above, we believe, who has graduated in the Regular course. Their work for the present term will be exceedingly interesting; part of the course being: "Sander's Institutes of Justinian, with Hammond's Introduction," accompanied by lectures on the Classification of the Common Law and the connection of Roman and English

Law. For their practical course they will have exercises from "Pomeroy on Remedies and Remedial Rights."

The recitations are conducted by Chancellor Hammond in the afternoon, so that by this arrangement the members of this class may avail themselves of the recitations of the regular class held in the forenoon.

IS THERE CIVILIZATION IN THE WEST?

The writer had spent many years in the eastern part of this Republican country. The impression made upon his mind from the conversations he had with those in the east concerning the western people is rather strange. It is generally supposed in the east that the western people are barbarians and heathen. The writer was somewhat skeptical on this point, because it did not look reasonable to him. It would puzzle almost any skeptical heathen, for this reason: A great many eastern people have sought for themselves fame and wealth in the west. These persons brought with them their families, or they took some western persons for their consorts. So there must be a great deal of eastern element in the west. If therefore the western people were barbarians and heathen, these barbarians and heathen were no other than the descendants of the eastern people.

What would Mr. Darwin say to this? For the theory of Mr. Darwin, is, everything tends to upward evolution; from monkey came man. But according to the supposition of the eastern people, from civilized people came barbarians and heathen. The writer felt quite curious about this. So he determined to observe for himself. His curiosity brought him to-day, as far as the far famed Iowa City. He may not go much further westward. He begs permission here to unfold a part of his observation. To judge whether a people are civilized or not, one must observe their religious state. For, one of the grandest (if not the grandest) factors of civilization is the religious prosperity of man. This is true all over the world and at any time. Banish religion and its influence from the world, if you please, you would deprive her of her magnificent temples and stupendous cathedrals. In short, both ancient and modern improvements would be banished almost entirely with it. How destitute would this fair world be! Recently the writer was in a certain village. He asked a supposed inhabitant of the place; "Will you please tell me how large, do you suppose, is this place?" "This is a small place of about four hundred inhabitants." "Thank you; but may I ask, how many churches are here?" "There are five churches in this place." "Five churches!!" "Yes five churches." The writer must confess that he never saw anywhere in the eastern part of this country that four hundred persons supported five churches. Is this the sign of barbarism, or, rather the sign of civilization? Perhaps, it is of both.

Churches are the sign of civilization, but crowding places with too many churches is a sign of selfish barbarism. Permit me to suggest to those places which are blessed with overflowing churches, transplant half of your churches to China; for she has only one preacher for about two millions of her inhabitants. What would you think, if the United States had but twenty preachers? There is not much chance for Heathenism in the west, but it seems that Heathenism is born with man. Let, therefore, the western people be glad that they were not born with Heathenism in their bones.

M. E.

BREVITIES.

—Of course you will subscribe for the REPORTER.

—And also favor us with an article for publication.

—The present number of the REPORTER was set up mainly by student typos. How do you like it?

—There is a larger membership in the Law Department this year than has been in any previous year since its organization.

—It might be said that one of the most perplexing things for a young law student to learn is, just how he may elevate his feet the first month and be consistent with his advancement in the profession.

—The recitation the other day on "Husband and Wife," embracing the engagement and marriage contract seemed to prove exceedingly interesting to the majority of the young "Laws," and it is said that after the recitation, Judge Howe was called upon to answer more than one question upon a "matter somewhat private."

—Toward the first part of the term, according to custom, the members of the Law Department met to effect a class organization and after a three hour's seige of red-hot fillibustering and balloting, succeeded in electing the following officers for the present term:

President, E. P. Campbell; Vice President, J. H. Call; Secretary, H. P. Smith; Editor, A. C. Troup.

—It would be interesting to the members of the present Law Class to know something of the whereabouts of their worthy predecessors. What they are doing and what their plans for the future. We hope that each one of them under whose notice this may come, will confer a favor on their stranger-friends by sending on such information.

—The first lecture of the regular Wednesday afternoon course, was delivered by Chancellor Hammond. Subject: "The Science of Law." He showed clearly how the law was a science and why it should be studied as such; how the lawyer with a superficial knowledge of the practical part may succeed in a limited degree, but that he who would aspire to something higher must go back to the origin of the law, study its history and study it as science. The lecture was an excellent one and we believe not without great profit to the class.

*CLUB COURTS.

The organization of the Club Courts by the members of the Law Department is now completed. The following is a list of the courts with their respective officers for the present term:

HAMMOND COURT.

Chief Justice	W. D. Evans.
Associate Justices	{ John Campbell.
	{ Wm. Needham.
Clerk	H. S. Fairall.
Sheriff	W. S. Glass.

HOWE COURT.

Chief Justice	Thos. McCulla
Associate Justices	{ E. L. Thorp.
	{ J. O'Hare.
Clerk	W. S. Dilatush.
Sheriff	N. D. Jackson.

LOVE COURT.

Chief Justice	J. E. E. Markley.
Clerk	C. J. Powers.
Sheriff	C. L. Monroe.

DILLON COURT.

Chief Justice	C. M. Easterday.
Associate Justices	{ G. G. Ames.
	{ Geo. Getty.
Clerk	W. L. Lamb.
Sheriff	A. H. Garretson.

LAW STUDENTS OF 1879.

Believing that the publication of the names and address of the members of the Law Department would be valuable to the class for both present and future reference, the following list has been prepared.

Admire, B. F.	Dubuque, Iowa.
Amerland, John	Roselle, Illinois.
Ames, Granville G.	Algona, Iowa.
Appelgate, Chas. R.	Toledo, Iowa.
Bakewell, Samuel H.	Lansing, Iowa.
Bartlett, George	Decorah, Iowa.
Berry, Christopher A.	Casey, Iowa.
Billingsley, Ray, B. Ph., S. U. I.	Denver, Colorado.
Block, Joseph C.	Cleveland, Ohio.
Boies, William D.	Independence, Iowa.
Bookwalter, Joseph, B. S., West. Col.	Carroll City, Iowa.
Briggs, R. W.	Wheeler Grove, Iowa.
Bullard, George A.	Fairmount, Minn.
Burnett, William B.	Blairstown, Iowa.
Call, Joseph H.	Algona, Iowa.
Campbell, Elmon P., B. S., Ia. Wes. Univ.	Eddyville, Iowa.
Campbell, John, A. B., S. U. I.	Osceola, Iowa.
Carruthers, J. H.	Indianola, Iowa.
Clark, Alexander, Jr.,	Muscatine, Iowa.
Clark, Frank E.	Westville, Conn.
Cornish, Albert J.	Hamburg, Iowa.
Coutts, William H.	Tipton, Iowa.
Darling, Douglas J.	Clinton, Iowa.
Day, Chas. L., A. B. Dart. Col.	Grinnell, Iowa.
Dean, Ezra C.	LaMille, Illinois.
Deemer, Horace E.	West Liberty, Iowa.
Dilatush, W. S., A. B. Nat. Norm. S., O.	South Leabanon, Ohio.
Dorland, Chester P.	Oskaloosa, Iowa.
Duncan, James F.	LaSalle, Illinois.
Dunham, Geo. W.	Manchester, Iowa.
Easterday, Chas. M.	Tecumseh, Nebraska.
Edwin, Moug, M. A., Col. University.	Bassein, Burmah.

Erwin, Sinclair R.	Halifax, Nova Scotia.
Evans, William D., A. B., S. U. I.	Stellapolis, Iowa.
Fairall, Herbert S., A. B., S. U. I.	New York City.
Farrow, Lauren J.	Boone, Iowa.
Fay, Gilbert, B. S., Cedar Val. Sem.	Osage, Iowa.
Floete, Charles E.	Elwader, Iowa.
Forney, James F.	Burlington, Iowa.
Foster, John W.	Panora, Iowa.
Fry, Charles S.	Iowa City, Iowa.
Garretson, Albert H.	Pilot Grove, Iowa.
Getty, George	West Hebron, N. Y.
Gifford, Elmer W.	West Liberty, Iowa.
Glass, William S.	Mt. Sterling, Illinois.
Hall, John A.	Indianola, Iowa.
Ham, William J., A. B., Western Col.	Western Collège, Iowa
Hartshorn, F. C.	Traer, Iowa.
Hayward, William	Red Oak, Iowa.
Horak, Frank J.	Belle Plain, Iowa.
Houghtaling, J. H.	Elmira, New York.
Hyde, Homer R.	Afton, Iowa.
Irey, James H.	Marion, Iowa.
Ives, Eben C.	Ottumwa, Iowa.
Jackson, Joseph P., A. B., Oskaloosa Col.	Oskaloosa, Iowa.
Jackson, Nelson D., B. S., Cedar V. Sem.	Osage, Iowa.
Jones, Thomas J.	Bangor, Iowa.
Junkin, Joseph M.	Red Oak, Iowa.
Kennedy, Benjamin	Canton, D. T.
Keyton, Elijah F.	Marshall, Missouri.
Knight, Aaron	Decorah, Iowa.
Lamb, William L., B. Ph., S. U. I.	Toledo, Iowa.
Lewis, T. Leslie	Omaha, Nebraska.
Long, J. B.	Mason City, Iowa.
Lucas, A. B.	Mason City, Iowa.
Markley, James E. E.	Cedar Falls, Iowa.
Maryatt, David P., Jr.	Webster City, Iowa.
McCulla, Thomas	Wilton, Iowa.
McGrath, William	Albany, Illinois.
McIntyre, James E., A. B., S. U. I.	Wilton, Iowa.
Mead, Anson G.	Bethesda, Ohio.
Munroe, Chas. L.	Clinton, Iowa.
Needham, William H.	Oskaloosa, Iowa.
O'Hare, Joseph	Lincoln, Illinois.
Oliver, George A.	Onawa, Iowa.
Orr, William	Clarinda, Iowa.
Osmond, William, A. B., S. U. I.	Russell, Iowa.
Palmer, Walter S.	Dubuque, Iowa.
Parish, Geo. R.	Kewanee, Illinois.
Parslow, Henry E.	Clarinda, Iowa.
Pickering, William E.	Northwood, Iowa.
Powers, Chas J.	Davenport, Iowa.
Powers, James N.	Independence, Iowa.
Pumphrey, Wm. R.	Iowa City, Iowa.
Rahret, John	Windham, Iowa.
Regennitter, Henry	Davenport, Iowa.
Rutan, Chas F.	Lodi, California.
Smith, Albert W.	Albion, Iowa.
Smith, H. Percy	Lebanon, Ohio.
Smith, James J.	Iowa City, Iowa.
Smith, James W.	Iowa City, Iowa.
Steward, Horace G.	Olin, Iowa.
Steward, Archibald K.	Keota, Iowa.
Stoltenburg, Peter	Davenport, Iowa.
Thorpe, Edwin L., A. B., Baker Univ.	Dunlap, Iowa.
Townley, L. Byron	Blooming Valley, Pa.
Treichler, Wm. N.	Mechanicsville, Iowa.
Troup, A. C.	Omaha, Nebraska.
VanHorn, Joel R., B. S., Blackb. Univ.	Mason City, Illinois.
VanWinter, Ray	Salem, Iowa.
Votaw, Henry L.	Salem, Iowa.
Warnock, James C., A. B., S. U. I.	Coal Valley, Illinois.
Willitt, Norman	Decorah, Iowa.
Wilson, Preston H.	Sidney, Iowa.
Winters, James	Dover, Illinois.
Woodward, P. H.	Onawa City, Iowa.
Young, Augustus L.	Emerson, Iowa.