

University Reporter.

STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA.

Vol. XIII.

IOWA CITY, IOWA, MARCH, 1881.

No. 7.

METRICAL TRANSLATION FROM "FAUST."

FAUST (*to Wagner*).

Happy indeed is he who can
Yet hope to clear this sea of error, sailing;
We badly need just what's unknown to man,
And what is known we find quite unavailing!
But at this lovely moment let's forego
Sad thoughts so ill the hour beseeching.
Behold, how in the evening's sun deep glow
From out the green the cottages are gleaming.
He moves, he sinks; — the day has run its round,
He hastens on, elsewhere new scenes reviving.
Oh, that a wing would lift me from the ground,
That after him I might be ever striving!
Bathed in eternal sunset light
The world would rest beneath me ever:
Each valley calm, illumined every height,
The silver brooks flowing tow'rd the golden river.
My god-like course I should pursue on high,
Unchecked by mountain wild and its abysses.
And now the sea that the first sunbeam kisses
Spreads out before the enchanted eye.
Yet, finally, in night the god seems sinking;
But the new impulse wakes my mind,
I hasten on, his light forever drinking,
The day before me, and the night behind!
The waves below me and above me heaven!
A lovely dream! But oh! the sun-god flies.
To spiritual wings, alas! no mortal eyes
Will ever see a physical wing given!
Yet inborn in us a desire
Prompts us to rise aloft and soar along,
When the lark o'er us rising high and higher,
In ringing tones peals forth her song,
When with spread wings the eagle hovers
Above the rugged fir-clad height;
And over plains and lakes and rivers
The crane pursues its homeward flight.

THE REVENGE OF THE FLOWERS.

[Translated from the German of Freiligrath.]

On her soft and snowy pillow
Lies a maiden wrapt in slumber;
Flushed her burning cheeks, her silken
Lashes drooping, dark as umber.

Glimmering on a rush chair by her,
Stands a vase of rich adorning,
Filled with many-colored blossoms,
Fresh and sweet as breath of morning.

Dense, their vaporous perfume, rising,
Fills the room to overflowing,
For the casements all are darkened
'Gainst the summer's sultry glowing.

All is hushed and still, but listen!
Light and low, a rustling, stirring,
'Mongst the flowers, a lisp'ing, whisp'ring,
As of fairies, soft conferring.

See! from out each cupped corolla,
Misty elfin forms advancing:
Clad in gossamer robes, with jewelled
Crowns and shields and helmets glancing.

From the crimson rose up-floating,
Comes a lady fair and slender;
Gems amid her flowing tresses
Sparkle with the dew-drops splendor.

From the violet monkshood, nodding
O'er its dark green leaves, a fearless
Knight with sword and armor flashing,
Proudly steps, a champion peerless.

On his helmet waves a feather
From the heron's wing, and bending
Low, he greets a beauteous lady
From the lily light ascending.

From the spotted tiger-lily
Stalks a Moor of haughty bearing,
Swarthy, fierce, the crescent's golden
Bow upon his turban wearing.

Splendid from the imperial lily
Strides a sceptre-bearer royal;
While from clustering tents of iris
Through his sword-girt followers loyal.

Last a graceful youth uprising
From the leaves of the narcissus,
Seals regretfully the maiden's
Rosy lips with burning kisses.

Then the fairies close around her,
Swing and circle round her, flinging
Free their gossamer robes, and wildly
Whirling, join in chorus, singing:

"Maiden! maiden! thou hast torn us
Ruthless, from the scenes we cherish,
From our freedom, in the sunless
Prison of thy vase to perish.

Oh, how blissful we were resting
On the mother-breast that bore us:
On the warm earth, with the sunshine
Drifting through the branches o'er us.

There the cool, soft breezes fanned us,
 Bent our tender stalks so lightly;
 There, transformed in silv'ry moonlight,
 Fairies free, we sported nightly.

There the fresh'ning rain and dew-drops,
 Here a turbid pool; we languish,
 Fade and die, but ere we perish
 Vengeance sweet shall sooth our anguish."

Hushed the song; the circling singers
 Gather round the sleeper, bending
 Low; their rustling, whispering voices
 Into brooding silence blending.

As the spirits breathe upon her,
 What a glow her cheek is flushing!
 What a boiling, fuming, swirling
 Current through her veins is rushing!

Brightening all the little chamber,
 Through the latticed window stealing,
 Glides a sunbeam soft, the maiden
 Beautiful in death revealing.

Dead and still, herself a flow'ret,
 With her faded sisters lying;
 They have killed her with their fragrance,
 Wrought their swift revenge in dying.

—C. H. P.

NIHILISM AND ALEXANDER II., CZAR OF RUSSIA.

BY PROF. C. A. EGGERT.

On the second of March, 1855, the Emperor Nicholas, of Russia, died of grief and vexation, caused by the terrible disappointment his proud and overbearing spirit had to suffer in consequence of the experiences during the Crimean war. The mighty Czar, whose word was law for eighty millions of human beings, discovered at last what was no secret to the rest of Europe, that Russia was honey-combed with corruption, that honor and honesty were empty words with those whom the ruler had trusted most, that incompetence in high places was an indisputable fact, and dishonesty from the highest to the lowest the universal rule. He had tried hard to be a perfect despot, that is, a ruler who should not brook question nor answer on the part of his servants, but whose commands were to be executed blindly; acting, withal, on the principle: "Everything for the people, nothing by the people." His son, Alexander, was a man of different stuff. Naturally gentle, strongly inclined to generosity, he inherited of his father the title and the respon-

sibility of his position; while his domestic tastes, and his sympathy for the common people, and especially the serfs, are due to his mother, a daughter of the King Frederic William III., of Prussia. On arriving at the throne, Alexander—then 37 years old, having been born April 29, 1818—was not ignorant of some of the great defects in the system his father had so tenaciously upheld. To emancipate the serfs was his determined wish from the first; but a more immediate result of the Crimean war was the plan to cover Russia with a net-work of railroads, mainly in the interest of military movements, but incidentally of the greatest importance to the commercial and industrial interests of the whole people.

On the third of March, 1863, an imperial ukase gave their freedom to twenty millions of serfs. The emancipation had been formally decided on as early as 1857, but it was not easy, even for a Czar of Russia, to carry out such a measure in a hurry. The great difficulty was to find men who were both competent and acceptable on the score of loyalty, real or supposed. The enemies of emancipation denounced every man whose ability seemed to fit him for the work, as tainted with liberal ideas; and, as it was absolutely impossible to find any one sufficiently interested in the liberal work without entertaining some degree of liberal sentiment, the hostile party succeeded in keeping the matter in abeyance for years. This fear of liberal ideas on the part of the Czar was and is a part of the education of all the members of the royal family. A way of thinking less illiberal and more in harmony with the ideas of advanced civilization is regarded as a crime. A person who has the reputation of favoring such ideas becomes impossible in the administration machinery; and, as this machinery includes the courts and the schools, the results are most deplorable indeed. The proper man for the undertaking was at last found in the person of the distinguished Miljutin, on whom fell the lion's share of the work, though others had the nominal honor of it. Miljutin owed his success to his superior in office, who well knew that he himself was not competent for the work. By giving the

Emperor the most binding assurances in regard to the loyalty of Miljutin, the Emperor accepted the latter's services, though strongly prejudiced against his supposed liberalism. But not only in this matter, but also in several other departments, important reforms were inaugurated by the new Czar. Among them may be mentioned the reorganization of the army and of the judiciary system, in accordance with modern principles. An attempt was also made to put public instruction on a liberal basis; but, in consequence of some excesses of students of the higher schools, reforms of this nature were indefinitely postponed. The building of railways, the removal of obstacles to trade in the interior, and a rigid system of protective measures for the advancement of the national industry, increased the wealth of the nation in an extraordinary degree. Alexander became the idol of his people, the admiration of the civilized world; and, yet, all was not as pleasant and radiant as it looked at a distance. The Polish insurrection, in 1863, which was suppressed with the utmost rigor, soon led to a return to measures nearly or quite as despotic as any resorted to by his predecessor. It became again dangerous to advance an opinion not first advanced or indorsed by the court. The terrible atmosphere of suppressed mental action all but drove to despair the most gifted among the few Russians who had been enabled to look beyond the confines of their land, to the home of enlightened thought to the west of them. The grossest superstition in religion sufficed to the mass of the people, who willingly turned from enjoyments the most gross to the stupid worship of miraculous images. Literature found no public, and criticism no object. During the preceding reign, eminent poets and writers, like Pushkin and Lermontow, had exhausted their strength in vain efforts to infuse a living spirit into the inert body; their works breathe a hopeless pessimism, and we look in vain for a single inspiring and encouraging thought. Their successors did not even reach the same literary excellence; although one, at least, Tourgeneff, succeeded in developing in western Europe a talent which has given him a rank with the ablest writers of the day, but

which would hardly have had a chance in Russia.

It is but natural that such a condition of things cannot last forever, without producing some kind of reaction. The greater an abuse, the more exaggerated the movement that serves as its antidote. The licentiousness of the English court produced Puritanism, as the reckless despotism of feudal France called into existence Jacobinism. In Russia, this counter-movement appears as Nihilism. What is Nihilism? As the word indicates, its devotees, who are comparatively few in number, believe in nothing; that is, in nothing that exists as a ruling and influential force. They are atheists, and one of their first demands is, there must be no church and no priest. They are ultra-red republicans; that is, they do not only oppose all existing governments, but any government. They band together and observe a most rigid control over each other, but they do this confessedly only as a means to the end of doing away with all control. Their activity in Russia has been marvelous, particularly when we reflect that they find no support in the mass of the people, and their final success in their attempts on the life of the Czar compels us to mingle with our horror at the deed a sort of awe-struck admiration at the consistency, daring, and fanatical devotion of the doers of that deed. Standing, as it were, in the presence of the mangled corpse of the ill-fated ruler of a gigantic empire, we can scarcely realize, that, after humanity has shed her tears, philosophy will claim a hearing. That philosophy will probably tell the Russian people, as it has again and again told the people of other lands, that, "as a man soweth, so also shall he reap;" that despotic force invariably begets perfidious cunning; and that there is no safety for rulers and ruled except in freedom.

The private character of Alexander was not spotless. The lady whom he made his wife less than a year ago, and who bore him several children, had been for many years the rival of a noble and sensitive wife, whose heart was broken by the open and heartless infidelity of her husband. The children of the second wife being, of course, excluded

from the succession to the throne, the crown will fall to the line of descendants of the first wife, who was a daughter of the Grand Duke of Hesse.

What effect the unheard-of deed of the Nihilist party may have on the destinies of Russia, if any, remains to be seen. Much, nay, in a country like Russia, almost everything, depends on the view the new Czar will take of the matter. It is not impossible that he will profit by the terrible lesson. A bomb-shell, thrown by a patriotic Italian (Orsini), under the carriage of Napoleon III., forcibly reminded the latter of his promise to help Italy. The war, in consequence of which Lombardy was ceded to Piedmont, was the result, and thus the partial independence of Italy may be said to have been, in a measure, due to Orsini's shell. The price of an emperor's life may not appear too great, if, as the result of the murder, the Russian people should gain a little freedom.

The murder of the Czar has suggested a comparison with the murder of Lincoln, but it needs but little reflection to show that the comparison is not a good one. Lincoln fell as the victim of revenge, and this revenge was essentially a private one. The Czar was killed because he was believed, by an organized party, to be an obstacle to reform and freedom. Lincoln was hated because he represented the idea of freedom; the Czar because his office, if not his person, was the synonym of absolute despotism. While the Czar, in spite of some progressive acts, and although he had freed millions from serfdom, appeared as the very key-stone of a condition of things that kept the human mind in bondage, Lincoln embodied in himself the very idea of the right of man to intellectual elevation. The one is the victim of vicious system, the other died a martyr of liberty. We must condemn, and strongly condemn, the Nihilist movement, but we cannot help seriously regretting the state of things that could give rise to such an organization. We condemn at least as strongly the deed of Booth and his associates, but our sorrow over the great dead is coupled with the thought, that the cause which led to the crime is removed from our land forever.

There are some deluded persons, even in this fair land of freedom, that affect to be Nihilists, communists, and socialists. They are people who have not yet learned that in a free country public discussion and the ballot-box are the true weapons to fight the wrong. It is because such weapons are not available in Russia, that thought and aspiration in that country are either killed, or driven into the fermenting and putrefying stage of Nihilism, and other unwholesome and dangerous forms of intellectual activity. Great natural vigor gone astray; noble sentiments raised to a caricatured pitch; great ideas seized by minds superficially educated; conceptions of freedom perverted by a life of moral laxity and indifference: these are the ingredients that enter into that strange compound known as Nihilism. The strangest aspect of this moral problem is the stoic tranquility with which its votaries court and meet death. No Christian could die with more fortitude, looking forward to an immortal life at the right hand of the Almighty, than do these wretches who hold their own lives as cheap as those of their victims. It is this element of heroic self-denial in a cause, undoubtedly believed by them to be a noble one, that entitles the Russian Nihilists to a certain respect. They are themselves the victims of an atrocious system, and, as such, deserving at least some share of that pity which is so freely given to those who fall by their hands.

Major-General Emory Upton, the well known writer on Infantry Tactics, suicided at Presidio, Cal., a few days ago. No cause is given for the rash act. Over work and fear that his revised tactics would not be favorably received, are the probable causes.

The *Vidette* tells its readers to go to Noel's for warm—peanuts! Good heavens, *Vidette*, dost thou eat peanuts? Look out for dyspepsia, not for mental dyspepsia, however, though we know you have a *diarrhœa of words and a constipation of ideas*, but for bodily dyspepsia. If you emulate the "G. G." for peanuts, why you must expect this answer for headaches: "Peanuts is willin'." — *C. C., N. Y.*

COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT.

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.

J. A. KERR, *Financial Agent.*

EDITORIAL AND PERSONAL.

JUDSON L. WICKS, '81. CALVIN FORNEY, '82.

LOCAL.

P. L. JOHNSTON, '83.

EXCHANGES.

HERMON CRAVEN, '84.

MONDAY, March 14th, occurred another meeting of the Oratorical Association. Officers were elected and arrangements made for the home contest, which is to take place within about a week after the beginning of next term. We are glad to see such interest in the coming contest manifested. We hope it will be a warm one, and we have reason to believe it will, from the little knowledge we have gained as to who are going to compete. Nearly all the classes will be represented. We have not yet heard whether the Freshmen have any competitors, but it is a settled fact that several Sophomores are beginning to tune their "plaintive" voices for the coming contest. Although there is frequently much dissatisfaction at the awarding of prizes, yet we cannot but say that competition in oratory is very wholesome discipline for the college student. This institution has now many good orators. Would it be in vain to hope the successful contestant here may carry off the palm at the State contest?

A CONVENIENT test of the efficiency of the compulsory system of education, as practiced in the majority of Protestant countries in Europe, is found in the annual examinations of the young men who are liable to enter the German army. When Alsace-Lorraine was reunited with Germany in 1870, the proportion of illiterate recruits in that province was over four and one-half per cent. Since then the percentage has been reduced to a small fraction above two per cent. Alsace-Lorraine

was that province of France in which the proportion of educated persons was most favorable. In other portions of France, particularly in the south, the percentage of illiterate was, and still is, enormous. In the German portions of Germany, there are scarcely any illiterate persons. The compulsory law is necessary only for a very small proportion of the most abandoned classes, and for people of non-German race. In the Polish provinces of Prussia (exclusively Catholic), the proportion of illiterate recruits amounts to an average of eight per cent. The total for the whole of Germany is a little over one and a half per cent, owing to these foreign elements. The compulsory school law is recognized by the vast majority of Germans as a great blessing, and as they make their own laws, it is nonsense to talk about such a law being the work of despotic governments. The law operates well wherever it has been fairly tried, in republican Switzerland as well as in monarchical Denmark. The enforcement of this law will make Alsace-Lorraine, in twenty-five years, as thoroughly German in sentiment as it has always been in race and language. By that time the Strassburg University, at present of comparatively little direct use to Alsace, on account of the deficiency in the necessary amount of preparatory knowledge of her youth, will have done a great deal toward a revival of the spirit of learning, art, and literature, for which the country was famous before France succeeded in wresting it from Germany.

WE ARE happy to see the students so interested in the subject of temperance. Dr. Collins, of Davenport, was employed to deliver a series of lectures here on this subject, and the students agreed to pay a considerable portion of the expenses arising from procuring this lecturer. They are evidently in earnest about this work, and it is time they are. Within the next year the sentiment of the State must be expressed, as regards the subject of prohibition. The University, drawing, as it does, students from all parts of the State, will necessarily have much influence in this matter. Let everything be done to give prohibition a thorough discus-

sion here in our college. Let the opinion of every student be formed candidly and honestly. We most cordially welcome Dr. Collins to our midst. He is an able lecturer, possessing a thorough knowledge of his subject. His lectures are largely attended, especially by the students. Whatever else he may do, he surely succeeds in causing us to think upon this subject. This is exactly what is needed. The public thought must be excited and sentiment will then soon grow. The most radical opponents to prohibition claim that intemperance should be suppressed by a public sentiment against it. In no way can this public sentiment be so well created as by procuring able lecturers to come and lecture. Public sentiment will grow from public agitation. When all classes of people come to think earnestly about the evil of intemperance, and discuss it with warmth; when public agitation, through lectures and newspapers, has gone so far as to render the subject of temperance a topic of discussion in every home, at every fireside, and all people feel the necessity of treating this subject honestly; when public agitation has gone so far as to cause men to feel that they can no longer afford to trifle with this subject, but must throw aside minor personal considerations and lay themselves open to honest conviction and honest persuasion,—then will public sentiment arise and assume the crystalline form of a clause in our State constitution.

THE last entertainment of the Iowa City Lecture Club occurred on Wednesday evening, March 16th. This was a fitting close to a well selected course. The association which had this course in charge deserves a vote of thanks from the people of Iowa City and the students, for the able manner in which it has conducted it. It was a course which furnished amusement, entertainment, and instruction. All who attended were benefited. All varieties of opinions are expressed as to which of the entertainments was the finest. As regards music and declamation, to be sure, there can be no dispute. It is only to the last three lectures to which we would apply our statement. For our part, we enjoyed in a high degree each and every entertainment. Especially were we delighted

with the lecture of Mr. Forbes. We are aware that there is a great variety of opinion regarding this lecture. There are many who are by no means enthusiastic over the merits of Mr. Forbes as a lecturer. We will admit that his delivery was somewhat defective, but what he lacked in this respect the truly talented gentleman made up for in the elegance and vividness of his style of writing. Nothing could be more vivid than his description of what he saw in South Africa, and nothing more lucid than his portrayal of scenes in the Turko-Russian war. In a clear and transparent style, with here and there a sparkle of wit and a more subdued glow of humor, he portrayed in a masterly manner the "Inner Life of a War Correspondent." We think that it is almost universally true that every one who has attended this course feels himself highly benefited thereby. It is a worthy enterprise to bring before the public, entertainments of such a nature as these have been. Such a course not only gives us immediate amusement and entertainment, and is the source of much valuable instruction, but it also tends much toward the refinement of our literary tastes. Our literary tastes should be such, that when an able lecturer enters our town, he should be greeted with just as large an audience as the numerous sensational and farcical theatres so frequently draw. We are sorry to learn that the past course has been financially a failure; however, we are assured that we may be favored with another course next winter, on condition that the citizens and students respond liberally enough, with more numerous subscriptions than were obtained this winter.

It is a fault very prevalent with colleges in this country, that while they put forth such glorious efforts toward the education of the mind, they almost totally neglect the education of the body. This is a fact which demands the attention of every one interested in matters of education. Not long ago our interest was especially awakened in this matter by a few very sensible and forcible remarks of Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, in her lecture given here. She dwelt with emphasis upon the subject of physical education in our colleges. She spoke of West

Point as a model in this regard. "At West Point it is a sin to stoop." And it would be better for the whole country were this extremity of sentiment prevalent in every college in the land. A sound and healthy mind cannot exist without a sound and healthy body, and the best means of keeping the body in a healthy state is by habitual physical exercise. In our eastern colleges, where boat racing and other athletic sports are carried to extremes, to be sure we find, quite frequently, disastrous results. The physical health is quite frequently ruined by over exertion, and much time is taken away from studies. But there need be no such results if this matter of physical training is properly cared for. It may seem an extreme view, but we nevertheless assert that every college of any considerable size should be provided with a gymnasium as well as with a library. Because the mind can work and get along at the expense of the body, it is no sufficient reason for our educators to compel it to do so. But this is exactly the state of affairs with many students even in our own institution. It is a deplorable fact that a large per cent of our students do not take, on the average, so much as half an hour of physical exercise daily. This is a state of affairs which should be changed, even if a compulsory measure be necessary to effect the change. During the spring and fall terms, military drill is compulsory, and this in a very small degree accomplishes what we would desire. But there is a way which seems to us far better. The State of Iowa is fast growing rich. She is proud of her University. Why can she not be liberal enough to spend a few dollars upon this object of pride in the way of building a gymnasium for the use of the students? An hour's drill each day in this building, where the state of the weather would have no influence, would soon show most beneficial results. The physical tone of the students would be improved. The "stoop shoulder," the slovenly walk, the pale countenances, we ardently trust, would no longer be seen, but our students would be marked by their fine physique and erect bearing.

N. B.—Fourth of July will be postponed until next year, and we will have Christmas on that date this year.

LOCAL.

Review — tough as ever!

Bad weather for spring styles.

Don't get out that foot-ball yet!

Oh! ain't he funny? Ask Senior.

Our non-marking system is a success.

What's become of the P. O. barber pole?

Local happenings didn't happen this month.

And now the spring term elections are on the tapis.

"A wife—a thing of beauty and a joy forever."

"Women do not talk more than men, they are listened to more, that's all."

Randolph and Westover are going to Vinton vacation, — but they don't live there.

The "Freshman Ladies Mutual Improvement Society" report interesting meetings.

Westerner—"If I could trade wives, as I can horses, I'd cheat somebody before night!"

Gallery peanuts, farewell!

"Farewell! a word that must be and hath been—
A sound which makes us linger—yet—farewell!"

There's a man in the north part of town who says that if he catches the serenading party that was singing something about "gentle spring," the other night he'll thrash the whole crowd.

Chas. F. Kuehnle received, as first prize for best one hundred selections from Shakespeare, a beautiful edition of Hudson's Shakespeare. Miss J. Ada Knight received as second prize, five dollars in gold.

Irving officers-elect: President, E. J. Cornish; Vice-President, C. R. Leonard; Recording Secretary, C. L. Day; Corresponding Secretary, J. L. Wicks; Treasurer, J. E. Dodge; Society Orator, H. W. Seaman.

Lieut. Thurston—"When Napoleon returned from Elba and found Louis XVIII. sitting quietly on the throne eating peanuts, what did he do?" Reed—"He requested him to set 'em up, and not complying he fired him!"

Erodelphian officers for next term: President, Lucy Bixby; Vice-President, Mina Selby; Recording Secretary, Flora Hess; Corresponding Secretary, Hortense McCrary; Treasurer, Hattie Hickox; Society Orator, Carrie Hutchinson.

Zetagathian officers for spring term: President, R. B. Wilcox; Vice-President, M. Moriarty; Recording Secretary, R. G. Morrison; Corresponding Secretary, G. W. Felheisen; Sergeant-at-Arms, Dayton and Chryschillis; Society Orator, A. J. Craven.

By an almost unexplainable mistake the Law Department was omitted in the last issue of THE REPORTER. A committee from the department was appointed to investigate. The Committee supposed the omission intentional, and justly felt somewhat wrathful. The fault lay partly with the Law editor and partly with the Business Manager. Such a thing shall not happen again.

The following was clipped from the Fort Madison correspondence of the Burlington *Hawkeye*: "Ed J. Wolf, a promising young business man of this city, has bought out J. R. Tewksbury's interest in the stave mill. The firm will now be Pease, Wolf & Co., the other members of the firm being Hon. J. B. Pease, of this city, and J. C. Cook, of Burlington, the latter of whom is superintendent. A lot of new machinery has already been ordered." Wolf was a student here during several years, and all who know him will be glad to hear of his success.

Our friend Wilcox, as he was passing down Clinton street the other day in his usual cheerful style, smiling his peculiar smile of mingled wisdom and happiness, and nodding gratuitously to all he met, when he arrived in front of Hertz, Hemmer & Co.'s was seen to lift his cap and bow gracefully toward the door, then suddenly jam his cap on, look up and down the street, thrust his hands into his pockets and walk aimlessly on, endeavoring to whistle several tunes at once. A REPORTER man happened to be a few steps behind, and on coming up, ascertained the cause of the Senior's agitation. He had been bowing to the smiling *form* on which the firm of H. H. & Co. are accustomed to display their goods! Mr. W. doesn't recognize anybody on the street now.

IRVING EXHIBITION.

A large audience of the most intelligent people of Iowa City met at the Opera House, Friday evening, March 11th, to participate in the annual exhibition of Irving Institute. The

weather was very unfavorable, and the presence of such an audience on such an evening shows the interest of the citizens in the society entertainments.

The curtain rose about 8:15, and ten as fine appearing men as could be chosen from the University came forward to represent the society. Mr. Rice presided. Music by the band was followed by an invocation by Rev. Folsom, and a vocal solo by Miss Hess.

The salutatory oration, "Savonarola," was given by Mr. Kuehne. Though his voice lacked in volume, and his pronunciation seemed studied, his graceful delivery, pleasing style, and close thought held the attention of the audience, untired, for fifteen minutes.

"The Death of Benedict Arnold" was declaimed by Mr. Gilbert in such a manner as to bring out the full force of the selection and to declare the speaker one of the very best declaimers in the University.

Following this was an oration, "Social Gravitation," by Mr. Leonard. His delivery showed no servility to rules, but was easy and characteristic. His style was smooth and pleasing, and in thought he was excelled by no orator of the evening.

Mrs. Pryce sang "Staccato Polka," and to a hearty encore, responded with "Suwanee River."

Next came the debate; question: *Resolved*, That there should be a tariff for revenue only. The affirmative was opened by C. L. Day in a speech replete with argument, though it failed to produce the due effect on account of his careless and hesitating manner.

W. T. Reed opened the negative. His fine appearance and earnest manner attracted attention, and held it through the most elaborate speech of the evening.

E. J. Cornish closed the affirmative with a speech that added much to his already good reputation as a debater.

J. E. Dodge closed the negative. First taking up the arguments of his opponents, he proceeded to scatter them to the four winds of heaven, then to advance such in their places as to convince the judges of his superior position.

Music by the Light Guard Band prepared

the audience for "Uncle Reuben's Baptism," by Mr. Wicks, the young man of THE REPORTER CORPS.

The valedictory, "Robert Burns," was delivered by Mr. Skinner. It is seldom that we have listened to a more eloquent eulogy on a grander subject. The gentleman's manner and style need no criticism. He retired amid the thundering applause of a delighted audience, universally admitted to have given the finest literary treat of the season.

The entertainments of both Irvings and Zets have been a success, and have shown that there is still material in the societies to sustain the reputation established by last year's orators.

PERSONALS.

Where's Jordan?

Burton, '82, and Shaffer, '83, next term.

D. M. Evans—Oh where, oh where, is he?

Miss Hattie Dennis, '80, is visiting in the city.

W. V. Smith, short-hand reporter, Chicago, Illinois.

'83. Frank L. Fuller attends Commercial College in Chicago.

'83. Misses Agnes Hatch and Edith Winslow are teaching in Muscatine.

'83. Misses Lucy Plummer and Kate B. Reed teach at Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Harry Truesdell, '80, was up from Rock Island to attend the Irving exhibition, etc.

W. A. Young feeds his father's flocks at home, near Emerson, Iowa. He will join '84 next year.

Good bye, Joe! J. W. Blythin and Miss Jennie Ramsey, at the residence of the bride's parents in Keota, Iowa, March 16th, 1881. No cake.

We are indebted to Prof. Allen P. Berlin, of Lafayette College, for the admirable address of Dr. Francis A. Marsh, at the opening of Pardee Hall.

'80. Miss Clara Coe, after a very successful term of teaching at Springdale, visited in the city for one week, the guest of Miss Porter. Having closed her work at Springdale, she returned to her home at Clarence, Iowa.

Married, March 10th, 1881, at the residence of the bride's parents, near South English, Iowa, by Rev. F. S. Bishop, Mr. W. H. Mahannah and Miss Virginia I. Gibbens. The bride is a sister of E. E. Gibbens, Law, '79. The groom is well known among our students, having been among us for almost five years, and always proved himself to be a faithful student. We are glad to learn of his happiness, and our best wishes go with them to their new home near Winterset.

EXCHANGES.

We read in one of our exchanges: "On the 20th of November, the Sophomors gave their usual entertainment to the Freshmen. Supper was served during the evening, the rest of the time taken up with singing, dancing, and conversation." Sophomores of the S. U. I., rouse ye! Catch the idea, realize your privilege and duty, and act on the suggestion!

The *Clionian Monthly*, in the following very emphatic manner, advises its subscribers: "Deal only with those who advertise in the *Clionian*. It would not be just to those who have shown their interest to the college and the *Clionian* by advertising, to deal with those who are too stingy and niggardly to pay for even a small space in our advertising columns." This is a little strong, but after all, it is nothing but fair to help those who help us.

The *Simpsonian* all the way from Indianola, makes a second attempt to impress the fact upon the minds of its readers that THE REPORTER is getting to be a pretty respectable paper, but that it used to be a "shabby pretending apology." It then goes on to object to the insertion in THE REPORTER of the names and addresses of Medical students of 1880-81, and says that the publication of such stuff detracts materially from the standing of a paper. Now, if the *Simpletonian* knew that because of the list of Medical students in our last issue more than one hundred extra copies of THE REPORTER were required to be struck off, perhaps its opinion as to what should and what should not be published in THE REPORTER, would be "materially changed." We are perfectly

willing to have our faults pointed out, but the criticisms of the *Simpsonian* would perhaps be more valuable if it recognized the fact that THE REPORTER is published for the students of the State University, and not for those in no way connected with the school.

LAW DEPARTMENT.

SCOTT M. LADD, *Editor*.

Judge Love's lecture for the amusement of the class was a success.

"Long is the way, and hard; that out of hell (ignorance) leads up to light."

The Latin student of the Law class translates *ex officio* "from the beginning."

One proof more of the present physical degeneracy of the human family; ten men of the class weigh a ton.

The two new men added to the list of worthies: W. J. Connell, Moline, Ill., and Frederick Smith, Norwalk, Conn.

The Year Book of the Department is published at last, and presents a very neat appearance. It contains the names of all the graduates and their places of business.

Several Laws have been absent for a few days, being examined for admission by the court of Cedar Rapids. They seem to have been successful, and the class is liable to lose some students next term.

A professor thus delicately alludes to the financial *status* of Laws: "I think I never saw a hundred young men together who had as little to boast of except their good minds, good sense, good habits, good health, and the respect they have for themselves and their instructors."

The remarkable growth of Law schools in public favor is indicated by the statistics of of the Commissioner of Education. During the nine years previous to 1879, their number increased from 28 to 50; the attendance of students from 1,653 to 3,012; the professors employed, from 99 to 196. In 1878, Iowa State University stood third on the list—considered to the number of graduates—giving diplomas to 84. That year, Columbia College Law School turned out 267 and Michigan University, 148.

Eight quiz clubs are organized, and meet at least once a week. The advantages of these clubs, when properly managed, can hardly over-estimated. Their purposes should be both review and the establishment of clearer conceptions and more definite outlines of the rules of law. Of course, fun may be joined to toil, and each meeting rendered a glad reunion of happy hearts. This seems to have been the design when the several clubs were christened Sand-lots, Knickerbocker, Pickwick, Sumner, Acme, etc.

Several have fallen out of rank during the present term, and a few will leave at its close, some on account of failing health, some owing to financial embarrassment, some from business necessity, some because of their youthfulness, but none because of complete mastery of the Law. To those whom necessity compels to leave us, we offer our best wishes for future success; those tender in years, we bequeath, with regret to the coming class, bespeaking for them the same parental care we have bestowed.

The Regents have received and accepted the resignation of Chancellor Hammond. This is recorded with regret. People not personally acquainted with the Chancellor can hardly appreciate with what confidence and profound respect he is considered by all who know him. Few men are so well suited to win the love and esteem of the student. With the graduation of the present class, fifteen years of instruction will have been completed. During this time, the Chancellor has, to a great extent, controlled the destiny of the school. The first class numbered 12, and last year diplomas were given to 111.

One of the closest contested cases tried this year was recently argued in the private apartment of a Law, who sat as judge. The question at issue was which of contestants' girls (academics) possessed the greater merit. Perhaps the display of eloquence was the most wonderful of modern times,—at least there is no record of similar results. Imagine, if you please, two Laws, consumed with *le grand passion*, extolling the beauty and accomplishment of their respective *flames*, and applying the "*argumentum ad hominem*" to the court in a manner unprecedented. Is

it strange, that the judge, after indefinitely postponing decision, subsided with palpitation of the heart?

Perhaps as convincing evidence as is obtainable of the vague uncertainty of the human mind concerning the future world and the way to reach it, is found in a comparison of the beliefs of a large number of intelligent men of equal station and of the same profession. The following are the statistics of the spiritual condition of the Law class: Of 111 students in the department, 60 are inclined toward Protestantism, 3 are Catholic in faith, and 48 are liberal in tendency; 48 *claim* to be church members. There are 24 Methodists, 13 Presbyterians, 6 Congregationalists, 4 Baptists, 6 Christians, 2 Lutherans, 2 Quakers, 1 Tunker, 1 Episcopalian, 16 Liberals, 1 Unitarian, 5 Universalists, 3 Rationalists, 3 Infidels, 6 Theists, 1 Atheist, 1 Materialist, 3 Free Lovers, 1 Latter Day Saint, 1 Buddhist, 1 Presbyterian *in belief*, 1 Heathen (Wood), while one man has just reformed and another is still "open to conviction."

One very important question early arises in the mind of every man who aspires to professional distinction, viz., what share of time shall be devoted to the study of general literature? The impossibility of any general rule is evident. The decision must depend largely upon taste, ambition, amount of "filthy lucre" possessed, etc., etc. However, if variety of clients and subjects of litigation, the position of the lawyer in society and its demands on him are considered, the only legitimate conclusion that can be reached is that he should possess the most profound and varied information — the broadest culture. The current of events should never be allowed to decide a man's destiny. How then shall the time, devoted to the two objects of "untrading industry" necessary to reach the coveted goal, be allotted? Was Sir William Jones correct when he sung,

"Six hours to law, to soothing slumbers seven,
Ten to the world allot, and all to heaven?"

The manner of conducting the general library of this institution, certainly has the element of originality to recommend it. The State has been generous in providing books; but, by stacking them away in a room poor-

ly ventilated, small, dark and cold, and placing a guard at the door, has rendered them of comparatively little value to many students. Not too much can be said in praise of the ability and willingness of Mrs. North to give aid; but much also may be said concerning the system of favoritism inaugurated by the faculty or regents. Seniors only may "inquire within." Why should Seniors be given privileges not enjoyed by other students? If any, Freshmen should have free access to the library, for they are presumed to be acquainted with but a limited number of books from which to select. And why should not the library be open to the inspection of Law and Medical students as well as Seniors? Not one legitimate reason or excuse can be offered for the present way of conducting things. One cannot always determine, without examination, what book he wants. Again, much is learned by merely reading titles and indices or casually perusing contents. The truth is, the library is the great instructor of the school. Every student should spend a considerable part of every week in becoming acquainted with books and in consulting authors. The curriculum disciplines the mind, in the library we learn how to investigate. The librarian should be the student's best help and most useful teacher. What is needed is a more commodious room, kept comfortable. Mrs. North's only duty should be to aid students by suggestion and in the selection of books. An assistant should be secured to keep accounts and attend to the reading room. But, whether this wholesome reform is effected or not, we demand in the name of justice founded on like duties and equal taxation (not alluding at all to difference in tuition), equal privileges; and we pray for a more convenient and profitable arrangement for the library.

REQUIREMENTS OF AN ATTORNEY.

This question, propounded by the genial editor of this column, we are lead to suppose, calls for an answer in which may be shown the elements and qualities, necessary for a symmetrically developed lawyer. It may be presumption for one of our years(?) in the profession to answer; but being asked, we will give our opinion as to a few points. To

many it might seem almost sacrilegious to say that "Lawyers should be called to the profession." We use the terms, however, with due respect, not thinking that the "gentlemen of the cloth" have a prescriptive right to the use of them. Farther than that, why should not the Lord, having made different trades and professions necessary, call men to the occupancy of the legal and medical professions as well as ministerial? Is there any more impropriety in the dry goods clerk thinking his commission comes directly from the hands of Providence, than the young man who has a peculiar inclinations towards conducting a young men's Christian association? We should say no; and upon this basis would lay the first demand for a good lawyer,—that he be called to the profession. Like other professions, it counts among its votaries men whose only stock in trade is a brainless head, a wicked heart, and an abnormal longing for things sinful and devilish. Such parasites clinging to the profession tend to drag down and destroy; and were it not that a long line of noble heroes raise their forms above these miserable excrescences, society to-day could rightfully put her brand of infamy upon the followers of the ancient and honorable Lycurgus. Satisfied that we are on the right road, it might be well to stop and survey our powers. Have we a good physical organization? Are we capable of undergoing hardship and toil? A young man once told a lawyer of some age "that he desired to enter the legal profession, because lawyers did not have much to do. That may in one sense be true; especially so, will it probably be the first year or two of practice—but to the successful man, there constantly goes before him a pillar of fire, fed only by endless toil. Have we the ability of massing our forces? In no profession, possibly, is this more required than in the legal. Met by men sharpened with years of patient toil and practice, one is compelled to exert every atom of tact and talent he may possess, knowing that every failure subtracts one or more from his already small number of clients, and tends to call in question the rightfulness of his employment. Not alone at the trial table are we met with responsibility, but also in the quiet of our office, when an eager client seeks for advice, which must be

acted upon immediately, and which, if erroneous, may cost him thousands of dollars. The question arising here is, "Do we grasp the silent points of the client's statement of his case, and do we know the law applicable thereto?" Were we doctors, a few bread pills might be administered until time could be had to "study up;" but no such time is granted, and the dose must be such as the great Alexander once told his physician to give him, "that would cure in three hours, or not at all." Again, are we willing to work and wait, not being too ambitious to pluck the crown from brows furrowed with lines which show the mark of untiring zeal for the advancement of the profession? If so, then, guided by honest purposes, we may, in the not far future, wear a diadem equally honorable with those gone before.

Congressional halls have their doors open wide to men who shall make the laws of the land. Can there be a more fit training for such positions than is found in the school of law? If one could comprehend the true dignity of the profession, we opine that therein would be demonstrated all the requirements of the good attorney. There is something about the word dignity which seems to speak of culture and power.

Standing at the entrance way of well defined justice, considering with what distinguished ability successive tribunals have administered the same between man and man, we are led to believe that in the pathway of the earnest, true-hearted lawyer, lies an opportunity of rendering more complete those elements of justice which should impregnate every action of our lives, and which will tend to develop the symmetrical and well-rounded legal mind.

C. A. P.

The walk to the Armory needs macadamizing.

ESTERBROOK'S STEEL PENS



Leading Numbers: 14, 048, 130, 333, 161.

For Sale by all Stationers.

THE ESTERBROOK STEEL PEN CO.,
Works, Camden, N. J. 26 John St., New York.

UNIVERSITY UNIFORMS,
Military Clothing and Equipments,
BAND UNIFORMS COMPLETE, BANNERS and FLAGS,

MANUFACTURED BY
M. C. LILLEY & CO.,
Columbus, Ohio.

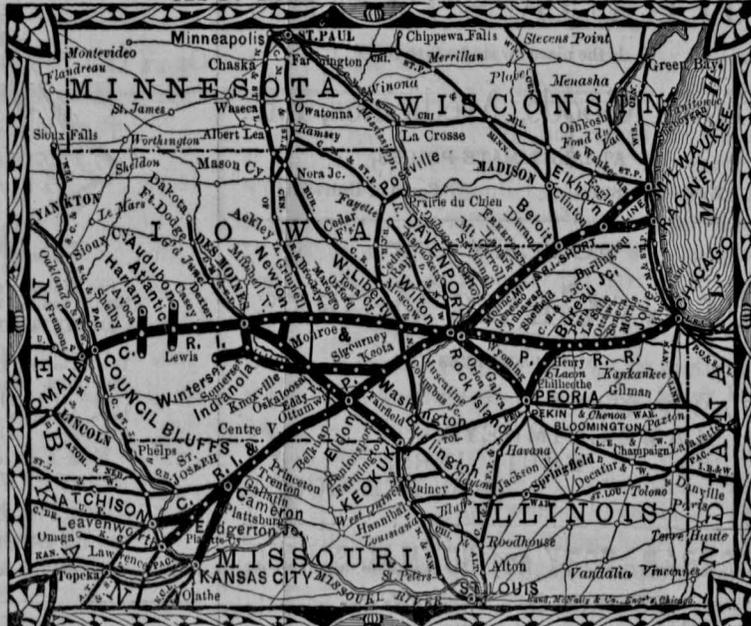
Price List on Application.

\$5 Outfit sent free to all who wish to engage in the most pleasant and profitable business known. Everything new. Capital not required. We will furnish you everything. \$10 a day and upwards is easily made without staying away from home over night. No risk whatever. Many new workers wanted at once. Many are making fortunes at the business. Ladies make as much as men, and young boys and girls make great pay. No one who is willing to work fails to make more money every day than can be made in a week at any ordinary employment. Those who engage at once will find a short road to fortune. Address H. HALLET & Co., Portland, Maine.



A MAN

WHO IS UNACQUAINTED WITH THE GEOGRAPHY OF THIS COUNTRY, WILL SEE BY EXAMINING THIS MAP, THAT THE



CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC R. R.

IS THE GREAT CONNECTING LINK BETWEEN THE EAST & THE WEST!

Its main line runs from Chicago to Council Bluffs, passing through Joliet, Ottawa, La Salle, Geneseo, Moline, Rock Island, Davenport, West Liberty, Iowa City, Marengo, Brooklyn, Grinnell, Des Moines (the capital of Iowa), Stuart, Atlantic, and Avoca; with branches from Bureau Junction to Peoria; Wilton Junction to Muscatine, Washington, Fairfield, Eldon, Belknap, Centreville, Princeton, Trenton, Gallatin, Cameron, Leavenworth, Atchison, and Kansas City; Washington to Seymour, Oskaloosa, and Knoxville; Keokuk to Farmington, Bonaparte, Bentonport, Independent, Eldon, Ottumwa, Eddyville, Oskaloosa, Pella, Monroe, and Des Moines; Newton to Monroe; Des Moines to Indianola and Winterset; Atlantic to Lewis and Audubon; and Avoca to Harlan. This is positively the only Railroad, which owns, and operates a through line from Chicago into the State of Kansas.

Through Express Passenger Trains, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, are run each way daily between CHICAGO and PEORIA, KANSAS CITY, COUNCIL BLUFFS, LEAVENWORTH and ATCHISON. Through cars are also run between Milwaukee and Kansas City, via the "Milwaukee and Rock Island Short Line."

The "Great Rock Island" is magnificently equipped. Its road bed is simply perfect, and its track is laid with steel rails.

What will please you most will be the pleasure of enjoying your meals, while passing over the beautiful prairies of Illinois and Iowa, in one of our magnificent Dining Cars that accompany all Through Express Trains. You get an entire meal, as good as is served in any first-class hotel, for seventy-five cents.

Appreciating the fact that a majority of the people prefer separate apartments for different purposes (and the immense passenger business of this line warranting it), we are pleased to announce that this Company runs Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars for sleeping purposes, and Palace

PULLMAN PALACE CARS are run through to PEORIA, DES MOINES, COUNCIL BLUFFS, KANSAS CITY, ATCHISON, and LEAVENWORTH.

Tickets via this Line, known as the "Great Rock Island Route," are sold by all Ticket Agents in the United States and Canada.

For information not obtainable at your home ticket office, address,
A. KIMBALL, Gen'l Superintendent.
E. ST. JOHN, Gen'l Tkt. and Pass'gt. Agt., Chicago, Ill.

Dining Cars for eating purposes only. One other great feature of our Palace Cars is a **SMOKING SALOON** where you can enjoy your "Havana" at all hours of the day.

Magnificent Iron Bridges span the Mississippi and Missouri rivers at all points crossed by this line, and transfers are avoided at Council Bluffs, Kansas City, Leavenworth, and Atchison, connections being made in Union Depots.

THE PRINCIPAL R. R. CONNECTIONS OF THIS GREAT THROUGH LINE ARE AS FOLLOWS:

- At CHICAGO, with all diverging lines for the East and South.
- At ENGLEWOOD, with the L. S. & M. S., and P., Ft. W. & C. R. Rds.
- At WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, with P., C. & St. L. R. R.
- At LA SALLE, with Ill. Cent. R. R.
- At PEORIA, with P., P. & J.; P. D. & E.; I. B. & W.; Ill. Mid.; and T. P. & W. Rds.
- At ROCK ISLAND, with "Milwaukee & Rock Island Short Line," and Rock Isl'd & Peo. Rds.
- At DAVENPORT, with the Davenport Division C. M. & St. P. R. R.
- At WEST LIBERTY, with the B., C. R. & N. R. R.
- At GRINNELL, with Central Iowa R. R.
- At DES MOINES, with D. M. & F. D. R. R.
- At COUNCIL BLUFFS, with Union Pacific R. R.
- At OMAHA, with B. & Mo. R. R. (in Neb.)
- At COLUMBUS JUNCTION, with B., C. R. & N. R. R.
- At OTTUMWA, with Central Iowa R. R.; W., St. L. & Pac., and C. B. & Q. R. Rds.
- At KEOKUK, with Tol., Peo. & War.; Wab., St. Louis & Pac., and St. L., Keo. & N.-W. R. Rds.
- At CAMERON, with H. St. J. R. R.
- At ATCHISON, with Atch., Topeka & Santa Fe; Atch. & Neb. and Cen. Br. U. P. R. Rds.
- At LEAVENWORTH, with Kan. Pac., and Kan. Cent. R. Rds.
- At KANSAS CITY, with all lines for the West and Southwest.

GEO. FINK,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

CIGARS, TOBACCO, AND NOTIONS

FINEST LINE IN THE CITY.

PICKERING'S OLD STAND, WASHINGTON ST.

WHETSTONE'S DRUG STORE

Is the place for students to buy

Toilet Goods, Medicines, Etc.

AT LEGITIMATE PRICES,

Washington Street, South of University.

IOWA CITY

FLINT GLASS WORKS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

TABLE WARE,
LAMP CHIMNEYS,
FRUIT JARS,
and BAR GOODS.

PREPARATORY and NORMAL SCHOOL,
IOWA CITY, IOWA.

A. HULL and L. M. HASTINGS, PRINCIPALS.

Winter term begins January 5th, 1881, with greatly improved facilities and enlarged corps of teachers. Tuition, \$10, \$9, \$8, for the respective terms of 14, 12, and 11 weeks. Drawing, Vocal Music, Penmanship, and a short Course in Book-keeping free. A Normal and Preparatory Course of two years each. For full particulars, apply to

Box 246.

A. HULL.

KING & CO.

Cor. Washington and Dubuque Sts.

Will not be undersold in anything in the line of

Staple & Fancy Groceries,

Glassware and Queensware.

All goods delivered free of charge to any part of the city.

BUTTER A SPECIALTY.

E. F. CLAPP, M. D.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Office—Savings Bank Block, Washington Street, Iowa City.

KINNEY TOBACCO CO.
Successor to

Kinney Bros.

Warrant only pure tobacco and rice paper used in all their Celebrated Cigarettes. Beware of imitations and counterfeits. SWEET CAPORAL, new brand, fine, mild, and sweet. Sold by all dealers throughout the world.

WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED.

If you intend sometime to get a copy of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary,

"DO IT NOW."



See Webster's Unabridged, page 1164, giving the name of each sail,—showing the value of DEFINITIONS BY ILLUSTRATIONS.

The pictures in Webster under the 12 words, Beef, Boiler, Castle, Column, Eye, Horse, Moldings, Phrenology, Ravelin, Ships, (pages 1164 and 1219) Steam engine, Timbers, define 343 words and terms far better than they could be defined in words.

New Edition of WEBSTER, has
4600 NEW WORDS and Meanings,
Biographical Dictionary
of over **9700 Names.**

Published by G. & C. MERRIAM, Springfield, Mass.

H. LAUER'S

Restaurant & Lunch Room

19 DUBUQUE STREET.

BOOTH'S OYSTERS IN ALL STYLES.

MEALS AT ALL HOURS.

Potted and Canned Meats, Fish, Cavair, Pigs Feet, Tongues, Tripe, Sandwiches, etc.

Imported Goods, Finest Domestic and Imported Cigars, Tobaccos, and Cigarettes a Specialty.

Comil College
Iowa City, Iowa.

PRACTICAL BUSINESS EDUCATION.

Advantages unsurpassed. Course of Study and Business Training thorough and complete. Enter any time, except July and August. Address for circular and catalogue,

F. R. WILLIAMS, Iowa City, Iowa.

Z. SEEMAN,

Practical Bookbinder,

In All Branches, Antique and Modern.

Books, Pamphlets, Magazines, Etc.,

Bound in best style, at lowest rates.

Satisfaction Guaranteed. Call and See.