SATIRE ON LAWYERS.

How fitting!! Langland, the renowned author of "Piers Plowman," was a shrewd fellow, if he did live way back in the shadowy days of the 14th century. He knew well how to portray character and motives. Witness with what nicety he "toucheH up" the legal gentlemen.

Yet hoved (fingered) there an hundred,
In howres (caps) of silk;
Sergeants it be-seemed
That serveden at tha barre,
Pleated for penyes And pounds the lawe;
And night for love of our Lord
Unlose their lipses once.
Thou mightest better meete myst,
On Malverne hills,
Than get a munn of their mouth,
Till monybe shewed.

TWILIGHT.

Sweet Spirit of the Twilight!—like a bride
In loveliness, peaceful and chaste and calm;
Descending like a benediction's balm
Upon the weary day!—upon the tide
Of the cool western breezes thou dost glide,
Coming from sounding forests whence a psalm
Goes up in chorus to the great I Am.
O that I might forever thus abide
In thy dear presence! C. S.

SONNET.

As when the Spirit at some Pentecost
Like wind swift rusheth from the upper skies,
Filling all souls with life and glad surprise,
And then distributes wildly and is lost
Upon heart deserts of the praying host,
And finally in time doth crystallize
Into fine forms and church solemnities—
Embodyed echoes of the Holy Ghost,—
So has my love now lost its primal force
And, flowing in a more restricted course,
Far from its frenzical beginning strays;
But still, though almost frozen, it displays,
And celebrates the beauty of its source
By sweet observances and sacred days. C. S.

A VACATION IN EUROPE.

The readers of the "Reporter" may, perhaps, be regarded as a large family, every member of which feels an interest in the welfare of the rest. This, at least, is the view the writer constantly held during a somewhat prolonged absence from the University when, at inter-

vals which then appeared rather long to him, the well-known friendly sheet was handed to him out of the delivery window of foreign post offices. We feel nowhere more than in foreign lands the strength of the ties that bind us to friends and kindred, and among the pleasures of foreign travel there is none greater than the delight we experience on receiving letters and papers from home. Whether those who stay at home think of the absent one with similar feelings is a different question, but the belief that some of them do, is, if untouched, at least a harmless and natural illusion. In venturing on the following remarks about his recent European trip, the writer feels that the charge of egotism is very likely to be brought against him. Let the belief—even though it be an unfounded one—that some of the readers of the "Reporter" have really felt, and still feel, some interest in him, be his excuse for the somewhat reckless use of the first person of the Personal Pronoun.

And first let me tell my readers that Emerson is right in saying that we go to Europe to become Americanized. Perhaps the greatest gain we derive from foreign travel is the genuine and intelligent appreciation of our own country, insensibly acquired by the comparison we cannot help continually making, between foreign lands and our own. A German proverb says: "Wer nicht fortgeht kommt nicht heim," i.e. "He who does not leave home will not come home." The good we enjoy at home, in our own land, county, town, or house, is better appreciated, more correctly valued, and more rationally loved by him who left it for a time than by him who never left it.

At the same time foreign travel cannot fail to kill much of that boastfulness, that empty pride of nationality and country, which so commonly passes for patriotism. Every nation considers itself, like the Hebrews of old, as the chosen people. How natural for the cool observer of this fact to draw the moral it teaches! Europeans who have never seen America, or been here only for a short time, have no true conception of the wonderful progress of this nation and country. They admire or condemn without, ordinarily, doing justice either in their words of admiration or censure. Americans who do not know Europe are apt to make the same mistake. There are, however, a few noticeable features peculiar to the several countries which can be recognized by any thinking person even without a prolonged stay in both sections.

It is an undeniable fact that American civilization is
the outcome and continuation of European civilization; that the exceptional growth of this country and nation is primarily and, measureably, in fact even now, due to the influx of an intelligent and enterprising European population. The wild talk we sometimes hear, that it might be better if our European immigration should be no longer encouraged, is largely based on ignorance as to one of the principal causes of the astonishing ad-

vance made in so brief a period by this great republic.

The geographical position of the leading nations of Europe and of this nation is a feature easily understood to be of the highest importance. English and American freedom can be traced back to the forests of Germany. The controlling element in English and American politi
cal development has been Germanic. What then is the reason that old Germany herself is not yet as free, politically, as either England or America? Nothing but geographical position. The sea separating the two latter countries from the terrible conflicts of continental Europe enabled them, not only to work out their own destiny in comparative tranquility, but also to attract large numbers of the most valuable citizens of the conti

ental countries. The skilful Huguenot sought refuge in England, so did the not less industrious Flemish, and the enterprising merchant and manufacturer of the Rhine country and the Hanse-towns in Germany, when driven out of their native countries by religious and po

litical persecution. The thirty years war changed Ger-

many, until then the richest country in Europe, into a desert, while England, left alone to settle her difficulties, shortened a foolish king by the length of a head, and laid the foundations of future greatness and freedom under the memorable government of glorious Oliver Cromwell. Let us look at this thirty years war a minute.

There was in the first place the catholic German Emperor fighting his rebellious protestant subjects. Next we have the king of Sweden helping these very subjects for reasons political and religious. Finally we see France, although a Catholic power, and just then engaged in making war on her own Huguenots, siding with the German protestants and the heretical Swedes. The war thus fed on all sides established a new order of things by almost destroying the German nation, giv

ing parts of German territory to France and Sweden, and planting thereby, as well as in other ways, the seeds of future wars of the most terrible kind. From complications and troubles of this nature both England and America have always been free. Our great and terri

ble war of the rebellion was only a Civil war not fatally complicated by the unfriendly action of Great Britain, and only thinly threatened to become complicated by the action of France in forcing Mexico to accept a Eu-

pean as her emperor. Suppose France and England had been our next door neighbors, as Canada and Mex

ico are: we should then, very probably, have been in a position resembling that in which Germany has been so often.

Thoughts like the foregoing naturally suggested themselves to me when I set foot in Germany after an absence of seventeen years. These years had changed me, as regards sympathies and modes of thinking, into as true an American as ever crossed the Atlantic ocean, but they had not effaced from my memory the know-

ledge of what Germany had been for me during the first twenty-three years of my life. I was surprised and deli

ghted to find that Germany had made such truly won-
derful progress—and I was pained to see that she was wasting her best strength in maintaining a military sys-


Professor of Political Economy, "What is a legal tender?" Student, "Anything that is authorized to pay your debts with." Pro: "If I should pay my debts with eggs would they be legal tender?" Student: "The govern-

ment could make them legal tender if it wanted to."
EUROPEAN OPINIONS OF OUR LAW AND LAW BOOKS.

The extent and value of the English element in American law has been forcibly stated by a German jurist, whose position enabled him to form an impartial judgment, and to appreciate more exactly than either an English or American lawyer the force of that element, while his learning and reputation, as a master of public law, will secure attention to the statement of his opinion.8

"A most important effect upon the condition of things in America has been produced by the adoption of English legal doctrines in every part of their public and civic life. The fact is self-evident: the Anglo-Saxon element has in this respect entirely mastered all the rest that contribute to form so diversified a nationality. English law regulates private life: statutes are interpreted and applied by English doctrines: the numerous and effective maxims by which the individual is protected in that system against the excesses of public authority have been incorporated into the constitutions and judiciary-statutes of the United States: every deliberative assembly is governed by English parliamentary rules: all official institutions are constructed on the English type, down to the very township and parish organizations. There are very great advantages in this close adherence to English law, especially in the regulation of individual life. In the first place it saves the Americans from uncertain and perhaps fruitless experiments. The English portion of their ancestors brought with them, complete and ready for application, the principles and institutions which they had won in the father-land by the struggles of many centuries, and tested by long usage: they had only to continue them, to enjoy the inestimable advantage of a condition in which the greatest reverence for law was united with all possible freedom of individual action, and in which the problem was resolved, as it never before had been in the world's history, of making the citizen's consciousness of individual freedom consistent with the necessary amount of power in the state. This inheritance also saved them from that excess of liberty in their ideas and customs to which a new people in a virgin soil would otherwise have been prone.

Again they had the advantage of applying directly to their own circumstances the ripe, scientific forms in which the English system was embodied,—an advantage not to be lightly estimated. In a new land it would of course be sometime before either culture or leisure sufficed for original legal investigations; and but for the direct use of English legal science the law must have lapsed into a very rude and unscientific method of treatment:—to say nothing of the further fact that the necessary tendency of the English legal writers was to save them from exaggerations and excesses of freedom.

Finally, and in chief, this combination of English private law with the democratic organization of the State produced an amount of freedom such as the world had never seen on such a scale. True, popular governments had existed before: in many of them the citizen had had even a more direct part in the government than here: but none had shown such an effectual combination of legal protection with individual freedom of action in private life. This was inconsistent with the entire conception of the State in classic antiquity; in the Italy or Germany of the middle ages, and in the small Swiss cantons there lacked the necessary insight and completeness of execution. On the other hand England possessed, as already shown, the same legal protection for individual rights: but its public institutions allow the masses no such participation in public affairs. The two elements of freedom—the negative one of independence on a superior, the positive one of a share in the actual government,—have never before been so completely united: and their joint effect justifies the great—even though not always intelligent—admiration of American institutions.9

In connection with this tribute to the substantial merits of our law, I transcribe the following severe but just criticism on English legal literature and legal education from the same distinguished writer on public law. Remarkably enough it is taken from a monograph on "The Literature of English Public Law" which of itself furnishes the severest criticism, since it is far better and more comprehensive than anything to be found in our own language.†

"In the works written by Englishmen [on English public law] we are struck with the universal and characteristic lack of comprehensive system which pervades their entire legal literature. There are innumerable collections of material, acute works of casuistry, and very thorough treatises on particular subjects: but no scientific mastery of the science as a whole. Even the later works, which in some measure supply the defect, leave much to be desired, especially in administrative law. Nothing indeed is plainer than the cause of this imperfection. The entire education of the English lawyer is a thoroughly unscientific and unsystematic one; and consequently when he writes a book, he neither feels the need nor has formed the habit of systematic treatment. In the Universities there is practically no instruction in the science of law; and even in the Inns of Court there was till very lately no kind of lectures. The beginner utterly ignorant of the first notions of law is obliged to place himself in the chambers of a conveyancer, perhaps also of a special pleader, and there, or in attendance in the courts, to pick up, just as it happens and without any regular order, forms and principles, rules and exceptions one by one. The want of all instruction must be supplied by solitary study: and then without any ex-


†The monograph fills the first hundred pages of his "History and Literature of the Science of the State," Vol. II, and this passage is from page 7.
amination except as to the eating of a certain number of dinners in the commons of his inn, the new advocate is admitted to the bar, and thereby declared capable of holding any judicial office in England and the colonies, of practicing common law or equity, or even as may happen in some of the colonies, Roman, Spanish, Old French, Mohammedan, or Hindoo law. No wonder then, that when such lawyers become authors, it is a rare exception founded on a natural turn for system when one feels the necessity of an orderly arrangement of his matter, instead of contending himself with a general treatment of the points that occur oftest in practice, and with the collection of authorities. But this condition of things is none the less objectionable, because it is so easily accounted for, and that to the Englishman himself as well as the foreigner. How great the need of good books is, can be inferred from the constant new editions and revisions of Blackstone, with all that may be said against the book.

In another place, (p. 104,) speaking of two works on Municipal Corporations, Mohl says:

"Both belong to that class of English law-books so distasteful to the continental reader. Instead of grasping the essence of the subject, presenting its leading principles and deducing therefrom the logical consequences as rules of law, the reader is plunged at once into detail, his acquaintance with the intention and spirit of the law taken for granted— or rather left out of sight as superfluous knowledge,—and the subject buried under an accumulation of authorities. Such a method of treatment may in a certain low sense of the word be practical, but it gives no idea of the subject as a whole, does not contribute to a sound judgment of what the law really is, and does not produce lawyers who can rise above the petty details of daily practice to interpret and develop the law according to its true spirit. Still there is no use in finding fault with what results from the whole education of the English lawyer, and is adapted to it. He would regard any other method of treatment as superficial, perhaps as incomprehensible."

W. G. H.

IOWA ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.

We present this synopsis of the proceedings of the second regular session of the Iowa Academy of Sciences, which was held in Iowa City on Friday June 23rd. This association, organized one year ago, has for its object the promotion of Science, more particularly that pertaining to the State of Iowa.

Some of the papers read and discussed at its recent session, were of considerable importance. We can give merely the titles and principal conclusions of these papers, taking them in the order of their presentation.

Prof. C. E. Bessey of the State Agricultural College presented "A preliminary catalogue of the Lichens of Iowa." His list of 26 species, collected principally in Central Iowa, includes probably about one-fifth of the entire Lichens of the State. Exchanges were solicited.

Prof. Bessey presented also "A preliminary catalogue of the Orthoptera of Iowa," including 39 species found in Central and South-Eastern Iowa.

"Mounds and Mound Builders" was the subject of a carefully prepared paper by Dr. P. J. Farnsworth, of Clinton, tending to show that the mound builders were identical in race with the historical Indians of North America. The evidence offered was mainly based on resemblances on anatomical structure and modes of burial between the mound-builders and still existing Indian tribes.

Dr. Gustavus Hinrichs presented maps and diagrams illustrating the very severe "Hail Storm in Iowa, April 12th, 1876." Although reports of rain-fall and the attendant phenomena were received from more than eighty of his Iowa weather stations, Dr. Hinrichs is of opinion that we have not yet a sufficiently extensive system of stations for the proper investigation of important problems of Meteorology.

Prof. Samuel Calvin, of the State University, described seven "New species of paleozoic Fossils," found mainly in Howard and Floyd counties Iowa. Prof. Calvin also presented a "Notice of a probable new species of Elephant," from the modified drift near West Union, Iowa. The structure of the teeth differs from either Elephants Americanus or E. primigenius.

Prof. F. F. Witter presented "Notes on the Land and Fresh Water Shells found near Muscatine," of which he has determined 52 species. It is the intention of Prof. W. to make a complete list of recent shells for the entire State of Iowa; and to this end he invites exchanges with other naturalists throughout the State.

"The deposits of the Chemung group in Iowa" were described by Prof. Calvin as occupying a narrow area along the south side of Lime creek for a few miles above Rockford, Floyd county, Iowa. It was shown that forty-five of the fossils of the group do not occur in other rocks in Iowa, and this together with the position of the deposits renders it proper to refer the group to a period above the Hamilton, or to the Chemung. The further fact that three-fourths of the fossils in the group have been found no where else in the world, justifies the application of some distinctive title to the epoch, and the name "Rockford Shales" is proposed. Prof. Calvin also presented "A preliminary Notice of the occurrence of Marcellus Shales in Iowa." This paper had reference to the discovery of a dark somewhat bituminous shale beneath the Hamilton limestone at Independence, Iowa. One of the shells found in this shale belonged to a genus that began its existence, so far as known, in the Marcellus shales, and this fact, together with the position of the shale, justified its reference to the Marcellus epoch. The discovery of this shale with its carbonized plants, explains the numerous reports that have gained circulation at various times, concerning the
NOTES ON EDUCATION.

There are three normal schools in Finland.

There are 29 technical and professional schools in Italy.

The foundation of a free university is proposed in Spain.

Twelve evening schools are to be established in Brooklyn during the coming Winter for a term of 14 weeks.

The total value of Purdue University property is over $650,000. It instructed 66 students during the past year.

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IOWA CITY, OCT. 10, 1876.

GEO. R. MILTON.
UNIVERSITY REPORTER.

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SALUTATORY.

Another collegiate year came and is passing. Students returned, and met one another with many greetings. The minds of some were filled with the sights of the “Centennial.” Some felt and manifested the dignity that attends promotion; some were anxious about irregularities in their course of study, while others seemed to have no other care than to get to work.

The Professors also manifested some anxiety, anticipating that “hard times” would cause the number of students to be very small. The general deluge of the first week intensified their apprehensions; but time and tide have paused away, and the hopes of the most sanguine have been more than realized, by having an enrollment as large as that of last year.

The University machinery being in perfect running order, there came an inquiry for the REPORTER when it was found that only two of the five editor’s elect were present. After considerable delay the vacancies were filled, and the corps repaired to the sanctuary to begin their allotted task, not thinking about any “letter of acceptance.” After considering, however, that former corps had been accustomed to announce their “platform of principles, ” our duty was at once made manifest. But, independent of this conservative bearing, there are several reasons for doing so.

1. We think that editors of the REPORTER should be elected upon a senatorial principle, so that there would always be some experienced members in the corps. As editors are now elected, the corps usually commence operations with no experienced members; this places the corps at first especially, in a very embarrassing position. Because of want of method of operation, the REPORTER, under such circumstances, cannot be expected to attain that excellence which would be guaranteed to it, if the corps should always have some experienced members. Such a change appears to us necessary and we hope to see it effected.

2. College journals differ in their opinions as to the sources from which they should receive their contributions. Some go to one extreme and have the faculties furnish most of the articles: others go to the opposite extreme and receive contributions from students alone. Emerson says: “We balance one man with the opposite, and the health of the state depends on the see-saw.” We believe that the true college exponent should have the “see-saw” occasioned by the combination of these two extremes. The students and faculty together constitute the true college unit; hence we think the mirroring of that unit can be better effected by the thoughts of both, than by either alone. We wish, therefore, to have both faculty and students contribute for the REPORTER.

3. We wish the matter of the REPORTER to be truly representative. The different members of the University have thoughts on law, medicine, religion, politics, literature, science and arts: we hope to have them all represented. We have seen an instance of one class of thoughts in the Yale Record where the pages are mostly occupied with Base Ball and Boating: but the purpose of the REPORTER is different from that, and we shall strive to preserve it from such perversion.

4. The REPORTER should also be a truthful advocate of the interests of the University. If school interests stand higher this year than last, they should be carefully penciled; if they are less ominous in any respect, the friends of the University should be wide awake to every threatening influence, and “signal” through the REPORTER. Whatever any one may think to be of interest to our readers and to the welfare of the institution, communicate it at once. If we do not think your articles worthy we will charitably reject them, and ask you to try again. The REPORTER is largely the students journal; give it your dollar and thought, and thus help us to make it what it ought to be.

The Grinnell Herald remarks: “A letter from an Iowa City student in the Davenport Gazette complains that good board cannot be had for less than $5. or $6. per week.” In the first place the Herald does not properly represent its authority. The Iowa City student said, “good (italised) board and lodging, etc. ” In the second place the “Iowa City student” gives but a partial representation of actual facts. Students here as elsewhere, go or should go according to their means. If they can afford to pay $6 per week they do so, and get good (best) board. If any one should be desirous of measuring his aristocracy by his board bill, there are places here where he could pay $8 or $10 per week. $5 and $6 a week for board in Iowa City is not the rule. We submit some facts. Last week we called upon 20 members of the higher classes as they were miscellaneous seated in the recitation room, to find out what their board was costing them per week. Ten of them were Seniors. The following were the figures: $1.25, $3.75, $2.00, $3.00, $1.25, $3.00, $3.00, $4.25, $5.00, $5.00, $3.00, $4.00, $4.50, $3.00, $3.50, $1.50, $3.50, $4.00, $4.00, giving an average of $3.33. The
The vacancy in the office of State Supt. of Public Instruction, occasioned by the resignation of Col. Abernethy, has been filled by the appointment of Prof. Von Cellin, member of Board of Regents of I. S. U., and late Supt. of the Waterloo Public Schools.

The office to which he has been called is one of great importance; inasmuch as it is the head of the the Public School System of our State; and without the successful operation of such a system, our free institutions, of which we may rightfully boast, must eventually cease to exist; therefore the greatest care should be exercised in the selection of those under whose supervision this system is placed.

That Prof. V. is a man eminently fitted for the position to which he has been called, no unprejudiced person will deny. He was educated in Germany and understands the German School System. He has been a successful teacher in our State, and has fully identified himself with our educational interests. He seems alive to everything calculated to increase the efficiency of educational agencies, and he brings with him that liberal culture and broad, extensive experience so necessary for the right discharge of the duties of his high office.

IN MEMORIAM.

On the 25th of July, after a very brief illness, Mr. Joseph C. Mathews departed this life, age 30 years and 6 months. His remains were followed to the beautiful cemetery in the north part of the city, by a large and sorrowful company. The members of the Iowa City Bar, his companions in the profession of the law, attended his funeral in a body. Heart-felt words that did honor to the deceased, and to those who loved him, were spoken by his pastor Rev. P. P. Ingalls, by one of his former fellow students, Rev. W. B. Craig, by Chancellor Hammond and Prof. Leonard. The lifeless form
was then laid away to sleep until the morning of the resurrection. This is the brief record of the death and burial of one who was probably known and loved by every reader of our college paper.

Of his personal history there is little to relate, and that little reveals him in a light that enlists at once our warm sympathies, and our admiration of his manly character. Left motherless at his birth, he was adopted into the family of a farmer in Muscatine county, Mr. Joseph Brown, to whom and to his excellent wife he was ever as a loving and beloved son. That they might give to their adopted son the advantage of a better education than could be obtained in their neighborhood, his foster parents removed to Wilton and placed him in the Academy there. Encouraged by his success, they removed to Iowa City in 1865, and entered him in the University in Jan. 1866, from which he graduated with honor in 1870. His rank in scholarship is shown by the fact that he was valedictorian of his class. His noble oration on that occasion on the topic "Zeno and Christ," was a fitting exponent of the man, and will long be remembered by his class mates. Those who then for the first time heard him, conceived the highest hopes for his future career. Immediately after his graduation he entered the Academy of this city as a teacher, where he spent two years. He then entered the Law Department and in June, 1873, received his diploma and was admitted to the bar. In the autumn of that year, he was requested to take a position as tutor in Modern Languages in the University which he did. Many of those now in our most advanced classes testify to the ability with which he discharged his duties in that sphere. Shortly after he spent some time in Washington, D. C., as clerk of the Senate Committee on Southern Claims, where he had excellent opportunities to observe the workings of public affairs and to form such acquaintance with public men as would be likely to be of advantage to him in after life.

Returning to Iowa City, he formed a law partnership with Silas M. Finch and was associated with him at the time of his death. Last June the Board of Regents again offered him a place as an instructor in the University, an offer which was accepted. Much pleasure and profit was anticipated by students and teachers in view of his again coming among us. But it was not to be. Death came, and he has laid aside the burdens he carried and the toils of life for the rest and enjoyment of Heaven.

At a meeting of the Bar of Johnson county the following resolutions of respect were adopted:

"WHEREAS, it has pleased the Judge of all the Earth, in his abundant wisdom, to remove from among us our beloved brother, Joseph C. Mathews, in the prime of early manhood, when the promise given by a pure and diligent youth was just ripening into the full fruition of a worthy and honored professional career,

Resolved, That we, the Bar of Johnson county desire to express our profound sense of the loss sustained by our profession and the entire community, and to bear our united testimony to the remarkable ability and the stainless virtues of our departed friend and brother. Endowed with a mind of unusual breadth and vigor, and with the power of intense and continuous application, he had prepared himself for the work of life by an education so thorough and complete as to win the admiration of his fellow students and teachers. Faithful to every duty, he won and kept the confidence of every one with whom he came in contact, whether as scholar, or as teacher, as counselor, associate, or opponent. His purity of life and unspotted integrity were in the same among the temptations of an official position in Washington, as in the frugal privacy of his own modest home. Generous and self-sacrificing in every good work, utterly unselfish in his devoted gratitude to those who had filled the place of parents to his orphaned childhood, and in his brotherly affections, he lived and labored to make others happy. Courteous and honorable in professional intercourse, his brethren of the bar rejoiced to see him constantly and rapidly growing in business, in reputation and public favor, and looked forward, without envy or jealousy, to the day when he should be their recognized leader, and win the highest honors of his chosen profession.

But the realization of these hopes was not the design of Him who doeth all things well. A few days passed, and he is with the Savior he loved and tried to follow, and leaves with us only the fragrant memory and the inspiring example of a well-spent life whose reward was not deferred.

Resolved. That we offer our hearty and deep sympathy to those near and dear to our lamented brother, upon whom his loss falls with such peculiar weight.

Resolved. That the members of this Bar will attend the funeral in a body and wear the usual badge of mourning.

Resolved. That copies of these resolutions be sent by the secretary to the relatives of the deceased, and that they be also published in the city papers, and in the University Reporter.

Resolved. That the same be read in open court at the next session of the Circuit Court of Johnson county and spread upon the records thereof.

The above resolutions were unanimously adopted, after which the Bar adjourned.

Rev. Dr. Tarbox, who received his Doctorate from Iowa College, and is Secretary of the College Society which aids that institution, is led, by his mature reflections on the "debate" in Iowa concerning higher education by the State, to say in the Home Missionary for October: "Secular education is good, and there is no need, therefore, that there should be any war between colleges of these different classes," i.e. between state and denominational schools. That is precisely the doctrine taught in the State University and by it, and the very one against which the stubborn will of the President of Iowa College so wildly rebels. Cannot Dr. T. send some Home Missionary to Iowa to convert that President?

We call the attention of students to our advertising columns. Before purchasing look over the cover of the Reporter, and if you can find the advertisement of a firm having the desired article, give that firm the first chance of your custom. The Reporter is your paper, and persons advertising their business in it may reasonably expect you to give them the preference.
From his old home in Maine comes the sad news of the death of Joseph Albert Fairbrother, of the class of ’71. For some time prior to his death, consumption had been making its slow but steady attack upon him. Long he resisted, but the end was too certain: and on the 9th of June closed a life full of promise. Mr. Fairbrother will be remembered by the citizens of Iowa City and the alumni of the University, as a young man of fine personal appearance, tall, commanding presence, elegant, courtly manners, dignified and thoughtful.—While here his reputation as a student and as a man was most excellent. After graduation he engaged in teaching, and if we may judge from the testimony of one who labored with him in that profession, in Carthage, Mo., there have been few who have exerted a better influence upon their pupils, their fellow-teachers and in fact upon all who came in contact with them. His loss will be deeply felt by his aged father, of whose declining years he was the only solace, by his pupils who had learned to love and respect him, and by society, the character of which is formed by the life and labor of such men.

LOCAL.

Want of space compels us to omit the Reports of the Literary Societies.

Two new alcoves have been built in the Library, they are already filled with books.

There are 316 students in the Academical Department.

Last year there were 101 students in the Medical Department. The attendance at the opening of the preliminary course is much larger than it was last year.

There are upwards of 80 members in the law class. With one exception this is the largest class that has been organized, at the beginning of any year, since the founding of the Department.

C. E. Tebbetts, a graduate of Heberford College, Pa., has entered the Senior class.

One of the new students says: "The ladies of the Senior class have a fearful amount of charm."

Prof. Thomas Thacher, brother of President Thacher, is visiting the University. He is a noble looking man and we should be pleased to hear him lecture before the students. The assurance of having some good ideas on deposit in the University would yield him happy reflections after returning to Yale.

Hon. C. C. Cole, late of our Law Department, is announced as lecturer on law in Iowa College.

The enterprise of Prof. Hinrichs manifests itself in the form of a new Wind Vane on the central hall.

J. J. Hamilton is still the Assistant Librarian. He is the right man in the right place. No other man in the University has such a thorough knowledge of the library. The students find in him a book director.

The tramp, tramp, tramp of the drill is again heard tri-weekly. The distinctive appellations, "Pro-Drill" and "Anti-Drill" are as yet but little used this year. Circumstances, perhaps, influence the boys. Since last year there has been an Indian and a Turkey-Servian war, and they may (?) think that drill is real, drill is earnest, and that this school is not its goal.

In the classification of students according to their denominational preferences, we find no important changes except in the relative and absolute increase of those of Congregational proclivities. They are now second on the list, though never before having been more than fourth. How does Pres. Magoun like that "turn of the tide?"

Hon. C. W. Slagle, of Fairfield, D. N. Richardson, of Davenport, and A. K. Campbell, of Newton, members of the Board of Regents, paid our city and the University a visit a fortnight ago. They were looking up University matters.

The P. O. has changed hands. Mr. N. H. Brainard retired. His place has been filled by the appointment of Mr. B. Owen. Mr. Owen is a worthy gentleman in every respect, and manifests a desire to please and accommodate the public.

The powers that be have ordered a substantial flagstone walk to be laid from University hall to the street, on the east side of the campus. The stone are furnished from the quarries at Joliet, Illinois, and in slabs eight feet long, five to eight feet wide, and about five inches thick. When laid we have no doubt that it will a great improvement upon the loose compact of sand and coal over and through which we have had to trudge during the past four years. Here's a welcome to the new walk, and a glad good bye to the old.

We notice that the teachers of Mathematics and Engineering are making experiments with a new kind of black board and crayon. The object in view being, to avoid the great annoyance from the dust of the ordinary crayon. The new board is a patent, and the new crayon a variety of soap stone. It they succeed they will probably add thereby to the length of their own lives, and the comfort of their pupils.

Making hay in October. This is what our folks are doing now. The appropriation by the Legislature was so small that our campus cannot be kept as a neat lawn any longer, so the grass is allowed to grow until it is long enough to make hay, and then for a few days we have the opportunity of seeing all the details of haymaking practically carried out. We don't know that they will be able to make any profit out of the crop, probably not, but they will save the cost of the frequent cutting with the lawn mower, and we will loose the pleasure of looking on what has been one of the most beautiful lawns in the State of Iowa.

Our old friends Dr. Healy and Rev. P. P. Ingalls have left their pulpits in this city and gone to other
fields of labor. These gentlemen have done much in the past to promote the best interests of the students of the University, and to make their stay here pleasant and profitable. We are sorry to see them go, but as they must go, our best wishes shall bear them company.

P. S. We are pleased to learn since the above was in type that P. P. Ingalls is to be retained among us for the coming year.

The long delayed Chicago, Clinton and Western railroad has been revived again. Work on the road east of town is being pushed forward with fair prospects of its early completion. It will be welcomed by both citizens and students, as it will not only add much to the interests of the city, but will be a great convenience to students whose homes are in Eastern Iowa and Illinois.

We are pleased to know that President Thacher has regained his health sufficiently to enter upon the duties of another year. He, as usual, delivered the opening address before the Law Class. His subject was "Work." Nothing could have been more appropriate to the occasion. His address was forcible and well received. All doubtless resolved to practice his instructions. We think that it would be eminently fitting to have such a lecture delivered before the Academic students. There is surely as great need of systematic work among them as among the Laws. Who will pass the paper requesting such an address for the benefit of the Academics?

Since the Board of Regents have required more work of the teachers, the University assumes somewhat the aspects of a country school. Recitations commence at 7:45 in the morning, and close at 4 in the afternoon. This causes us to think that we are returning to those good old times, when teachers were not afraid to work from sunrise to sunset, for four or five bits a day. Why, in those days one man could know all about all the sciences; but now it takes half a dozen men to know one. "The powers that be" know (?) that it is better to make a departure from this narrow gage "evolution" age, and go it on the broad track know-it-all principle. Advice:—Boys should study those things which they will use when they become men. Men should ruminate those things they learned when they were boys, and use them.

The old style Senior Rhetoricals are numbered. The old custom of requiring the students to listen to the agonies of forced productions died away gradually. At first the Juniors were obliged to strut over the rostrum in the chapel during the Spring term. About three years ago they were excused, and rhetorical initiations took place in the Fall term of the Senior year. The next step in the process of involution was to limit this requirement to one term. The centennial year records another change; rhetoricals this year take the form of class recitations. The Seniors are required to prepare their orations and then "get them off" in a recitation room. This method is more cooling, and tends less to a spread eagle style. It also obviates the unpleasantness frequently occasioned by the opposition to compulsory attendance.

The State Historical Society, which has so long been a pleasant and instructive place of resort to the students, has been closed for about three months; because of a want of sufficient appropriation from the State. It is a shame to our legislators that an institution of so much importance should be thus treated. The institution whose object is "to collect, embody, arrange, and preserve in authentic form, a library of books, pamphlets, maps, charts, manuscripts, papers, paintings, statuary, and other materials illustrative of the history of Iowa." should be wrested, as soon as possible, from such narrow minded legislation. We think that there should be sufficient enterprise among the citizens of Iowa City to keep this organization in operation until the meeting of the next legislature, through the hope that it may not again be blighted by unwonted penuriousness.

The first convention of Professors of Military Science and Tactics in American Colleges met at the Penn. Military Academy, Chester, Pa., Sept. 20, 1856. The main object of the convention was to compare the excellence of officers in the military departments at the various classes of educational institutions. There are now twenty colleges, representing fourteen states, where Military Science and Tactics are taught by delegated army officers. We give one of the many resolutions passed by this convention:

Resolved, That we respectfully and earnestly recommend to colleges having Army officers on duty, that they make military drill compulsory upon their students.

We admire the enterprise that these professors manifest for the success of their profession; but, if the welfare of our country does not demand such culture, the success of these different chairs should not be purchased by conforming to this resolution.

Lieut. A. D. Schenck was appointed as one of a committee of five to decide upon the place, time and feasibility of another convention.

The annual contest of the Iowa Collegiate Association will take place at Cedar Rapids, Thursday, November 2, under the auspices of the students of Cornell College. Contestants will participate from nine colleges, as follows: Iowa State University, Central University, Iowa State Agricultural College, Iowa College, Cornell College, Tabor College, Upper Iowa University, Simpson Centenary College, Iowa Wesleyan University.

The judges chosen are Judge Thayer, of the Clinton Age, Rev. Stephen Phelps, of Vinton, and Hon. Samuel Clark, of the Keokuk Gate City. The prize at this contest will be the honor of representing the State as orator in the Inter-State contest to be held at Madison, Wisconsin.

The University Association will have a contest prior to the State contest. The persons elected to participate
in it are as follows: John Campbell, J. W. Conley, W. P. Whipple, Miss E. V. McKenzie and Miss V. J. Slagle. The prize at this contest shall be the honor of representing the University at the State contest.

John Campbell is President of the State Association, and will preside at the State contest.

CLIPPINGS.

Do tell the truth Brother.—We clip the following article from the University Drawer of the Common School for September:

"It does seem almost cruel to interfere with the quiet amusement of a gentleman, who enjoys, so immensely, that little fiction of his, that we said something "against" Christian Colleges in our Burlington paper, or, indeed, in any other paper. His last victim of misplaced confidence was a good Bostonian and the Secretary of one of our very best benevolent societies. He did not know how careless a Western College President would venture to be when on the weak side of a "debate," and, consequently, he went unpleasantly near endorsing the fiction referred to. (See Home Missionary for July, pp. 80 and 81.) Had he read both sides of that discussion he would never have been so misled, and nothing less than a fear of injuring the cause of "Christian" Colleges can prevent him now from making a correction. It was very unkind to lead him into an error, in the correction of which, a nice sense of honor may demand an unpleasant duty.

"But, while fiction is said, usually, to be "founded on fact," this particular one lacks all that. Our words, from first to last have been that Christian Academies and Colleges "will live and they ought to live," while we have attempted to sustain the same proposition in behalf of High-Schools and Christian Colleges, though it can not and ought not to destroy it.

"An attack on higher State education, and in the supposed interest of religion, which grew out of forgery (as this Iowa assault did), and which is carried on by misrepresentation, is not a pleasant topic for honorable (not to say for Christian) men to contemplate. One such movement by a prominent college officer may injure popular confidence in Christian Colleges, though it can not and ought not to destroy it.

A certain Professor habitually called upon his class in alphabetical order. One of the Professors surprised at the uniform excellence of the recitations in this department, suggested that he should sometimes begin the recitations with the other end of the class, and then note the result. The suggestion was adopted; and accordingly the next time the class met, the following announcement was made: "Gentlemen, I have usually called for recitations in alphabetical order. It has been suggested that I sometimes reverse the order, and therefore you will take notice that after to-day I shall begin with the other end of the class."—Educational Bulletin.

A new name for tight boots.—A cwt crib.—Ex.

Junior translating: Exspectavit, monimentum aere perennius. "I have eaten a mountain of brass." Prof. "Sit down and digest it."—Ex.

A polite way of putting it—Troubled with a chronic indisposition to exertion.—Ex.

MARRIAGES.

Married in Iowa City, Sept. 4, by Prof. Fellows, Dr. L. P. Miller, Lecturer in the Medical Department, and Levinia Shepherd, Normal, '71.

Married, Aug. 31, 1876, at the residence of the bride's father in Iowa City, Mr. Robert Spencer and Miss Louv. Loveless. They had a wedding party in the evening and then went directly to their home without any wedding trip.

Married, at Decorah, Iowa, July 5, 1876, Miss Rachel Helgerson and Mr. Elmer E. Fitch, '74. They went to the Centennial for their wedding trip, and then to Galva, Ill., where Mr. Fitch is teaching.


EXCHANGES.

The Round Table for Sept. 27, presents to the college world a very readable paper.

The first editorial rings of the true metal.

The kind words of greeting extended to all, impress one with the perfect gentlemanliness of the writer. It would be much to the credit of some college papers, if they pursue a like gentlemanly course toward all. The epithets "Subs." "Freshies," etc., used by some of our exchanges, while they may be expressive, yet come with ill grace from those who have been afforded the opportunity of becoming cultured and refined gentlemen. Treat the new-comers kindly, and you will be rewarded by their friendship when their scars produced by honest labor will have disappeared.

The Tripod, published under the auspices of the Literary Society of North-Western University, is a paper of more than ordinary merit. In the issue of Sept. 28, 1876, are a few well written and instructive articles.
The one on "Truthfulness," should not only be carefully and thoughtfully read, but its teachings should be put into practice by every member of our great commonwealth.

The Berkeleyen, published monthly by the students of the University of California, is a spicy little sheet; but it contains so many "lies," that, according to the reasoning of some, no confidence should be placed in anything it says.

As much may be said of the Besom, a college paper published at the same place, by a joint stock company. Nevertheless, friends, let us hear from you frequently.

The Woman's Journal is a weekly newspaper, published at Boston, Mass., in the interests of women, and of course advocates Woman Suffrage. It usually contains a number of excellent articles all bearing upon subjects of interest and importance to the ladies; but which might be read with profit by some of the "lords of creation."

The Collegian is one of our most welcome exchanges. It contains ten pages of fine reading matter; is gotten up in good style, and is a credit to Cornell College. '78. Ella Contryman is at work in the schools at Cedar Rapids.

It contains a number of excellent articles all bearing upon subjects of interest and importance to the ladies; but which might be read with profit by some of the "lords of creation."

The College News Letter, for Sept. is filled with excellent reading matter. The article, "The Relation of Self Culture to College Training," is one of considerable merit, as are also those on "The Turning of the Tide," "Bodily Health," and "Memory."

The Tale Record for Sept. 23d, 1876, contains an editorial, in which some sensible words are addressed to the members of the Freshman class. "Toady to no person, but above all do not make your independence of feeling insulting to any one," might well be the motto of every student.

We acknowledge the receipt of the following exchanges: Our Home Companion, Otterbein Dial, Niagara Index, Educational Bulletin, Malvern Leader, Iowa State Press, Iowa City Republican, The Wismerberger, College Mercury, The Iowa Workman, The People, University Press, Trinity Tablet, College Mercury, The Simpsonian, University Missourian.

PERSONALS.

'76. J. J. McConnell is teaching in the high school at Albia, and O. H. Brainerd in the high school at Oska-loosa.

'76. L. C. Johnson has returned and is in the Law Department of the I. S. U.

'76. R. W. Byington is also in the Law Department here.

'76. Josephine V. Williams is teaching in the 2d ward, Iowa City.

Law '76. A. T. Flickinger has gone east to visit friends there and see the Centennial.

'76. C. B. Jack is Supt. of the Albia public schools.

'77. Ella Hamilton is presiding over a room in the 1st ward school of this city.

'78. Florence Clark is engaged in teaching music in West Liberty.

'78. Alice Clark is directing the growing minds of the rising generation as teacher in the 2nd ward school here.

'78. Julia Stark is also teaching in the city.

'78. Ella Contryman is at work in the schools at Cedar Rapids.

'80. J. E. Richardson is engaged in "the art of gunnery," or, in other words, is teaching at New Port, Ind.

'79. T. G. Henderson has not yet presented himself at the University this year.

'76. Miss Laura Ensing is teaching at Marshalltown.

'76. Miss Lou McKenzie is teaching in Des Moines.

'76. Julien W. Richards is in Waterloo, assisting to edit a paper there.

W. M. Forbes, '73 Law '74, is practicing at Beatrice, Nebraska.

H. W. Ames and G. H. Dunton are attending the law school in Chicago.

Rheta Faxon has been visiting in the city lately. Law '76, Swisher & McCrary is the name of a law firm at Cedar Rapids.

Law '75. Macy & Smith are practicing law at Adel, Iowa.

'75. H. H. Hiatt is Principal of Spring Dale Academy.

'72. Wm. Osmond has been elected to take the place of Prof. Matthews, deceased.

Law '76. D. G. Sutherland is a candidate for County Recorder of Clarke county on the Democratic ticket.

Law '76. Academic '73. M. N. Johnson is the Republican candidate for Presidential elector in the third district.

Professors Fellows, Philbrick, Pinkham and Hinrichs visited the "Centennial."

The State Normal School at Cedar Falls, Prof. J. C. Gilchrist, Principal, opened its first term Sept. 15, with an enrollment of fifty-five.

PERSONALS.

'76. Lizzie Clark is assistant teacher in the high school at West Liberty. This is her first effort in teaching, but she is succeeding well, and giving good satisfaction.

Law '76. L. N. Flickinger is practicing law at Walnut, Potawatamie county. He is rapidly gaining a thriving business there.