

REPORT.

University of the State of Missouri.

1869-70.

1800-10

ANALYSIS OF THE STATE OF VERMONT

BEFORE

University

OF THE

STATE OF MISSOURI

Report

CONTAINING

Catalogue and Announcements

FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 29, 1870.



JEFFERSON CITY, MO.:
HORACE WILCOX, PUBLIC PRINTER.

1870.

From "An act donating public lands to the several States and Territories, etc."

"SEC. 5. An annual report shall be made regarding the progress of each college, recording any improvements and experiments made, with their cost and results, and such other matters, including State, industrial and economical statistics, as may be supposed useful; one copy of which shall be transmitted by mail, free, by each, to all other colleges which may be endowed under the provisions of this act, and also one copy to the Secretary of the Interior."—*Law of the United States* (1862), CHAP. CXXX.

From "An act to locate and dispose of the Congressional grant, etc."

"SEC. 14. At the close of each University year, the Board of Curators shall make a report, in detail, to the Governor, exhibiting the progress, condition and wants of the several colleges or departments of instruction in the University, the course of study in each, and the number and names of the officers and students, the amount of receipts and disbursements, together with the nature, cost and results of all important experiments and investigations, and such other matters, including State, industrial and economical statistics, as may be thought useful. The Governor shall cause the same to be printed for the use of the General Assembly and people of the same, and shall cause one copy of the same to be transmitted by mail, free of expense, to all the colleges which may be endowed under the provisions of the act of Congress, approved July 2, 1862, hereinbefore referred to, and also one copy to the Secretary of the Interior, and one copy to the Commissioner of Agriculture at Washington City.

Letter of Address.

His Excellency, Governor J. W. McClurg :

SIR: In accordance with law, I have the honor to submit to you the report of the Board of Curators of the University of the State of Missouri, for the University year ending June 29th, 1870.

It is proper to remark that the present report is less complete than it will hereafter be made, inasmuch as the law requiring such report was not approved until the 24th of February, and did not become effective by the action of the people of Boone county in meeting the conditions required of them, for the location of the Agricultural and Mechanical College until May 3d.

I have the honor to be, with great respect,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES. S. ROLLINS,

President Board of Curators.

June 6, 1870.

History.

Upon the admission of Missouri as a State in 1820, the grant of the two townships of land for the support of a seminary of learning, was made by Congress in accordance with the settled policy of the General Government, and the State Legislature became the trustee for the management of the land and the proper application of the funds arising therefrom.

The lands of the grant, known as "Seminary Lands," were mainly situated in the county of Jackson, and were among the best in the State.

By an act passed in the year 1832, the Legislature made provision to offer them for sale at a minimum price of \$2 per acre. The result of this extremely improvident legislation was that barely \$70,000, after expenses paid, was realized from these magnificent lands, worth, at the time of sale, a half million of dollars. Some of the seminary lands, not so fortunately located, remained unsold.

The sum thus originating was invested in the stock of the old Bank of the State of Missouri. When it had grown, by accumulation, to the sum of \$100,000, the question of instituting and locating the University began to be agitated.

In the year 1839, an act was passed "to provide for the institution and support of the State University, and for the government of colleges and academies." This act, drafted by Henry S. Geyer, a distinguished lawyer and afterwards United States Senator, was very elaborate, consisting of five articles, and provided for colleges and academies in different parts of the State, to be connected with the State University, and to be under the visatorial power of its curators.

This idea of a State University, with branches and subordinate institutions scattered over the State, was a favorite one with many distinguished men in the earlier history of the country, and was placed on the statute book of several of the States; but the plan was found cumbersome, and too unwieldy to be carried out into practice, and was abandoned wherever projected.

At the same session a bill was passed making provision for the location of the University.

A bonus of \$117,500 having been offered by the citizens of Boone county for its location at Columbia, the county seat, the offer was accepted, and the University was located accordingly.

This was certainly a most remarkable subscription for that period. Perhaps no county or town in the United States, up to that time, had made so large a subscription for such an object.

This was long before those wonders of munificence in behalf of institutions of learning, which distinguish the past few years, had occurred; and at a time when there was comparatively little money in the country, and before the effect of the great financial crisis of 1837 had passed away.

The subscription of a peck of parched corn to Harvard College, in the beginnings and poverty of New England, has become historic. The fact that one man who could neither read nor write subscribed and paid \$3,000 to the State University of Missouri, is as great a marvel, and as much deserves commemoration.

Another remarkable fact was, that there were men who actually subscribed and afterwards paid more than they were worth at the time the subscription was made.

The subscription of Boone county was largely due to the energy and zeal of the Hon. James S. Rollins, then a young man just entering public life, and an ardent friend of education.

On the 24th day of July, 1840, the corner stone of the present principal University edifice was laid, in the midst of great pomp and ceremony. The address of the occasion, said to have been most impressive and eloquent, was delivered by the Hon. James L. Minor, of Jefferson City.

It is pertinent here to state that prior to the location of the University at Columbia, there had been established, for a few years, the Columbia College. This institution had a substantial brick building, two stories in height, and in dimension, 26x60 feet. This school, with its property, became merged into the University, and its building afforded accommodation to the University, until its main edifice was completed.

In the year 1840, the late John H. Lathrop, LL. D., then a Professor of Hamilton College, New York, was elected the first President of the University.

The first class, consisting of two members, graduated in 1843. Although the institution was reasonably flourishing, few students reached the attainments required for graduation. This is, in fact, a usual condition in our western institutions of higher education; nor is the amount of good which they accomplish to be measured by the number of those who complete the full course and attain graduation.

In the year 1850, Dr. Lathrop resigned his position as President of the University, and the Rev. James Shannon, LL. D., became his successor, and continued President six years.

Professor W. W. Hudson succeeded Dr. Shannon, and, upon his death, B. B. Miner, Esq., then of Richmond, Virginia, was elected President, and continued in office about two years, when, in the troubles of the civil war, the institution was suspended, and its buildings occupied by United States troops. A portion of the professors remained on the ground, and soon resumed their instructions, so far as they had students and circumstances permitted. In 1863, there was one graduate, and the next year two, and in 1865, five. In this year, Dr. Lathrop was again elected President, having, in 1860, returned to the University, being elected Professor of English Literature.

Soon after the death of Dr. Lathrop, which occurred in the summer of 1861, the present incumbent, Daniel Read, LL. D., was unanimously elected the President.

With Dr. Lathrop's last official term ends the history of the University under its organization as required by the Constitution of 1820, and the legislation growing out of that requirement. The University had existed for period of twenty-five years—had encountered various vicissitudes—the bank stock constituting its endowment sometimes yielding very small dividends, and even, at times, none at all. Yet, during this period, there was substantial progress—an educational atmosphere was created—valuable material for scientific and literary studies was collected—many useful lessons as to the administration of such an institution had been learnt. While there is much to regret connected with the history of portions of this period, involving personal and political feuds, uncongenial with literary pursuits or studious life; these are too often incident to new institutions, starting in a new country, and which, when they pass away, like certain diseases of the human body, do not make a second attack. The number of student who had graduated reached nearly two hundred, while a much larger number acquired that education which fitted them for important positions in society.

During all the period of which we speak, the State did nothing whatever for the institution, beyond appointing its Curators, yet paying them from the University fund. However needy the institution, the State did not make good even the deficit which occurred through State management. Far less did the State make up for the waste of a great and beneficent grant, designed for the good of her own people, which, with the ordinary care and forecast of a reasonably prudent trustee, would have afforded an ample endowment for the University.

This is a simple statement of facts, due to the veracity of history.

When Dr. Read came on to the ground, with a view of determining his course of action, he found the University largely involved in debt, its officers paid in University

warrants, unconvertible, and at a large discount for cash; the payment of the income of the endowment fund suspended during the process of the conversion of the bank stock into United States bonds, as required by the new State Constitution; the University building greatly defaced and injured in consequence of its occupation by the United States troops, and some of the rooms unfit for use; the roof leaky and the plastering fallen from the ceilings of many of the rooms. The fences around the University campus were in a dilapidated condition. The chimneys of the President's house and portions of the walls stood mournful mementoes of the conflagration which had destroyed the house. Upon the first week of the opening of the session, not a single student appeared to matriculate, there being a county fair in the neighborhood; and on the second less than forty came forward for that purpose.

There was still another difficulty, yet more formidable. It was apparent that in the fierce contest and bitterness of feeling which followed upon civil war, the successful party was in special political antagonism to the majority of the people where the University was located, and, though having full control, directly or indirectly, of every position in the institution, seemed disposed to involve it in the common lot of its locality. Doubtless, this feeling was, to a greater or less extent, reciprocated. In this condition, it was evident that great prudence as well as firmness would be required.

With all these difficulties, Dr. Read declined to make his acceptance final. There was one circumstance, however, which precisely met his views, and that was the article on education in the new Constitution, adopted but a few months before.

The provision as to the State University was such as accorded with his own long cherished views of what a State University ought to be, and which, if accepted by State action, he was willing to give his aid in carrying into operation.

The provision is in these words: "The General Assembly shall establish and maintain a State University, in which there shall be departments in teaching, in agriculture and natural science, as soon as the public school fund will permit." The University here required is a University with practical and special departments, precisely as he had elsewhere advocated and presented as the true idea of a State University.

After making known his views to the Board of Curators in a report, and before the Legislature in an address, stating, in very strong terms, the utter inadequacy of the existing funds for the support of such an institution, and presenting facts and statistics on the subject, Dr. Read returned to his former field of labor to await the action of the Legislature, and with the understanding and pledge that if there should be favorable action toward the support of the University and its proper recognition, he would, in that case, make his acceptance final, and take charge of the institution.

The action of the Legislature was favorable. An act was passed giving ten thousand dollars for rebuilding the President's house, which had been consumed by fire, and making also an annual grant of one and three-quarter per cent. of the State revenue, after deducting therefrom twenty-five per cent. already appropriated for the support of common schools; and his acceptance thereupon was made final before the Board of Curators, April, 1867.

From this time commences the history of the University under new, and, it is to be hoped, better conditions; from this period dates the first State aid ever rendered the institution. It is henceforth to be the University of the State of Missouri, established and maintained according to the requirements of the Constitution, with the departments as therein specified.

If it shall be thus maintained, the history which it will make for itself in the coming years, will be one of greatly increased honor and usefulness. The institution, in entering upon a new phase of its life, succeeds to all the benefits of its past existence. As in the case of the individual, the life is the same, but under new conditions.

GENERAL PLAN.

President Read, in his first report, presented the following *working* plan, which has been steadily before the board as the end to be attained :

1. To retain substantially the usual college course for those who desire that course.
2. To enlarge and perfect the scientific course.
3. To establish and maintain the College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, which, in addition to instruction in agriculture, horticulture, etc., with the appropriate exhibitions and experiments (including military tactics), shall embrace : *first*, a School of Engineering ; *second*, a School of Analytic Chemistry, and, *third*, a School of Mining and Metallurgy.
4. A Normal School.
5. A Law College.
6. A school of preparation for other departments. This will be necessary in the present condition of education in the State, and may form a part of the Normal School.
7. The University to be expanded by instituting colleges of applied science or professional departments, as its means will permit, or the wants of the State demand.
8. The constant annual accumulation of the materials of education, as books, apparatus, cabinets, models, etc.
9. The different departments of instruction to be so adjusted to each other, and *dove-tailed*, as to economise labor and material, and thus render the instruction most effective to the largest number, and save means for the enlargement of the University, and the increase of its facilities.

12. A judicious economy in all departments, that there may be improvement in all, and the accumulation, year by year, of those educational means and appointments which belong alike to all departments and increase the general prosperity.

It will be observed that this plan, so far as relates to course of study, exactly meets the requirements of the State Constitution, and also of the Congressional land grant of 1862, for the benefit of a college of agriculture and the mechanic arts.

If this plan shall be carried out, and the means afforded of so doing, there is no reason why Missouri may not have a University equal to the Michigan, the Cornell, the Illinois Industrial, the Kentucky, or any other institution in the land. But there is no possibility of building up such an institution without the means, in ample measure, for the support of first-class professors, for the erection of buildings, for libraries, for apparatus, cabinets of minerals, models in the arts, both fine and useful, and all other means for investigation and illustration.

The way is now open for a State institution of the highest order, by the concentration of the land grant fund for a college of agriculture and mechanic arts with the University fund, thus aiding and perfecting all departments, and especially the required college.

The University is now rapidly growing in public favor, and it is not to be doubted that private benefactions will be bestowed in aid of the public grants. Men of wealth, in this State, and elsewhere, will come forward to carry out and perfect special departments in the University of this great Central State of the Union, so admirably located for an influence which shall extend far beyond its borders.

By the act of the last Legislature locating the Agricultural and Mechanical College provided for by a Congressional grant act in connection with the University, the institution has been placed upon a firm basis, and its prospect for usefulness much enlarged.

In accordance with the conditions of the locating act, Boone county has appropriated \$30,000 in cash, and set aside six hundred and forty acres of land for the use of the University.

As soon as the Commissioners appointed by the act of the Legislature had accepted these appropriations as fulfilling the required conditions, a meeting of the Curators was held, and all possible steps were at once taken for inaugurating the new department

required by the incorporation of the Agricultural and Mechanical College with the University.

A committee of reorganization was appointed to visit other scientific and practical schools and universities, and to report in December of the present year.

To facilitate reorganization and a new arrangement and classification of studies and labor, all chairs of instruction now existing were declared vacant on July 1st, 1871, except that of the President, who had been previously elected for four years.

INCOME.

The University income consists of three items:

<i>First.</i> Income from Seminary Fund (gold) in current funds.....	\$ 7,646 25
<i>Second.</i> One and three-fourth per cent. of State revenue, after deduction of twenty-five per cent. for common schools.....	12,003 05
<i>Third.</i> Tuition fees.....	5,790 50
There is, in addition to the above, rents received from students for use of rooms in cottages.....	613 70
	\$26,053 50

This income is larger than that of any preceding year.

No income will, for some time, accrue from the agricultural lands, while large demands will be made upon the University funds for buildings, apparatus, books, models, and other requirements connected with practical and scientific education.

While much has been done, the fact is not to be disguised, that very much yet remains to be done. There has been no large outfit of the University, in order to put it at once on a proper basis. To do this would require an appropriation of from \$50,000 to \$100,000. We are in want of additional buildings, of apparatus, working laboratory, library, models, etc., and of numerous improvements for farm, garden, and for workshops.

The Illinois Legislature, at its last session, gave no less than \$70,000 to aid in the proper outfit of the Illinois Industrial University, notwithstanding its large endowment. The State of California has just given \$245,000 in coin to start her University, besides the concentration of three other funds to constitute an endowment. But it would be tedious even to enumerate the action of States in this regard during the last year. Among objects of recent expenditure and improvement are the following, viz:

Within a brief time past, all floating debts of the University have been paid off, amounting to over \$18,000.

Several thousand dollars have been expended on the main edifice in the way of repairs, and still more is required to be done.

President's house has been rebuilt, and the fences around the campus have been restored.

Some \$6,000 or \$7,000 have been expended upon normal building and furniture.

About the same amount has been expended upon cottages and boarding house.

The library and apparatus have been improved.

The number of professors and teachers has been increased.

Normal department has been established, and liberally provided for.

All this has been done by "saving and pinching."

We are precisely in the condition of a business establishment in danger of failing for want of more capital; or, if not failing, of accomplishing far less than, with a little more means, would be within easy power of attainment.

It must be understood that a University can no more be carried on, and especially one with practical, experimental and scientific departments, without a large expenditure of money, than can a railroad or other public improvement. The only question to be decided is, whether the State will have a University in fact or merely in name.

The present Constitution of the University provides for a Board of Curators, consisting of twenty-two members, two of whom must be from each Congressional district, and four from the county of Boone. They are appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate.

The locating act of last winter also provides that at least seven curators shall be from the State Board of Agriculture. Five have accordingly already been appointed from that board to fill vacancies.

“They have power to make such by-laws or ordinances, rules and regulations, as they may judge most expedient for the accomplishment of the trust reposed in them, and for the government of their officers, and to secure their accountability.”

The Curators appoint the President, professors and tutors, no one of whom is permitted to preach or exercise the functions of a minister of the gospel, or of any one of the learned professions, during his continuance in office.

The manifest object of this provision is to secure a board of instruction for the University who shall be professional teachers, and devoted to their profession as such; and not men belonging to some other profession and exercising its duties.

The duty of the President of the University, as defined by the act of incorporation, is, “among other things, to superintend and direct the care and management of the institution and its grounds, and to make and transmit to the Curators, at each annual meeting thereof, a report of the state and condition thereof, containing such particulars as the Curators shall require.”

The locating act referred to, also provides for a Board of Visitors, five in number, three of whom shall be gentlemen distinguished in agriculture or the mechanic arts, and two of whom shall be graduates of the University.

CONGRESSIONAL ACT OF ENDOWMENT.

The act to which allusion has been made was approved by the President on the second of July, 1862, and is entitled “an act donating public lands to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts.” It forms chapter CXXX of the laws of the United States (1862). The text complete is here subjoined :

THE ACT OF ENDOWMENT.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled :

That there be granted to the several States, for the purposes hereinafter mentioned, an amount of public land, to be apportioned to each State a quantity equal to thirty thousand acres, for each Senator and Representative in Congress to which the States are respectfully entitled by the apportionment under the census of eighteen hundred and sixty: *Provided*, That no mineral lands shall be selected or purchased under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the land aforesaid, after being surveyed, shall be apportioned to the several States in sections or subdivisions of sections, not less than one-quarter of a section; and whenever there are public lands in a State subject to sale at private entry at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, the quantity to which said State shall be entitled shall be selected from such lands within the limit of such State, and the Secretary of the Interior is hereby directed to issue to each of the States, in which there is not the quantity of public lands subject to sale at private entry at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, to which said State may be entitled under the provisions of this act, land scrip to the amount in acres for the deficiency of its distributive share; said scrip to be sold by said States, and the proceeds thereof applied to the uses and purposes prescribed in this act, and for no other use or purpose whatsoever: *Provided*, That in no case shall any State to which land scrip may thus be issued be allowed to locate the same within the limits of any other State, or of any Territory of the United States, but their assignees may thus locate said land scrip upon any of the unappropriated lands of the United States subject to the sale at private entry at one dollar and

twenty-five cents, or less per acre: *And provided further*, That not more than one million acres shall be located by such assignees in any one of the States: *And provided further*, That no such location shall be made before one year from the passage of this act.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That all the expenses of management, superintendence, and taxes from date of selection of said lands, previous to their sales, and all expenses incurred in the management and disbursement of the moneys which may be received therefrom, shall be paid by the States to which they may belong, out of the treasury of said States, so that the entire proceeds of the sale of said lands shall be applied without any diminution whatever to the purposes hereinafter mentioned.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That all moneys derived from the sale of the lands aforesaid by the States to which the lands are apportioned, and from the sales of land scrip hereinafter provided for, shall be invested in stocks of the United States, or of the States, or some other safe stocks, yielding not less than five per centum upon the par value of said stocks; and that the moneys so invested shall constitute a perpetual fund, the capital of which shall remain forever undiminished, (except so far as may be provided in section fifth of this act), and the interest of which shall be inviolably appropriated, by each State which may take and claim the benefit of this act, to the endowment, support, and maintenance of at least one college where the leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, in such manner as the legislatures of the States may respectively prescribe, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions in life.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the grant of land and land scrip hereby authorized shall be made on the following conditions, to which, as well as to the provisions hereinbefore contained, the previous assent of the several States shall be signified by legislative acts:

First. If any portion of the fund invested, as provided by the foregoing section, or any portion of the interest thereon, shall, by any action or contingency, be diminished or lost, it shall be replaced by the State to which it belongs, so that the capital of the fund shall remain forever undiminished; and the annual interest shall be regularly applied, without diminution, to the purposes mentioned in the fourth section of this act, except that a sum, not exceeding ten per centum upon the amount received by any State, under the provisions of this act, may be expended for the purchase of lands for sites or experimental farms, whenever authorized by the respective legislatures of said States.

Second. No portion of said fund, nor the interest thereon, shall be applied, directly or indirectly, under any pretense whatever, to the purchase, erection, preservation, or repair of any building or buildings.

Third. Any State which may take and claim the benefit of the provisions of this act shall provide, within five years, at least not less than one college, as described in the fourth section of this act, or the grant to such State shall cease; and said State shall be bound to pay the United States the amount received of any lands previously sold, and that the title to purchasers under the State shall be valid.

Fourth. An annual report shall be made regarding the progress of each college, recording any improvements and experiments made, with their cost and results, and such other matters, including State industrial and economical statistics, as may be supposed useful; one copy of which shall be transmitted by mail free, by each, to all other colleges which may be endowed under the provisions of this act, and also one copy to the Secretary of the Interior.

Fifth. When lands shall be selected from those which have been raised to double the minimum price, in consequence of railroad grants, they shall be computed to the States at the maximum price, and the number of acres proportionally diminished.

Sixth. No State while in a condition of rebellion or insurrection against the Government of the United States, shall be entitled to the benefit of this act.

Seventh. No State shall be entitled to the benefits of this act unless it shall express its acceptance thereof by its Legislature within two years from the date of its approval by the President.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That land scrip issued under the provisions of this act shall not be subject to location until after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the land officers shall receive the same fees for locating land scrip issued under the provisions of this act as is now allowed for the location of military bounty land warrants under existing laws; *provided*, their maximum compensation shall not be thereby increased.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the Governors of the several States, to which scrip shall be issued under this act, shall be required to report, annually, to Congress all sales made of such scrip until the whole shall be disposed of, the amount received for the same, and what appropriation has been made of the proceeds.

A subsequent act, approved on the twenty-third of July, 1866, extended the time within which the agricultural and industrial colleges must be established, by another period of five years.

LEGISLATIVE ACT OF LOCATION.

AN ACT to locate and dispose of the Congressional land grant of July 2, 1862, to endow, support and maintain a School of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, and a School of Mines and Metallurgy, and to promote the liberal education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life.

WHEREAS, The agriculturists and miners of the State of Missouri have, for many years, demanded the means of agricultural education; and, whereas, in accordance with their wishes in various ways expressed, it has been provided in the Constitution of the State of Missouri, "that the General Assembly shall establish and maintain a State University, with departments of instruction in teaching in agriculture and in natural science, as soon as the public school fund will permit; and, whereas, the grant of Congress for the benefit of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, affords a public school fund for said object; now, therefore, to the end that the above provision of the Constitution shall be carried out,

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, as follows :

SECTION 1. There is hereby established the Agricultural and Mechanical College and a School of Mines and Metallurgy, provided for by the grant of the Congress of the United States, as a distinct department of the University of the State of Missouri.

SEC. 2. "The leading objects of said colleges shall be to teach such branches as are related to Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts and Mining, including Military Tactics, and without excluding other scientific and classical studies, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life."

SEC. 3. To effect the said leading objects of the colleges as herein established, it is provided that the students, and members thereof, shall be admitted to the libraries, museums, models, cabinets and apparatus, and to all lectures, and instructions of the University which now exist, or may hereafter exist, and to all other rights and privileges thereof, in a manner as full and ample as are the students of any other department in said University, and to provide for instruction in military tactics as herein required, it is enacted that in case a system of military education shall be established by Congress, the State University is hereby required by law to make the necessary provision for carrying out the plan so established in connection with the institution; and, furthermore, there is hereby created and established a perpetual fund, to be styled the "Agricultural and Mechanical Fund," to be derived from the sale or lease of the three hundred and thirty thousand acres of land granted by Congress to the State of Missouri, by virtue of an act approved July 2, 1862, entitled "an act donating to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts," and from all additions to the same, from public or private bounty, the principal of which fund shall remain forever inviolate and undiminished, to be invested in the manner hereinafter specified, and the income thereof shall be placed at the disposal of the Board of Curators of the University of the State—three-fourths of which income shall be for the support of the Agricultural and Mechanical College aforesaid, and the remaining one-fourth for the support of the School of Mines and Metallurgy hereinafter provided for, in accordance with the provisions of this act, and of the act of Congress aforesaid.

SEC. 4. The Agricultural and Mechanical College and the School of Mining and Metallurgy herein provided for, shall have, each, a separate and distinct faculty, whose officers and professors may be the same, in whole or in part, as the officers and professors in other colleges and departments of the University.

SEC. 5. The Agricultural and Mechanical College and the School of Mining and Metallurgy shall have power to confer degrees suitable to their designs and courses of studies.

SEC. 6. The number of Curators of the University of the State shall hereafter be twenty-two, of whom, as near as may be, two shall be appointed from each Congressional district, and four from the county of Boone; and after the School of Mines and Metallurgy shall be located as hereinafter designated, then the two Curators selected from the Congressional district in which said school shall be located, shall be chosen

from the residents of the county in which said school is situated; *provided, however*, that in the selection of Curators, one-third thereof shall be chosen from the State Board of Agriculture.

SEC. 7. Hereafter, as vacancies occur in the board, or as they may now exist, they shall be filled by appointment by the Governor, and to the number of one-third of the board, they shall be chosen from the Board of Agriculture; hereafter all appointments of Curators shall be made by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; *provided*, that where vacancies exist, appointments made to fill the same shall continue in force until the next meeting of the Senate, and until their successors are duly confirmed.

SEC. 8. That in consideration of the permanent location of the Agricultural and Mechanical College in connection with the State University, the county of Boone shall donate not less than thirty thousand dollars in cash, to be used in erecting such buildings and making such improvements as may be needed for such college, and also for buying stock for and making improvements on a Model or Experimental Farm of not less than six hundred and forty acres of land located convenient to the present University grounds, and to be donated by said county of Boone in addition to said sum of thirty thousand dollars in cash. The title of said land to be clear and indisputable, to be bought without any charge whatever to the State, or to the Agricultural College Fund, and to be conveyed to the State of Missouri by deed of general warranty, the consideration expressed therein being the location of said Agricultural and Mechanical College in connection with the State University, and that the same shall be held for the uses and purposes of said Agricultural and Mechanical College.

SEC. 9. In order to raise the amount of money, and to purchase the quantity of land specified in the last section, voluntary individual subscription may be made and received, and the form of the subscription shall be thus: "We the undersigned agree and bind ourselves to pay to the Curators of the University of the State of Missouri the sums respectively set opposite to our names, whenever the same may be demanded, and upon the condition that the Agricultural and Mechanical College is located in connection with the State University, at Columbia," and the corporate authorities of the town of Columbia, and the county court of Boone county are hereby authorized and empowered respectively, to issue bonds of the corporation of the town of Columbia, and of the county of Boone, in such sums as they may agree upon, to run not longer than twenty years, and bearing interest at a rate not exceeding ten per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, which bonds shall be properly executed and delivered to the Curators of the University of the State of Missouri, to be by them sold and converted into cash, to be used in the erection of the necessary buildings, buying stock and making improvements, as set forth in section eight of this act, and in purchase of the six hundred and forty acres of land required to be donated by this act; and said corporation of the town of Columbia and the county court of Boone county shall have power to levy such tax under the Constitution and laws of this State as may be needed to meet, according to the terms of the bonds, the payment regularly of the interest thereon and the principal when due.

SEC. 10. The members of the Board of Curators residing in Boone county are hereby fully authorized to receive the subscriptions, and to purchase the lands referred to in the foregoing sections, and to pay for the same, either in cash or bonds, as may be agreed upon; and when the sum required shall be subscribed, the bonds issued, and land purchased and deeded to the State, as contemplated by this act, the Attorney General of State, the State Superintendent of Public Schools, in connection with Philemon Bliss, Edward Wyman, J. W. Matthias, R. L. Todd and P. Hubbard, members of the Board of Curators, shall act as commissioners to see that the conditions herein contained have been fully complied with, and being satisfied thereof, a majority of them shall make out and sign a certificate, stating the facts, which certificate shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of State, and a duplicate copy thereof filed with the Treasurer of the Board of Curators, and thereupon the said Agricultural and Mechanical College shall be fixed and permanently located in connection with the University of the State.

SEC. 11. The terms of this act, so far as the conditions required to be complied with, to fix the location of said college in connection with the State University, to be met and complied with on or before the second Monday of May, 1870, otherwise this act shall be null and void.

SEC. 12. The School of Mines and Metallurgy herein provided for, shall be located in the mineral district of Southeast Missouri, but in consideration thereof, any county having mines therein, within such district, shall donate to the Board of Curators, for building and other purposes of said school, not less than twenty thousand dollars in cash, not less than twenty acres of land on which to erect buildings for the use of said school, and lots of mineral land, in such quantity, quality and kind as may be deemed necessary for said school for practical and experimental mining. The title of said land to be clear and indisputable, to be bought without any charge whatever to the State, or to said Agricultural College Fund, and to be conveyed to the State of Missouri by general warranty deed, for the use and purpose of said School of Mines and Metallurgy; and further, the said school shall be located in that county, by a committee of the Board of Curators

selected for such purpose, which shall so give the greatest available amount of money and land; *provided, however*, that if no one of such counties shall, within three years from the passage of this act, comply with the foregoing provisions and conditions, then any or all of such counties may combine for the purpose of complying therewith, and in such case the said school shall be located in the manner aforesaid, within the county of the number so complying with the said conditions in which the greatest variety of ores may then be known to exist, and which has also the other advantages and facilities for the successful working of such school; *provided, also*, that if said conditions are not accepted by such counties within seven years from the passage of this act, the said part of the fund set apart for said school shall be applied to the maintenance and support of a chair of Mining and Metallurgy in the State University at Columbia.

SEC. 13. In order to raise the amount of money, and to purchase the quantity of land specified in the last section, voluntary individual subscription may be made to, and received by the Board of Curators; and the corporate authorities of any city or town, and the county courts of any county in the districts mentioned in the foregoing section, are hereby authorized and empowered, respectively, to issue bonds of such city, town or county, in such sums as they may agree upon, to run not longer than twenty years, and bearing interest not exceeding ten per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, which bonds shall be delivered to the Board of Curators, to be by them sold and converted into cash, to be used in the erection of the necessary buildings, buying stock and making improvements, as set forth in section twelve of this act, and of the land required to be donated therein, and any such city, town or county shall have power to levy such tax under the Constitution and laws of this State as may be needed to meet, according to the terms of the Board, the payment regularly of the interest and principal when due.

SEC. 14. At the close of each University year, the Board of Curators shall make a report, in detail, to the Governor, exhibiting the progress, condition and wants of the several colleges or departments of instruction in the University, the course of study in each, and the number and names of the officers and students, the amount of receipts and disbursements, together with the nature, costs and results of all important experiments and investigations, and such other matters, including State, industrial and economical statistics, as may be thought useful. The Governor shall cause the same to be printed for the use of the General Assembly and people of the State, and shall cause one copy of the same to be transmitted by mail, free of expense, to all the Colleges which may be endowed under the provisions of the act of Congress approved July 2, 1862, hereinbefore referred to, and also one copy to the Secretary of the Interior, and one copy to the Commissioner of Agriculture, at Washington City.

SEC. 15. Inasmuch as all trust funds committed to the management of the State are to be deemed a sacred deposit, and to be vigilantly guarded from perversion, waste or wrongful use, it is provided that a board of visitors, to consist of five persons, three at least of whom shall be citizens eminent in the agricultural and mechanic arts, and not less than two graduates of the University, shall be appointed by the Governor. It shall be the duty of the visitors to make personal examination into the condition of the University, in all its departments, once at least each year, and report to the Governor, suggesting such improvements and recommendations as they may consider important, which report shall be published with the annual report of the Curators; the visitors shall receive no per diem, but they, together with the Curators, shall have their actual expenses paid, and upon the certificate of the Secretary of the Board of Curators, the Auditor shall draw his warrant on the Treasurer of the State, who shall pay the same out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 16. The Curators of the University are authorized and empowered to appoint a Commissioner, and fix his compensation, whose duty it shall be to take charge of all of said Agricultural land, and who, before entering upon the discharge of his duties, shall take an oath, faithfully to demean himself in office, and shall be required to give bond in such sum as the Board of Curators shall direct, with two or more sufficient securities, for the faithful performance of his duties as such commissioner, which bond shall be made payable to the State of Missouri, and be signed in duplicate by the said commissioner and his securities, to be approved by the Board of Curators, one copy of which shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Board of Curators, and the other copy in the office of the Secretary of State.

SEC. 17. Said commissioner shall keep his office in the city of St. Louis, and shall cause to be procured and kept in his office complete lists of all the lands selected in this State under the act of Congress approved July 2, 1862, entitled "An act donating lands to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts," described by their proper subdivisions, of parts of sections; sections, townships and ranges, together with maps and plats, such as are kept in United States land offices, all to be kept in strongly bound books, which shall be labeled "Agricultural College Lands." Duplicate copies of such lists of lands, maps and plats shall also be furnished by the commissioner, and in similar books, to the Secretary of the Board of Curators of the State University, which shall also be labeled in the same manner, and safely kept in his office.

SEC. 18. Said commissioner is hereby authorized to lease any of said land for the term of ten years, in quantities not exceeding three hundred and twenty acres to any one person, the lessee to pay eight per cent. interest per annum in advance, on the price agreed upon, and which shall not be less than one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre for lands outside of the railroad belt, and two dollars and fifty cents per acre for lands contiguous to railroads, and where, in the selection of said lands, one acre was taken for two, and the Board of Curators shall cause the said lands to be examined, classified and appraised before the same are offered for lease; and the said board shall, after the said examination, appraisal and classification of the said lands, fix the price at which each tract shall be leased, and also fix the rates of advance thereon, at which the lessee may, at the expiration of his term of lease, purchase the same, as hereinafter provided, and should the said commissioner authorized to appraise said lands, discover that a sufficient number of acres has not been selected and located by the commissioners heretofore created by an act of the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, approved March 19th, 1866, he shall forthwith proceed to select a sufficient number of acres from the vacant lands of the United States within this State, so as to secure the full amount of three hundred and thirty thousand acres granted to this State by the Government of the United States, taking as heretofore one acre for two, when they are selected within the railroad belt, and shall, in like manner and with full effect, as the aforesaid commissioners, have the same set apart and withdrawn from entry on the books of the land offices of the United States, and shall [receive] the same per diem allowance for said service as was allowed to commissioners who selected said lands, and be paid in the same manner.

SEC. 19. The lessee of any tract of land shall have the privilege of purchasing the same for cash, at or before the expiration of said lease, at the price specified in the lease; and the lessee failing to pay the interest on any such lease within sixty days from the time the same is made due and payable, shall forfeit his lease, with all interest previously paid, and the improvements made thereon, and said commissioner shall be authorized to enter upon and take possession of said land, and release the same.

SEC. 20. Whenever any of said agricultural lands shall have been leased under the provisions of this act, they shall be subject to taxation as other lands, the taxes to be paid by the lessees.

SEC. 21. Said commissioner shall be required to make quarterly reports to the Secretary of the Board of Curators, which report shall specify by the proper subdivisions, the quantity of lands leased, to whom leased, and upon what terms, and thereupon the Secretary of the Board of Curators shall insert upon the records required to be kept in his office, the disposition of the land thus leased.

SEC. 22. Said commissioner shall also make out a quarterly statement of his account to the Treasurer of the Board of Curators, in which he shall specify the amount of money collected on lands leased and sold by him in each and every quarter, and which sums of money, at the end of each quarter, he shall pay over to the Treasurer of the Board of Curators, and from whom he shall take duplicate receipts, one of which shall be filed in his office, and the other in the office of the Secretary of the Board of Curators, and the Secretary shall charge the Treasurer of the Board with all moneys thus received by him.

SEC. 23. Under the direction of the Board of Curators, the Treasurer shall invest the principal for which any of said land may be sold, in such United States or other securities allowed by law, as will be safe and yield a certain and permanent income for the support of said Agricultural and Mechanical College, and the school of Mines and Metallurgy, and all interest received on lease of land, or on any bonds or securities named in this act, to be expended under the direction of the Board of Curators for the support and maintenance of said Agricultural and Mechanical College, in conformity with this act, and with the act of Congress aforesaid, granting said land to this State.

SEC. 24. In any case where any of said lands may be sold, and a deed to the same is required to be made, the same shall be executed by the President of the Board of Curators, required by him with the seal of the corporation attached thereto, and attested by the Secretary of the Board.

SEC. 25. Any person who has heretofore or who may hereafter settle upon any of the Agricultural lands mentioned in this act, shall be entitled to three hundred and twenty acres of land, or less as he may choose in preference to any other person, provided such settler shall pay for such land at its appraised value according to the provisions of this act.

SEC. 26. All bonds for moneys invested under this act, shall be deposited for safe keeping with the Treasurer of the Board of Curators, who shall be responsible, upon his official bond, for the safety of said bonds and all other funds in his hands, and the Board of Curators are fully authorized to require said Treasurer to give bond at any time, with two or more securities, to be approved by the board, in double the amount of any sum likely to come into his hands.

SEC. 27. The Agricultural and Mechanical College, and the lands, stock, apparatus and furniture, and all other property belonging to the same, shall be exempt from State and county taxation.

SEC. 28. All acts and parts of acts, so far as the same may conflict with this act, are hereby repealed.

This act to take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

FINAL ACTION IN LOCATING THE AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE.

By the act of the Legislature, approved February 24, 1870, locating the Agricultural and Mechanical College at Columbia, in connection with the State University, the county of Boone and town of Columbia, were required to give as a bonus for the location the sum of \$30,000 in cash, and six hundred and forty acres of land convenient to the present University grounds, as the Agricultural College Farm.

Commissioners were also appointed by the same act to meet at Columbia, within a given time, and determine whether the foregoing conditions had been fully complied with. This final act of location has been performed by the acceptance on the part of the Commissioners of the money and lands proffered by the county.

The following Commissioners, viz: Edward Wyman, Philemon Bliss, J. W. Matthias, R. L. Todd, and Paul Hubbard, met at Columbia on the 3d day of May, in pursuance of previous notice, and proceeded to examine the land and the titles to the same, and also to see that the money was properly deposited. After such examination, and certifying to the correctness of the title papers to the land, and that the money was duly paid over to the credit of the University, they certify in the following terms: "That having examined said tract of land, we found the same handsomely improved with valuable buildings, diversified with a variety of soil, well watered and timbered, and admirably adapted for the uses and purposes of the Agricultural and Mechanical College; and we further certify, that in extent and character of this part of their donation with the amount of money they have expended to secure it, Boone county has fully and honorably met every reasonable expectation, and satisfactorily complied with the obligations incurred to the State in the matter of the location of the Agricultural College."

This remarkable declaration, in an official document, made at the instance of the Commissioners from distant parts of the State, is most honorable to Boone county, and shows her worthy to be the site of a great institution of learning.

The land cost the county \$60,000, which, with the cash gift of \$30,000, makes the total of \$90,000. The County Court, with almost perfect unanimity on the part of the people, ordered the issue of \$80,000 in ten per cent. bonds, and the people of Columbia \$10,000 in like bonds, the whole being in value equal to cash.

On the land are several houses, one of them being a very elegant mansion, worth \$15,000 or 20,000, and which will be of immediate use to the University for the accommodation of students. There are also on the grounds two large vineyards, one planted by Prof. Swallow and the other by Major Rollins.

It is a noble domain—affords every variety of soil—is sightly—well watered, and with some improvements, will not be surpassed (if equalled) by any other Agricultural College farm in the United States. Several gentlemen, from other States, of high scientific attainments, as well as agricultural and horticultural tastes, are most enthusiastic in praise of the selection.

It is to be borne in mind, that by the terms of the law, this land can never be alienated or converted to any other uses than those for which it was given. It remains to the State forever for the high purposes of scientific and agricultural education.

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MARY WEST.....	Mexico.
RETTA WHEELER.....	Bucklin.
MARY WILLIAMS.....	Columbia.
ALICE WOODWARD.....	Keokuk, Ia.
MINNIE WOODWARD.....	Keokuk, Ia.
EMMA WOODSON.....	Columbia.
CHARLES F. AFFLICK.....	Middle Grove.
GEORGE W. BIRNEY.....	Glenwood.
JOHN A. COCHRAN.....	Mt. Vernon.
EDGAR V. COMSTOCK.....	St. Joseph.
JOHN B. DURAND.....	Prairie City.
ROBERT FAGAN.....	Milwaukee, Wis.
JOHN B. HARTMAN.....	Pittsburg.
LOUIS C. F. HUGO.....	Union.
N. B. LOUGHLIN.....	Witteberg.
GEORGE T. NOE.....	Sturgeon.
JOHN C. OBERMUELLER.....	Galveston, Texas.
P. B. STRATTON, JR.....	Linn.
WILLIAM F. THORNTON.....	Warrensburg.
WIRT WARD WALTON.....	Ladore, Kansas.
B. F. WILLIAMS.....	Warrensburg.
G. B. WILLIAMS.....	Warrensburg.
JULIUS H. WOODFORD.....	Warrensburg.

FRESHMAN CLASS.

MALVINA BAKER.....	Lancaster.
KATE CRUCE.....	Warrensburg.
DORA CRUMBAUGH.....	Columbia.
ANNA HUXTABLE.....	Brookfield.
ETTA HUME.....	Columbia.
LUELLE HUME.....	Columbia.
BETTIE M. SAMUEL.....	Columbia.
ANNA WRIGHT.....	Columbia.
GEORGE W. COOK.....	Kansas City.
GEORGE F. DAVIS.....	Columbia.
JAMES T. DOUGAN.....	St. Charles.
FRANK HEWITT.....	Maysville.
N. B. HOLDEN.....	Warrensburg.
N. G. HAWN.....	Marble Hill.
W. J. McCONNELL.....	Cottleville.

THOMAS J. OWEN.....	Black Oak.
BENJAMIN F. PEERY.....	Edinburg.
FOUNT M. PITTS.....	Pittsburg.
ELIJAH RESOR.....	Urbana.
RICHARD WISBY.....	Marshfield.

UNCLASSIFIED.

JENNIE BOGUE.....	Centralia.
MARY FENTON.....	Columbia.
MARY GORDON.....	Columbia.
THEODOSIA GORDON.....	Columbia.
MARY GRIER.....	Columbia.
HENRY C. SHELTON.....	Unionville.

SUMMARY.

COLLEGE OF SCIENCE AND LETTERS.

Seniors.....	15
Juniors.....	12
Sophomores.....	9
Freshmen.....	15
	— 46
Sub-Freshmen.....	30
Preparatory Department.....	50

NORMAL COLLEGE.

Seniors.....	3
Juniors.....	14
Sophomores.....	38
Freshmen.....	20
Unclassified.....	6
	— 81
Model School.....	36
	—
Total.....	243

Course of Instruction.

CLASSICAL AND SCIENTIFIC.

PREPARATORY.

English Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, (Ray), Algebra, (Davies' Elementary), U. S. History, Latin Grammar, Latin Reader, (Harkness), Cæsar, Harkness' First Book in Greek, Kendrick's Greek Ollendorff.

SUB-FRESHMAN.

English Analysis, (Green), Outlines of History, (Worcester).
Algebra, (Loomis), to Quadratics.
Xenophon's Anabasis, Hadley's Greek Grammar.
Sallust, Virgil and Cicero.

FRESHMAN.

Algebra, (Loomis), completed, Geometry.
Elocution, (Sargent's Standard Speaker).
Rhetoric and Composition, (Quackenbos).
Latin (Livy), Prose Composition, (Arnold).
Greek, (Herodotus and Homer).

SOPHOMORE.

Trigonometry, Surveying, Navigation, Analytical Geometry.
Latin, (Horace, Juvenal and Plautus).
Greek, Demosthenes and Xenophon).
German and French (optional).

JUNIOR.

Mechanical Philosophy, Astronomy.
Latin, (Horace and Tacitus).
Greek, (Tragedies and Dialogues).
Logic, (Coppee), English Literature, (Shaw).
Physics, Chemistry of non-metallic substances.

SENIOR.

Mental Philosophy, (Haven).
International and Constitutional Law, (Kent).
British Constitution, (Creasy).
Calculus.
Political Economy, (Bowen).
Moral Philosophy, (Haven).
Chemistry of the Metals; Geology; Mineralogy.
Orations.

SCIENTIFIC.

Candidates for admission to the Freshman Class of the Course will be examined on the following studies:

Mathematics—Arithmetic, Algebra, to Equations of the Second Degree.

English Language—English Grammar and Analysis, United States History, Outlines of History and Geography. (The examination will be on principles without regard to authors).

FIRST OR FRESHMAN CLASS.

Algebra and Geometry completed.

Physical Geography.

Elocution; Principles of Composition, (Quackenbos).

SECOND OR JUNIOR YEAR.

Trigonometry, Mensuration, Surveying, Navigation and Analytical Geometry.

Physics and Chemistry of the Non-Metallic Elements.

Logic, (Coppee) and English Literature.

THIRD OR SENIOR YEAR.

Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Acoustics, Optics and Astronomy.

Chemistry of the Metals—Mineralogy and Geology.

Mental Philosophy, International and Constitutional Law, Political Economy, Moral Philosophy.

Orations.

From the students of both courses, Declamations and Compositions are required until Senior year; Seniors appear with Orations.

NORMAL.

FRESHMAN YEAR.

Reading, Orthography, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Geography, English Grammar, History of United States, Drawing, Mapping.

SOPHOMORE YEAR.

Algebra, Analytical Grammar.

Physical Geography, Natural Philosophy.

Physiology.

General History, Latin, Elocution.

Rhetoric, Book-keeping.

Art of Teaching, Science of Government.

JUNIOR YEAR.

Geometry, Trigonometry.

Botany, Zoology, Astronomy.

General History.

Latin and Greek for gentlemen.

Latin and German or French for ladies.

Lectures on Theory and Practice of Teaching.

SENIOR YEAR.

Latin, Greek and German.

Surveying, Chemistry.

Agricultural Chemistry, Geology.
 Mental Philosophy, Moral Philosophy.
 Philosophy of Education.
 Three months' practice in Model School.

DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL, MORAL AND POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY.

THE PRESIDENT.

SENIOR YEAR.

First Semester.—Mental Philosophy, Haven as the Text-Book, with Lectures. Hamilton's Metaphysics.

International and Constitutional Law, Kent's Commentaries with Lectures.
 British Constitution, Creasy as the Text.

Second Semester.—Political Economy, Wayland and Bowen as Text-Books. Compendium of the Census for 1860, on Progress of Wealth and Population of the United States.

Moral Philosophy, Haven as furnishing outline of Topics, select portions of Paley, Blackstone and Kent, required to be read.

GENERAL REVIEW.

Every student must be examined on this entire course at the close of the year prior to his graduation; and no student from other Colleges will be admitted *ad eundem*, so far as to excuse him from examination on these subjects, at the final examination for his degree.

The method of instruction is by examination on text-books, by class discussions, by formal lecture from the Professor, by the student himself becoming the lecturer, and in his own language presenting the topic, and by written essays and analysis.

The instruction is intended to be as little as possible dogmatic; and the method adopted is designed to make the student himself the inquirer and thinker, and to teach him the right method of using books for investigation.

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS AND NATURAL SCIENCE.

J. G. NORWOOD, M. D.

The course of instruction, under the present arrangement, is given to the regular Junior and Senior classes, together with such irregular students as may elect to pursue Scientific studies in connection with the English course, and to the exclusion of the purely Classical studies.

The time devoted to each branch of science is, as nearly as possible, commensurate with its practical importance.

The course of instruction for the Junior year embraces, during part of the first semester, the Elements of Physics, comprehending whatever is known of the Constitution and Properties of Bodies, their Causes, Effects, Operations, Phenomena, and the Laws of the Forces governing their actions. The branches particularly attended to, are Heat, the Chemistry of Light, Statical and Dynamical Electricity, Magnetism, Electro-Magnetism and Pneumatics.

The apparatus for illustrating the lectures is very complete. The new instruments, ordered to be purchased by the Board of Curators at the last annual meeting, have been

received, and add very materially to the facilities for instruction. The remainder of the first, and all of the second semester of the Junior year, is devoted to the Chemistry of the Non-Metallic Elements. The laboratory is very extensive, and every effort is made to render the course of instruction in this branch equal to that given in the very best colleges in this country. The principles of the science are abundantly illustrated by experiments. The supply of reagents is ample, and the specimens of chemical products nearly all that could be desired.

Throughout the entire course the application of Chemistry to Agriculture, to Mechanical and Manufacturing pursuits, and to Pharmacy, is constantly brought before the student, in connection with each element and its compounds. Special attention is also paid to Toxicology. Every mineral poison is studied—so far, at least, as the tests for its presence and the appropriate antidotes are concerned. This kind of knowledge is especially valuable to those who intend studying the professions of Law or of Medicine; for without it, the Lawyer is not qualified to discuss and determine numerous questions of Medical Jurisprudence, which are constantly arising in our courts, and which frequently involve the safety of life or liberty; nor is the Physician competent to treat cases of poisoning.

The Senior year is devoted, during the first part of the session, to the Chemistry of the Metallic Elements, and afterwards to the study of Natural History. The branches more particularly attended to are Anatomy, Physiology, Mineralogy and Geology. The first few weeks, after the completion of Inorganic Chemistry, are occupied with the Philosophy of Natural History, including an outline classification of the Animal and Vegetable Kingdoms. This is followed by the study of Biology, and an outline of Vegetable Physiology. The remainder of this term is devoted to Human Anatomy and Functional Physiology.

The course of instruction in these branches differs somewhat from that usually given in academical institutions. With the exception of those particular subjects which require absolutely the aid of the dissecting room, the instruction does not, in any material respect, differ from that given in Medical schools.

The aids to instruction in Anatomy consist of an artificial skeleton, numerous separate bones, dried preparations of the ligaments, muscles, blood vessels and nerves, and a collection of large colored diagrams, exhibiting every part of the human organism. The Anatomy of the viscera is illustrated by the recent viscera of some of the inferior animals.

The course of Physiology is, in every respect, such as is generally given to classes devoted to medical studies alone. These studies are peculiarly valuable not only to those who intend studying Medicine, but also to Law students, as it prepares them, in the only way they can be prepared, for the questions of Medical Jurisprudence. Nor is this kind of instruction less interesting and valuable to the Farmer, on account of the constant references made, when studying the human organs, to Comparative Anatomy, and to the minor surgery of different parts; a sort of knowledge which is eminently practical, and which every educated man should possess.

The remainder of the Senior year is devoted to the studies of Mineralogy and Geology. The course of instruction in Geology embraces: first, the General Principles of the Science, together with the Relations of the subject; second, Physiographic Geology; third, Lithology; fourth, Stratigraphical and Historical Geology; fifth, Paleontology; sixth, Dynamical Geology.

The means for illustrating this science are equaled by few institutions in this or any other country. In addition to the very extensive State cabinet of fossils, the University has had the use, for some years past, of large private collections of European and American specimens; and also of an extensive series of Diagrams, many of them prepared with special reference to the Geology of Missouri. Particular attention is paid to the series of geological formations found in Missouri, their association with Fossil Fuel and the Metallic Ores, and the character and capabilities of the soils derived from the disintegration of their different beds. The tendency of the whole course is to prepare the

student for the application of Geology to Agriculture, Engineering, Architecture and Manufactures.

The general principles of Agricultural Chemistry and Meteorology are discussed, incidentally, in connection with several of the branches already named.

The progress made by students in the various branches of study is ascertained by frequent examinations on the subject gone over. In addition to this, each student is required to take notes of every lecture delivered to his class, and to write out, in a suitable book, during the ensuing evening, as complete and accurate a report of the lecture and its illustrations as his abilities and knowledge of the subject will enable him to make. These note books are handed to the teacher, at certain periods, for examination and correction. They are then returned to the students for study, in connection with their text-books, and are made the basis for subsequent recitations. No student is allowed to copy the notes of another, except of lectures lost by absence on account of sickness, or other excusable cause.

An additional means of instruction has been prepared for the use of those who are engaged in the study of Elementary Chemistry in this institution. The plan of instruction in Elementary Chemistry pursued in nearly all the Colleges of this country (excepting those devoted especially to the Natural Sciences), has been by lectures, combined with recitations from some "manual" or ("Class-book"). Such a method exercises the *memory* of the pupil, but gives him little or no *work to do for himself*. To remedy this defect in our course, as far as practicable, a small treatise of "Experimental Exercises and Problems" has been prepared. This will enable the student to demonstrate principles and facts of the science on blackboards, precisely as he now does those of mathematics. Such a method, besides grounding the pupil thoroughly in the elements of the science, will be found to be one of the most efficient means of mental discipline.

Provision will be made, by the Professor of Chemistry, for the accommodation of any number of students who may desire to study *Analytical Chemistry*. All who enter the Laboratory will be required to furnish their own platinum and reagents. The fee, per session of twenty weeks, will be the same as in other similar institutions.

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS, MECHANICAL PHILOSOPHY AND ASTRONOMY.

JOSEPH FICKLIN, A. M.

The studies in this department are pursued in the following order :

FRESHMAN CLASS.

First Semester.—Loomis' Algebra. Completed.

Second Semester.—Geometry, Davies' Legendre.

SOPHOMORE CLASS.

First Semester.—Loomis' Trigonometry with its application to Heights and Distances, Mensuration, Surveying and Navigation.

Second Semester.—Loomis' Analytical Geometry.

JUNIOR CLASS.

First Semester.—Snell's Olmsted's Mechanics, Acoustics, Hydrostatics and the Mathematics of Optics.

Second Semester.—Astronomy.

SENIOR CLASS.

First Semester.—Loomis' Differential and Integral Calculus.

The outfit of Instruments and other facilities for illustrating the principles of Natural Philosophy are full and complete.

The adjustment and use of the Quadrant, Compass, Leveling Instrument and Theodolite, are fully explained and illustrated by practice in the field.

Students in Astronomy, after mastering the theory of the subject in the recitation room, are required to go to the Observatory and apply their theories to practice in the determination of Latitude, Longitude, Right Ascension, time of day, Variation of the Magnetic Needle, etc.

Special attention is given to the mental discipline of the student. The development of the intellectual powers, and the formation and cultivation of correct habits of thinking and reasoning, by a constant reference to the Logic and Philosophy of Mathematics, are made the paramount objects of every recitation.

Prominence is also given to the great *practical* utility of Mathematics. As far as possible, every principle demonstrated is also illustrated by some useful application of it to the arts.

The recitations are conducted with the aid of well selected text-books, and such additional illustrations and explanations as may be necessary, are given, in order to impart to the student a thorough philosophical and practical knowledge of all the subjects taught.

Original problems in the various branches are given to the student to test his knowledge of the subject, and to make him self-reliant and independent.

During the course, lectures are delivered on the Philosophy, Utility and History of Mathematics.

OBSERVATORY.

The Observatory stands west of the University edifice. It is forty-four feet long, fourteen feet wide, fourteen feet high in the Equatorial room, and ten feet high in the Transit room.

The roof of the Equatorial room is a cone, which revolves on eight lignum vitæ balls, and is confined to the building only by its gravity. The roofs of both rooms are intersected by shutters for the convenience of observation. The instruments stand on stone slabs, which rest on pillars that descend about six feet into the ground, and have no connection with the floors.

The Equatorial room contains an Equatorial Telescope, by Fitz of New York. The Transit room contains a Sidereal Clock, a Transit Circle, an Altitude and Azimuth Instrument, and a Transit Theodolite. Besides the foregoing instruments the outfit includes a Sextant, Mercurial Horizon, Barometers and Thermometers.

By means of these instruments the student is enabled to gain an insight into the important *practical* work of Modern Astronomy.

Special attention is called to the requirements in the pure Mathematics, for admission to the Freshman Class. Imperfect preparation is so common as to compel the conviction that sufficient attention is not given to this branch of Mathematics in the Preparatory School. Its importance cannot well be overestimated.

Candidates for admission to the Freshman Class will be thoroughly examined, and those who are found deficient will be assigned to a lower class.

Candidates for higher classes, coming from other institutions, will be examined on the branches which precede the one upon which they desire to enter.

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE.

OREN ROOT, JR., A. M.

Students for admission to the Collegiate Department, either Classical or Scientific, will be examined upon English Grammar and Analysis, United States History and General History.

In the Preparatory course, Goodrich's United States History and Worcester's Outlines are used.

The Freshman class, during the first Semester, study Quackenbos' Rhetoric, with frequent exercises in composition and criticism. During the Second Semester, the class take up Elocution by dictation lectures, with practice in reading from Sargent's Speaker, giving practice in classification, punctuation and inflection of sentences.

Throughout the year this class has weekly exercises in composition.

The Junior Class study Coppee's Logic and Shaw's English Literature.

Particular attention is given to the practical matters of speaking and writing in the

RHETORICAL EXERCISES.

On Friday of each week, all the classes meet in the Chapel, in charge of the Professor of English Language and Literature, to listen to Orations from the Senior Class; Essays and Declamations from those of the lower classes.

Essays and Orations are examined and carefully criticised by the Professor before they are delivered.

Declamation and rehearsal privately before the Professor by all who wish.

It is the aim of the Department to give good power of expression in both writing and speaking to all who choose to avail themselves of the advantages offered. Enthusiasm is awakened by requiring all efforts to be made before the whole body of students and by prizes awarded, among competitors selected for regularity and proficiency, and appearing at a special exhibition on the evening preceding commencement day.

DEPARTMENT OF ANCIENT LANGUAGES.

REV. JOHN PACKER, A. M.

This Department seeks, by the critical study of the most approved Greek and Latin Classics and by practice in writing Greek and Latin prose, to so familiarize the student with the structure and genius of the ancient languages, that he can open for himself the treasure-house of ancient thought and feeling. The classics are further utilized as a means to a better understanding of the genius and structure of our tongue, by indicating the points of similarity and dissimilarity in construction and expression between that and the classic tongues, and as the source of a large part of our vocabulary. The practical features of Greek and Roman life, together with Mythological, Historical and Geographical allusions are made matters of careful study.

PREPARATORY STUDIES.

Requirements for entering the Freshman Class:

LATIN.—Harkness' Latin Grammar complete; Four Books, Cæsar's Commentariis; Sallust's Castilian Conspiracy; Four Books Virgil's Æneid; Cicero's Select Orations, or equivalents.

GREEK.—Hadley's Greek Grammar complete; Harkness' First Book in Greek, Kendrick's Greek Ollendorf; First Three Books of Xenophon's Anabasis, or equivalents.

FRESHMAN YEAR.

First Semester.—Latin—Livy, (Prose Composition Arnold's).

Greek—Herodotus (Owen or Harper's Texts), or Selections from Greek Historians (Felton).

Second Semester.—Latin—Cicero De Amicitia et De Senectute. Prose completed.

Greek—Iliad (Boise), Odyssey (Owen).

SOPHOMORE YEAR.

First Semester.—Latin—Select Comedies and Satires—Terrence, Juvenal, Horace and Plautus.

Greek—Demosthenes' Select Popular Orations; or Demosthenes on the Crown, (Champlin); or Æschines; Prose Composition (Boise).

Second Semester.—Latin—Cicero's De Contemnenda Morte, (Chase).

Greek—Xenophon's Memorabilia (Robbins); Prose Composition completed.

JUNIOR YEAR.

First Semester.—Latin—Select Odes and Epistles of Horace.

Greek—Select Tragedies—Æschylus, Sophocles (Woolsey), Euripides.

Second Semester.—Latin—Tacitus Germania or Histories, (Tyler).

Greek—Plato, Dialogues—Gorgias (Woolsey), or Apology (Tyler).

CLASSICAL WORKS OF REFERENCE.

The following works are recommended as almost indispensable helps in the study of the Classics:

Hadley's, Crosby's or Kuhner's Greek Grammar.

Goodwin's Greek Moods and Tenses.

Harkness' or Zumpt's Latin Grammar.

Liddell and Scott's Greek Lexicon.

Andrew's or Bullion's Latin Grammar.

Smith's or Anthon's Classical Dictionary.

Smith's Greek and Roman Antiquities.

Long's Classical Atlas, or

Kiepert's Atlas Der Alten Welt.

Smith's History of Greece.

Liddell's History of Rome.

Felton's Greece, Ancient and Modern.

Chase and Stuart's Series of Latin Texts are recommended in preference to all others, for the general excellence of their paper, type and binding, and specially for the conscientious scholarship of their notes, as well as for their extraordinary cheapness.

COLLEGE OF NORMAL INSTRUCTION.

The Constitution of the State of Missouri prescribes that there shall be established and maintained in the State University a department of instruction in teaching.

The Normal College, like a Law College, is a professional school. Its distinct design is to prepare teachers for their peculiar vocation. The elementary branches will be thoroughly taught and reviewed in the preparatory department, while in the Normal School proper, prominence will be given to the *principles and methods, the theory and practice of teaching.*

The only hope of improving our schools is by improving our teachers. Here is the very first step for the advancement of popular education; and this is the direction of

effort now everywhere made on the part of its friends. Good schools through the ministrations of ignorant and unskilled teachers are impossibilities. Missouri must arouse herself on this subject, or stand behind every State now moving in the line of progress and improvement.

The normal training school is the admitted and recognized agency for the improvement of the methods of teaching. The teacher is here educated with special reference to his work, and imbued with the inspiration of his calling. If but a single thoroughly trained teacher could be planted in each county of the State, the influence would soon reach every school house.

Mr. Rice, the Superintendent of Instruction in the State of New York, in a recent communication makes the following striking declaration: "That it would have been a saving in the expenditure of money, and far better for the schools of the State, had a hundred thousand dollars been annually, during the past twenty years, deducted from the sum apportioned to school districts, and applied to the support of normal training schools." If such a deduction for this purpose would be a benefit to the common schools of New York, where there exist so many means for preparing teachers, how much more beneficial would an appropriation of this kind be in Missouri?

The connection of the Normal College with the University affords, through a concentration of educational facilities, many advantages not enjoyed by isolated Normal Schools. Pupils will, while pursuing their regular studies, have an opportunity of attending such lectures and recitations of the University course as they may desire. They will also have the full benefit of Libraries, Cabinets and Societies connected with the institution.

The degree of "Normal Graduate" will be conferred upon all those who complete the course of the College of Normal Instruction.

COUNTY STUDENTS.

By the following law, certain students are exempted from payment of fees of tuition. Chapter 45, page 254, General Statutes:

SEC. 53. The County Court of the several counties in this State shall, during the regular term of their respective County Courts in the month of May, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and every two years thereafter, proceed to select one boy to every representative to which each of said counties are entitled, between fourteen and twenty years of age, of intelligence, talents, steady habits and good moral character, as a candidate for admission as a student into the State University of Missouri.

SEC. 54. Said candidates, when selected, shall be sent to the University at the commencement of the next session after he is selected, under his written pledge that he will teach school for at least two years, within the State of Missouri.

SEC. 55. Duplicate reports of said selections shall be made out by the Clerk of said county courts, in the counties in which selections are made, under the seal of said court, one of which shall be forwarded to the Superintendent of Public Schools, by him to be kept in his office, and the other to the President of the University, to be filed and recorded in the office of the Secretary of the Board of Curators.

SEC. 56. Whenever the report of the several County Clerks of the counties from which selections are made, shall be made to the President of the University, and filed and recorded by the Secretary of the Board of Curators, the candidate selected for admission from such county, shall be received as a student of the University, and shall be admitted to all the privileges enjoyed by other students, free of charge for two years, and no longer.

PROVISIONS FOR YOUNG WOMEN.

Young women are received into the Normal Department, in which they have the special care and supervision of Prof. and Mrs. Ripley; and they are admitted, when prepared, into any of the classes of the University.

Several young ladies now recite in advanced classes in University courses.

There is yet no building specially designed for the Woman's College. This is a great and pressing need.

For the encouragement of female teachers in the Normal Department, they are charged, as an entrance fee for the year, but \$7 50, and no other charge of tuition is made.

Arrangements have been made by which young ladies can be boarded in the family of the Principal, at an expense of \$3 00 per week. This includes comfortable and spacious rooms, fuel and lights, excepting only washing.

Board is had in the best private families, and under the best supervision, at but three to four dollars per week. The whole charges are at so reasonable a rate, that young women may have the full advantages of the University at a cost much less than at schools affording fewer advantages.

MODEL SCHOOL.

The Model School in connection with the Normal Department is intended to be an exemplar of a perfectly graded public school, which normal pupils may visit in order to witness the best methods of instruction and of school management. Here each member of the Normal School will have an opportunity to teach under the supervision of the Principal. Here he can test, practically, the value of those theories which he may have learned during his course of study. It is hoped that families in Columbia will avail themselves of this school, both for the advantages to their children, which it is designed to afford, and as well to give encouragement and aid to a most important State enterprise.

The charges, per term of twenty weeks, will be \$10 00.

DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AND MILITARY ENGINEERING AND TACTICS.

CAPTAIN R. B. WADE, U. S. A.

By a resolution of the Board of Curators, a degree in Engineering will be conferred upon any student who completes and passes a satisfactory examination upon the following subjects, viz: Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Surveying, Navigation, Mensuration, Analytical Geometry, Calculus, Mechanics, Astronomy, Chemistry, Mineralogy, Geology, Descriptive Geometry, Civil and Military Engineering and Tactics.

The course in Civil Engineering embraces full instruction in regard to the construction of common roads, pikes, gravel roads, railroads, bridges, canals, slack water navigation, improvements of rivers, harbors, etc. Under the head of Military Engineering is embraced full and complete instruction in regard to the construction of Temporary or Field Fortification, Permanent Works, attack and defense, duties of guards, outpost or picket service, theoretical and practical instruction in the school of the soldier, company and battalion, sabre exercise, nomenclature of heavy guns, etc. The pursuit of these various branches is optional with the student, but practical instruction in the school of

the soldier, company and battalion, is enjoined upon all, unless, under peculiar circumstances, excused therefrom by the Faculty.

The following is the action of the Board of Curators :

"Resolved, That all students of the University be required to enter the Military Department, unless excused by a vote of the Faculty, on the recommendation of the Military Professor."

By resolution of the Faculty, any student desiring to be relieved from duty in this department must present his excuse, in writing, to the Military Professor, who will present the matter to the Faculty.

The following uniform has been prescribed by the Board of Curators, viz: Dark blue coat, frock, with nine State buttons; dark blue pants, with green welt on seam; cap of same color, with a band of gold lace at base.

All students are required to provide themselves with this uniform, unless excused by the President. A very neat and serviceable suit can be obtained here for from \$12 00 to \$15 00, which may be worn at drill and elsewhere if the student choose, thus avoiding the wear of other more expensive clothing.

In attendance upon the drills, students lose no time from their appropriate studies. The drills are short, and the military duty required of students involves no hardships or fatigue. The Military drill is a health-giving exercise, tending in a great measure to the development of the *physique* of students.

The entire body of students is divided into companies; each company is officered by one Captain, one First Lieutenant, one Second Lieutenant, with a proper number of Sergeants and Corporals. The officers and non-commissioned officers are distinguished by appropriate badges.

The Commissioned Officers are selected from the Senior, the Sergeants from the Junior, and the Corporals from the Sophomore class.

These appointments are conferred by the President of the University as honorary distinctions, and are continuous for the collegiate year, unless forfeited by misconduct.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

This department of the University will at once, so far as practicable, be put into operation. No means will, for a considerable time, accrue from the agricultural lands for the support of special professors and teachers; but much that is appropriate to an Agricultural course is already taught, and the course will be enlarged and adapted to instruction proper for the Agricultural and Mechanical College.

Arrangements will be made so that students desiring it can be employed in laying off and working the University garden, or in making farm improvements, and thus earn means to meet a portion of their expenses.

MINING SCHOOLS.

By the act of the Legislature disposing of the Congressional land grant of 330,000 acres (most of which has been selected and located), a School of Mines and Metallurgy is required to be located in the mineral district of Southeast Missouri. In consideration thereof, any county having mines, within such district, shall donate to the Board of Curators, for building and other purposes of the school, not less than \$20,000 in cash, and not less than twenty acres of land on which to erect buildings for the use of the school,

and lots of mineral land, in such quantity, quality and kind as may be deemed necessary for said school for practical and experimental mining. The school is to be located, by a committee of the Board of Curators, in that county which shall give the greatest available amount of money and land. One-fourth part of the proceeds of the land grant is reserved and set apart for the support of this school. In case the conditions of the act in this particular shall not be complied with within seven years of its passage, then the part set aside for the support of the school is to go to the support of a Mining School at Columbia, in connection with other departments of the University located there.

It will be observed that the school, wherever located, is under the care and supervision of the University, and that University Professors, so far as practicable, are available in this school.

A committee has already been appointed, by the Board of Curators, to locate the institution. There is an active competition, in different counties, for the location, and it is thought that near \$100,000 will be offered, and that thus the school may soon be put into successful operation, upon a basis worthy that portion of the State.

This school is to form a part of the great educational scheme of Missouri, and it is hoped that it will be so endowed that it will both honor the State and subserve the interest which it is specially to represent.

COLLEGE OF LAW.

A Law College is regarded as a peculiarly appropriate department of a State University; and it is the determination of the Board of Curators to organize a professional Law School at the earliest practicable period.

The President already affords to students, in his instruction, many advantages of the Law School; but it is designed to establish the College with its moot courts and other facilities to prepare students for professional practice.

Many prominent members of the profession throughout the State take a deep interest in a Law College, connected with the University of the State; and it is not doubted but the school will be put in operation by the time the University receives its full organization.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE FOR WOMEN.

It is a part of the plan of the Curators to establish, so soon as may be, a college for women in connexion with the University—a college specifically designed to prepare women for their particular sphere in society, and to open to them such advantages of education and high training as they cannot have elsewhere in the State.

This will require means from the Legislature, for the erection of a suitable building. A site can be had on the University grounds, admirably adapted to such a building, near the principal edifice, commanding a fine view of the town and surrounding country—being a portion of the ground which has been set aside and designed for ornamental gardening and small fruit growing.

It is worse than mockery to open our colleges and universities to women, if we make no adequate and proper provision to receive them.

We do not propose to discuss the question of the co-education of the sexes. The point is simply this: Shall we, in establishing a great University for the State, ignore

and pass by one-half of our people? Shall women be excluded from its advantages, as though they were outcasts? Or, while they are admitted in name, shall they in reality be shut out, because no provision is made to receive them? This question meets the Curators at the very threshold in organizing the departments of the University.

What is needed is a special college for women, separate and distinct as a college, and having its own supervision, but admitting its members to the recitations and lectures in all departments of the University—to the School of Horticulture, to that of Drawing and Modelling, to the School of Practice in Analytical Chemistry—thus preparing for the care of the sick room and the kitchen, and elevating, by science and art, the commonest duties of home life. The department of Social, Political and Economic Science should be open to them; and, in short, all the instructions of the University which they might desire to attend.

Will the Legislature afford the means of erecting a suitable building, thus providing for the daughters of the State, not less than the sons? Not one dollar, let it be remembered, has the State ever yet given for the specific education of young women. Will it now make its very first appropriation for this noble object? The last Legislature appropriated largely and by an almost unanimous vote for the specific education of the colored race in our midst. Can it now refuse our daughters?

The education of the University for women can be made not only of a higher type, but in consequence of the Professors and various other appointments already existing, greatly cheaper than can be had in any other way. It can be brought within the means of families in very moderate circumstances.

Will not the women of the State, and from every part of the State, make their appeal to the Legislature for the equal rights of their sex in the State University? If they make the demand with one voice, they will be heard and heeded, and the means will be given for the erection of a building for the University College for Women. The building only is wanted to start this college immediately, and upon a basis to impart a true womanly education, and at the cheapest possible rates.

OPTIONAL COURSES.

Students, under certain regulations, may choose their own branches of study.

1. The student must be qualified, by previous preparation and discipline, for the classes he proposes to enter.

2. He cannot "*get up*" classes according to his own notions, but must choose such studies as are at the time pursued in some of the courses. He cannot have hours of lecture or recitation changed to suit his own convenience.

3. It is intended, so far as can be, to give the full freedom of the Continental Universities; but this is not to be understood as permitting the student to pass from one course to another, without good reasons and under the permission of the President.

ENTOMOLOGY.

Prof. Riley, the State Entomologist, has consented to act as lecturer on Entomology in the University. The whole body of students will have the advantage of attending these lectures and receiving instructions in this department of natural science.

APPARATUS, CABINET OF MINERALS AND LIBRARY.

The outfit of Instruments and other facilities for illustrating the principles of Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and the cognate branches, has been increased from year to year, and is now very full and complete.

The Cabinet has been greatly augmented from time to time, and particularly by additions made by order of the General Assembly, through the State Geologist.

Yearly additions to the Cabinet will continue to be made during the progress of the Geological Survey. Its size and value at present are increased by many valuable specimens belonging to Professors Swallow and Norwood.

The number of specimens in the Cabinet is about 500,000.

The Library is regularly improving, partly by purchase and partly by presents from the General Government, of sundry valuable works. The number of volumes in the Library of the University is about 4,000; the number of volumes in the Libraries of the two Literary Societies, 1,000; total number of volumes 5,000.

THE LIBRARY ROOM.

Among the improvements contemplated by the Curators, and which will be carried into immediate execution, is the fitting up of the spacious room known as the Forum for the Library and reading room. This room is over seventy feet in its greatest length, has lofty ceilings, is well lighted, and is admirably adapted to the intended purpose. This improvement, with the annual increase of the Library, and the means of securing the principal periodical literature of the world, through a society of professors and students formed in the University for that purpose, will meet a great and long felt want.

EXAMINATIONS, HONORS AND DEGREES.

There are four Examinations in the University :

1. An Examination of the new students is held at the beginning of the session for the purpose of ascertaining their scholarship, and assigning them to the classes for which they may be qualified.

On the occasion of these Examinations, the Faculty generally recommend the full course of study to students whose age and means render such a course advisable.

2. An intermediate Examination of all the classes, partly oral and partly in writing is held about the middle of February.

3. An Examination of the Senior Class is held during the second week in June, in order to determine what members are qualified for graduation.

4. A general Examination of all the other classes is held during the last week in June, for the purpose of ascertaining the progress of the students, and deciding what students, shall be promoted to higher classes.

Each candidate for graduation is required to prepare a Thesis—Oration or Essay—which may be delivered or not, at the discretion of the Faculty. The usual College honors, appropriate to each of the first Academic degrees, are awarded by the Faculty amongst the Graduates.

The regular degrees are Bachelor of Science, conferred upon those who satisfactorily pass through all the College Departments, but that of Ancient and Modern Languages; Bachelor of Arts upon those who thus pass through ALL the Departments;

and Normal Graduate upon those who complete the Course of the College of Normal Instruction.

The degree of Master of Arts is also conferred, three years or more after graduation, upon such Bachelors of Arts as pursue a professional or literary career.

The Curators can, of course, in addition to these, confer any of the usual Honorary Degrees and Titles.

It is expected that the Board will at once, upon the report of the Committee on Reorganization, establish such degrees as shall be suitable for the College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts.

DISCIPLINE, LEAVE OF ABSENCE, Etc.

The Discipline of the University is intended to be mild and suasive, as far as circumstances permit. If, however, student manifest such moral obliquities, or such idleness as render them unworthy members of the body collegiate, they are returned to their friends without exposure, when it is practicable so to do; and it is only in cardinal offenses that the Faculty resort to PUBLIC and EXEMPLARY punishment.

When a student enters the University, the discipline of the Institution allows him a credit of one hundred merit marks; and he is charged on the record with such demerit marks as arise from misdemeanors and neglect of college duties. When it is ascertained that his demerits reach twenty-five, he is admonished, and a letter of notification is sent to his parent or guardian. When the number of demerits reaches fifty and seventy-five, the same course is pursued; and when the number reaches one hundred he is excluded from the Institution by the operation of law, which is rendered effective by an announcement of the fact by the President.

When a student wishes to leave the University, either temporarily or permanently, he should confer with the President, in order that charges for absence may not accumulate against him on the record of demerit. It is hoped that absences from the Institution for the purpose of visiting friends, etc., will be discouraged by parents and guardians, because such absences interrupt a student's progress, and greatly diminish the pleasure and profit of his literary pursuits.

In all cases of withdrawal, written authority from the parent or guardian will be required; and, as a very general rule, like authority will be required even to obtain a leave of absence. Parents and guardians are again urged not to encourage withdrawals; nor to permit them save from controlling reasons.

RULES.

These are few, and designed to promote the good order and welfare of the University, community and the best interests of the individual students.

IT IS REQUIRED OF STUDENTS:

1. Immediately upon arrival to pay tuition fee, and bring receipt of Treasurer to the President in order to be enrolled as matriculates, and examined for admission to proper classes. In case of continued delinquency, the student will not be permitted to enter the University. He cannot, in any case, be enrolled until he shall have presented the receipt of the Treasurer or, in lieu thereof, a certificate of appointment as a county student, or authority of admission from Curators.

2. To have three recitations, unless for good reasons excused; and to take such part as may be assigned in all general exercises of the University.

3. To be present at daily prayers in the University Chapel; at all recitations and other exercises as may be assigned, and to make due preparation therefor.

Absolute promptness and punctuality are required.

4. Faithfully to observe "study" hours, and not to be found loitering in the streets, in shops, or at places of amusement during these hours; or after dark, or at late hours.

5. It is expected and enjoined that students, on Sunday, attend the church of their choice, or that of their parents, and to observe the day as good and orderly citizens of a Christian community.

6. In general terms, it is required of students to be quiet, orderly and industrious; to observe the rules of the recitation room by abstaining from whispering or other communication, from spitting on the floor, from all unseemly postures, and at all times to observe the conduct and deportment of well-bred gentlemen.

7. It must be distinctly understood that the University is for the good and virtuous young men of the State, and not for the idle and disorderly, the vile or vicious.

THINGS FORBIDDEN TO STUDENTS.

1. To enter a billiard or drinking saloon, upon any pretext whatever; to carry concealed weapons, or to use profane or indecent language, or to indulge in intoxicating drinks of any kind.

2. Noisy and disorderly conduct about the University buildings, assembling about the doors, whistling, sitting in the windows, shouting or calling aloud from the windows, or assembling in halls before or after recitation or other exercise.

3. To smoke in the buildings or on the campus.

4. In any way to mar or injure the University buildings or furniture, by whittling, cutting, marking, or in any way defacing the same. All University property is to be guarded and preserved as a sacred trust, and to be used without abuse.

5. To leave town, or to change a recitation which has been assigned, without the permission of the President.

6. No student will receive an honorable dismissal who is under a charge, or who has failed to pay all University dues, or who has not returned all library books.

7. All those things are forbidden which tend to deteriorate moral character, to prevent intellectual and moral advancement—in short, all those wicked and immoral practices and habits which would be forbidden in good and cultivated families, and which tend to prevent preparation and training for good citizenship.

PRIZES.

The Stephens' Prize, founded by J. L. Stephens, Esq., of Columbia, will be given each year, in the form of a Gold Medal of the value of \$50, to the member of the graduating class adjudged to be the finest Orator on Graduation day.

The Case Prizes, four in number, will be awarded to the best speakers, from sixteen competitors selected from the body of the students below the Senior class, who shall appear at a public exhibition on the evening preceding Commencement.

John W. Baker, B. S., of the Class of 1869, has this year offered two prizes for excellence in Extemporaneous Debate, which will be awarded to the best debaters from four (chosen two by each Literary Society), who will contend for the prizes at a public exhibition during Commencement Week.

A Department Prize will be awarded to that student of the Senior Class showing the best knowledge of Law and Constitutional History.

A prize will also be awarded to the best Essay, from the History Class of the Normal Department, upon the "*Battle of Hastings*."

The Moss Prewitt Prizes of \$10 and \$5 will be awarded to those young men of the Sophomore Class sustaining the best examination in Analytical Geometry and Calculus.

ADMISSION.

In order to admission into the University, each student is required, by ordinance of the Curators, to present to the President a certificate from the Treasurer of the Board, that his bill for tuition and contingencies has been paid; and no drawback is allowed for absence in any case.

When an applicant for admission into the University has been connected with any other incorporated seminary, he should present satisfactory evidence to the Faculty, of an honorable standing in the institution from which he comes.

It is highly important that students should be present at the opening of the session, since the loss of a few days at the beginning breaks the connection of their studies and occasions material embarrassments.

LITERARY SOCIETIES.

There are three Societies connected with the University, viz: "The Athenæan," "The Union Literary," and the "Society of Alumni." The Athenæan and Union Literary Societies have spacious and well furnished halls in the University edifice, and hold weekly meetings for improvement in debate, oratory and composition.

These Societies are in a flourishing condition, and form a most important means of culture, especially in extempore speaking and debate.

An address is delivered before the two, united, during Commencement Week, and Diplomas are given to such members as belong to the graduating class.

The Society of Alumni is composed entirely of graduates of the University. It holds an annual meeting on the day before Commencement, and is addressed in the college chapel by an orator previously selected from its own body.

The objects of this Society are the promotion of education, especially in the halls of Alma Mater, the reunion of early friends and co-laborers in literary pursuits, and the revival of those pleasing associations which entwine themselves about academic life.

PUBLIC EXHIBITIONS.

The Exhibition of the Junior class is held in the college chapel on the last Friday in April.

The Literary Societies give public Exhibitions on the last Friday of March and the first Friday of April—the Societies alternating in precedence.

Prize declamation occurs on the evening preceding Commencement.

During Commencement Week orations are delivered before the Literary Societies and the Society of Alumni, and on Graduation Day orations are delivered by members of the Graduating Class.

SESSIONS, VACATIONS AND EXPENSES.

The Annual Session begins on the third Monday of September, and continues forty weeks.

Commencement occurs the last Wednesday in June.

The annual vacation is from commencement till the third Monday of September.

A recess of two weeks is taken during the Holidays.

Tuition fees, in all Departments, per session, \$40.

Board in private families, with lodging, washing and fuel, may be obtained from four to five dollars per week.

By forming clubs, this amount may be reduced to one dollar and fifty cents or two dollars.

The allowance for clothing, books and pocket money, will vary with the character of the student. It is hoped that parents will bear in mind that too liberal an allowance of money exposes a youth to temptation, interferes with his habits of study and adds nothing to his happiness.

Young men, working on the College Farm or in the gardens, will be allowed from ten to fifteen cents per hour, according to their skill, fidelity and industry, to be determined by the Garden or Farm Superintendent.

BOARDING CLUBS.

It is a prime object to reduce the rates of boarding and other expenses of the University to the lowest possible limits, so that young men of energy, who are also inspired with the love of learning, may be able to make their own way. This is now actually the case with a number of young men, while others receive but a small amount of assistance from friends.

Boarding is the chief expense of the student. In order to reduce this item, three cottages have been erected at the expense of the University.

A large building, containing a commodious dining hall, kitchen, store rooms and several rooms for students was added at the beginning of the present session. These buildings are occupied, at a small rent, by a club of about *forty* students, who hire their own cook, make their own regulations, choose their own officers each month, and live comfortably at from one dollar and a half to two dollars per week. Each student furnishes his own room, which may be done at cheap rates. If convenient, he may bring his furniture, at least in part, from home.

All can bring bed-clothing, and had better do so.

It is the determination of the Board of Curators to provide means, either by hiring buildings or erecting additional cottages, for the formation of two more boarding clubs, upon the same plan as that already formed, so that all who may desire may be able to avail themselves of the reduction of expenses secured in this way. Very young students, or those incapable of taking care of themselves, ought not to enter the boarding club. While the President and Professors frequently visit the rooms of the club, the police duty devolves mainly upon the young men themselves, and is more effectively carried out than it could be by the Faculty. Their rules are strict, and students of known shiftless ways or noisy habits are not admitted; or, if admitted, are soon cut off. Good behavior and quiet habits are indispensable, and none other than those possessing these characteristics can enter or continue members of the club.

The club meets once a week in the University; its officers are a President, Censor, Treasurer and Commissary.

It ought to be remarked that the health of the members of the club has been above the average of the students of the University.

The plan has been a complete success, is popular among the students and has attracted much attention throughout the State. It is a full solution of the question—how may boarding be secured at the lowest rate and in a manner most satisfactory to the student.

As a matter of great interest to young men who purpose to enter the University, as well as to guardians and friends, the constitution of the club is here given.

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNIVERSITY BOARDING CLUB.

Preamble.

We the undersigned "Students" of the University of Missouri, having for our object economical boarding, do form ourselves into a body politic, and for our government do adopt the following Constitution and By-Laws :

Article 1st.

This association shall be known by the name of the University Boarding Club.

Article 2d.

The officers of this society shall consist of a President, Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer, Commissary, Attorney and Censors.

Article 3d.

The President, Vice President, Secretary and Treasurer shall perform all the duties customary for said officers in any legalized body politic.

Article 4th.

It shall be the duty of the Commissary to buy all provisions for the society, and to see that they are properly cooked and distributed upon the tables ; and in no case is he allowed to expend more than the weekly dues apportioned by the society.

Article 5th.

It shall be the duty of the Attorney to defend the constitution and by-laws against all erroneous and violent constructions and interpretations.

Article 6th.

The Censors shall levy fines for the breach of any of the rules of the organization.

Article 7th.

The President, Vice-President, Treasurer and Commissary shall hold their offices for the term of one month ; the Secretary and Attorney shall hold their offices for two months ; the Censors shall be appointed by the President.

Article 8th.

All officers shall enter upon their respective duties immediately upon the expiration of the terms of their predecessors.

Article 9th.

All candidates for office shall be nominated by the house and elected by ballot, a majority of the members present constituting a choice.

Article 10th.

When there is but one candidate, he shall be elected by acclamation.

Article 11th.

A quorum for the transaction of irregular business shall consist of a majority of the members ; but a less number may transact regular business.

Article 12th.

No amendment or revision of this Constitution shall be permitted, unless submitted in writing by some member, and laid upon the table for one week; nor shall such amendment or revision be adopted, except by a vote of two-thirds of the members.

Article 13th.

Any student may become a member of this organization by receiving two-thirds of the votes cast, and paying an initiation fee of four dollars.

Article 14th.

The moneys of this society shall be expended in the most judicious manner possible, and in accordance with the spirit of the most economical members—leaving all luxuries to be purchased outside of the society, by those who desire the same.

BY-LAWS.

Article 1st.

The regular meetings of this society shall be held on Saturday afternoon of each week.

Article 2d.

* * * * *

Article 3d.

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the President to rigidly enforce all the laws of the society, to fine all members for breach of rules, or ungentlemanly conduct in the assembly or dining rooms; to appoint all committees, and see that they honestly perform all duties assigned them, and, by appointment, fill all vacant offices.

SEC. 2. Fines imposed by the President for the breach of any of the rules of this organization shall not be less than ten cents nor more than two dollars and fifty cents; and for absence from roll call it shall be ten cents.

Article 4th.

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the Prosecuting Attorney to take charge of the book of Constitution and By-laws, and conduct all trials in behalf of the society.

SEC. 2. The Attorney shall, when circumstances demand it, draw up articles of impeachment.

Article 6th.

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the Treasurer to report the state of finance of the society at each regular meeting.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the Treasurer to collect the initiation fees and all fines imposed upon the members, and at the beginning of each week to collect the weekly dues apportioned by the society.

SEC. 3. The Treasurer shall keep as a separate fund all moneys received as initiation fees and fines, and in no case make a disbursement of the same, unless authorized by a special act of the society.

Article 7th.

SECTION 1. The Commissary shall keep a strict account of all moneys expended, and make a full report at each regular meeting.

Article 8th.

SECTION 1. The number of Censors appointed shall be one for each cottage of the society, and they shall suppress all noise and disorder in their respective cottages, in the dining hall and in the assembly room.

SEC. 2. The Censors shall, at each regular meeting, bring forward fines against any member or members for any ungentlemanly conduct or breach of rules of this society.

Article 9th.

SECTION 1. At each regular meeting there shall be appointed water and table committees, and every two months, a financial committee.

SEC. 2. The water committee shall consist of two members, whose duty it shall be to provide the dining hall with water.

SEC. 3. The table committee shall consist of two members, whose duty it shall be to attentively wait upon the tables at meals.

SEC. 4. The financial committee shall consist of three, and shall receive and inspect the reports of Commissary, Treasurer and all committees through whose hands the money of the society passes, and see that they agree with the several items of expense; see that the moneys of the society are expended honestly and judiciously, and make a report to the society at the subsequent meeting to the election of officers.

Article 10th.

SECTION 1. Any member using obscene language in or about the dining room shall be fined.

SEC. 2. Any member fined shall have the privilege of appealing to the House.

SEC. 3. Any officer of this society failing to perform his duties, shall be fined fifty cents (50 cts.)

SEC. 4. Any member or members of committees failing to perform their duties, shall be fined not exceeding one dollar.

SEC. 5. Any member failing to pay fines within one week after being notified by the Treasurer, the amount shall be doubled.

SEC. 6. All moneys received as initiation fees and fines, shall be expended for kitchen and dining room furniture, unless otherwise ordered by the society.

SEC. 7. Any member failing to pay his weekly dues when called upon by the Treasurer, shall be fined ten cents.

SEC. 8. Any member of this society found guilty of feloniously taking any article belonging to this society, or any of the citizens of the surrounding community, shall be expelled from the society.

SEC. 9. Any member or members provoking quarrels or creating riotous disturbances, shall be fined one dollar.

SEC. 10. Any member guilty of fighting, unless in self-defense, shall be fined two dollars and fifty cents.

Article 11th.

If any member of this society be thought guilty of any crime deserving expulsion, the Attorney shall present to the society a written statement of the facts connected with said offense; upon which the society, by a vote of two-thirds of its members, shall determine whether a trial shall be had or not. If the society determine to have a trial, the Attorney shall present the charges to the defendant, and shall demand his attendance at the society to answer said charge or charges.

The society being convened at the time agreed upon, the President shall require the evidence upon which the charge or charges are made; each witness being subject to be questioned by any member on the question; any or all of the members may speak; after the discussion, the President shall propose the question "guilty or not guilty?" three-fourths of the members voting guilty, the President shall pronounce the defendant expelled from the society.

THE ROLLINS' AID FUND.

This fund, now amounting to over the sum of \$26,000, is the result of a bequest of the late Dr. Anthony W. Rollins, father of the Hon. James S. Rollins, President of the Board of Curators. The fund is under the care of the county court of Boone county. By the terms of the will, the principal is to be increased each year of the addition thereto of one-fourth of the interest; the remaining portion is to be expended in aiding the education of young persons of either sex, from the county of Boone, possessing good talents and good moral characters, and needing such aid. Young men having in view the ministry of the gospel are to be preferred. The selection is to be made by the President of the University, after examination as to the attainments of candidates.

The whole interest of the fund is, the present year, \$1,600, so that \$1,200 will be available in aiding pupils to be selected.

President Read proposes, in order to aid as large a number of pupils as possible, that only the sum of \$100 per annum shall be appropriated to each pupil. As pupils will be near home, many expenses will be saved, and with proper frugality and some self-help, the students will be able to pay tuition and meet other expenses in the University.

SITE.

The University is situated near the center of the State, at Columbia, in a beautiful and picturesque lime stone region, on the elevated rolling table land lying back from the north side of the Missouri river; and were the selection of a site to be made anew, perhaps no spot in the State could be found, combining more desirable elements, as the seat of the State University. The town contains three thousand inhabitants; and in its healthfulness and scenery, and especially those social, moral, and religious influences which tend to preserve the character of young men, and promote among them gentlemanly conduct, good order and studious habits, can hardly anywhere be surpassed.

The mode of reaching Columbia is by railroad, the North Missouri to Centralia, and branch to Columbia; by the river a great portion of the year, the landing being at Providence, ten miles from Columbia; and also by the Pacific railroad, with stage conveyance, thirty miles, from Jefferson City.

Further information, if desired, can be had by addressing the President or any of the Professors.

SPHERE AND OBJECT OF THE UNIVERSITY.

The State of Missouri, in devising a scheme of public education, provides in the Constitution as follows:

"SEC. 1. A general diffusion of knowledge and intelligence being essential to the preservation of the rights and liberties of the people, the General Assembly shall establish and maintain free schools for the gratuitous instruction of all persons in this State between the ages of five and twenty-one years."

"SEC. 4. The General Assembly shall also establish and maintain a State University, with departments of instruction in teaching, agriculture, and in natural science, as soon as the public school fund will permit."

Thus it will be seen, the State has made free schools and a University part of the same system; and the object is declared in the preamble of the provisions on the subject, to be "a general diffusion of knowledge and intelligence," and this as "essential to the preservation of the rights and liberties of the people." The end to be secured is the highest possible one that can be held up before a free people.

The University of the State of Missouri was chartered by the Legislature during the session of 1838-39, and went into full operation on the 4th of July, 1843. The annual income of the proceeds of "the seminary lands," that is, of lands granted to the State by Congress for the perpetual support of a Seminary of learning, was set aside for the support of the University.

The University edifice—a spacious, tasteful and commodious building—was erected at an expense of \$85,000, by the liberality of the citizens of Boone county, in which it is located.

Until the past three years, the only department of the University established, and in operation, has been the College of Science and Letters. As such it has afforded to students the educational advantages ordinarily enjoyed in similar institutions.

The whole number of graduates in this time is about 200, besides a much greater number who have been educated in the University, but who, on account of deficiency in some part of the full course, have not been admitted to graduation.

The new Constitution, in accordance with the spirit of progress, requires the University to be established and maintained with other departments, viz: of instruction in teaching, in agriculture and in natural science.

The Constitution manifestly contemplates and intends a University to include various departments or colleges, three of which, in addition to the department already existing, are specified.

The Board of Curators, three years ago, established a College of Normal Instruction, which has been since in successful operation, and at the coming commencement will graduate its second class.

The grant of land to the State for the establishment of a College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, constitutes in the hands of the Legislature a "public school fund," which will enable that body to fulfil the noble provisions of the Constitution, by the speedy establishment of the Agricultural College, with schools of Engineering, Mining and Metallurgy, and Analytic Chemistry, which, with the departments already established, and others which from time to time shall be established, will constitute a great University, almost in the very heart of the State, to which the sons of Missouri may resort for the instruction they may need, in all branches of human knowledge.

These lands, by the act of the Legislature, approved February 24, 1870, were turned over to the University, for the support of a College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts connected therewith.

DONATIONS TO THE LIBRARY.

In the enlargement of the Library at the beginning of the present session, valuable donations were made by the following parties:

Messrs. Gould and Lincoln, sixteen volumes, including Hamilton's Lectures and Roget's Thesaurus.

Messrs. Crocker & Brewster, eighteen volumes.

Messrs. E. H. Butler & Co., thirty-six volumes.

Messrs. Ivison, Phinney, Blakeman & Co., one hundred and thirty-one volumes, including a set of Webster's smaller dictionaries, Gray's Botanical Work, Bush's Notes and Kitto's Cyclopaedia of Biblical Literature.

Messrs. Chas. Scribner & Co., through Mr. Peabody, twenty-five volumes, including Prof. DeVere's Studies in English, Whitney's Language, etc., and Porter's Human Intellect.

D. Van Nostrand, eleven volumes of valuable scientific works.

Messrs. Wilson, Hinkle & Co., three volumes.

Messrs. Sheldon & Co., sixty-two volumes, including Spurgeon's Works and Fleming's Vocabulary of Philosophy.

Messrs. R. S. Davis & Co., thirteen volumes.

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Messrs. J. W. Schermerhorn & Co., have lately donated quite an amount of valuable educational material, charts, etc.

Officers,

AND NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OF THE UNIVERSITY BATTALION,
FOR 1869-'70.

J. C. HEAME, First Lieutenant and Adjutant.

J. F. ROBINSON, First Lieutenant and Quartermaster.

J. L. LADD, Sergeant Major.

ELI PENTER.....	Captain.....	Co. A.
O. L. HOUTS.....	Captain.....	Co. B.
PAUL WAPLES.....	First Lieutenant.....	Co. A.
R. W. DORSEY.....	First Lieutenant.....	Co. B.
S. B. SPARKS.....	Second Lieutenant.....	Co. A.
S. C. DOUGLASS.....	Second Lieutenant.....	Co. B.
C. CRAYCROFT.....	First Sergeant.....	Co. A.
C. M. BURGESS.....	First Sergeant.....	Co. B.
ALLEN GLENN.....	Second Sergeant.....	Co. A.
C. B. ROLLINS.....	Third Sergeant.....	Co. A.
J. H. DRYDEN.....	Fourth Sergeant.....	Co. A.
T. E. HOLLAND.....	Second Sergeant.....	Co. B.
JAS. R. BAKER.....	Third Sergeant.....	Co. B.
G. B. DORSEY.....	Fourth Sergeant.....	Co. B.
W. W. WALTON.....	Corporal.....	Co. A.
ROBERT FAGAN.....	Corporal.....	Co. B.

Roll of Honor.

1868-'69.

Reported to the Curators for regular and punctual attendance. The following incurred no marks whether for absence, tardiness or improper conduct, viz :

F. E. BYBEE,	R. DRYDEN,	MONROE JOHNSON,
A. BERLINGE,	F. M. HOUTS,	S. A. McPHERSON,
B. CRAYCROFT,	O. L. HOUTS,	J. C. ROGERS,
O. W. CRAWFORD,	E. M. HULTZ,	J. T. RIDGEWAY,
JAMES DYKES,	J. R. HUFFAKER,	G. W. STONE.

The following incurred less than ten marks, viz :

J. W. BAKER.	C. CRAYCROFT,	ALLEN GLENN,
C. M. BURGESS,	Z. MAY,	B. HUGHES,
M. T. DAVIS,	J. MORRIS,	J. W. PRATHER,
E. A. CARTER,	T. McBAIN,	S. REDMOND,
J. H. DRYDEN,	A. T. FLACK,	G. W. CASON.
D. W. C. AMBERG,	T. J. LOWRY,	

Prizes.

1869.

STEPHEN'S PRIZE IN ORATORY.

B. H. RUNYAN, Columbia.

CASE PRIZES IN DECLAMATION.

First Prize.

R. M. FIELD, St. Louis.

Second Prize.

O. L. HOUTS, Warrenburg.

E. B. DICUS, Fulton,

Third Prize.

J. C. HEARNS, Versailles, Ky.

E. L. RUNYAN, Columbia.

J. C. WATERS, Columbia.

MOSS PREWITT MATHEMATICAL PRIZE.

JOSEPH G. ANDERSON, Keokuk, Iowa.

Honors.

CLASS OF 1870.

First. Valedictory.....S. C. DOUGLASS.

Second. Salutatory.....O. L. HOUTS.

Third. Scientific Oration.....T. J. LOWRY.

Fourth. Philosophical Oration.....ELI PENTER.

LAW PRIZE.

T. J. LOWRY.

Degrees Conferred

AT COMMENCEMENT, JUNE, 1869.

A. M., HONORARY.

MAJ. GEN. R. W. JOHNSON, U. S. A.

A. M., IN COURSE.

ANDREW J. THOMAS, M. D.

PROF. D. W. B. KURTZ.

A. B., IN COURSE.

JOHN W. PRATHER, Hickman, Ky.

PROSSER RAY, Carrollton.

BENTLEY H. RUNYAN, Columbia.

B. S., IN COURSE.

JOHN W. BAKER, Columbia.

JOHN G. WAPLES, Chillicothe.

NORMAL GRADUATE.

J. G. ANDERSON, Keokuk, Iowa.

JAMES M. CONNAWAY, Stockton.

GEORGE W. J. CROWE, Union.

EM PENTER, Batesville, Ark.

Calendar.

1870-71.

1870.

- September 19, Monday.....Session opens.
 September 22, Thursday.....Model School opens.
 December 16, Friday.....Close for Holiday Recess.

1871.

- January 2, Monday.....Reopen.
 January 16, Monday.....Subjects for Junior Exhib'n and Commencement presented.
 February 7, Tuesday, to
 February 10, Friday..... } Semi-annual Examination.
 February 13, Monday.....Second Semester begins.
 March 20, Monday.....Junior Exhibition Orations presented.
 March 24, Friday.....Annual Exhibition of Union Literary Society.
 April 7, Friday.....Annual Exhibition of Athenæan Society.
 April 24, Monday.....Graduation Orations presented.
 May 1, Monday.....Honors announced.
 May 12, Friday.....Prize Declaimers appointed.
 June 20, Tuesday, to
 June 23, Friday..... } Annual Examination.
 June 27, Tuesday.....Prize Declamation.
 June 28, Wednesday.....Graduation Day.

Directions for New Students.

1. Reach Columbia, if possible, on the Friday preceding the opening of the session.
2. If assistance is desired in obtaining board, report to the President or members of the Faculty, at the University building.
3. Before entering the University, tuition fee must be paid to Mr. J. H. Waugh, Treasurer, at the National Exchange Bank, and his certificate obtained.
4. The Treasurer's certificate should be at once presented to the President, at the University, when the name of the student will be entered upon the roll, and assignment made for study.
5. Young men coming to Columbia, intending to enter the University, are cautioned against delaying their entrance, without good reason, as such delay not only injures the work of the entire session, but leads to unfortunate inferences concerning the character and intentions of the student.

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