

Shakspeare's Cassius.

Among the principal characters represented in the play of Julius Cæsar, that of Cassius is perhaps to a greater extent than any other, a creation of Shakspeare's own imagination. And in attempting to portray his Dramatic character, we must draw our conclusions from premises laid down in the play independent of his Historic character. Cassius is the originator of the conspiracy against Cæsar, he leagues together not a band of cut-throats or hirelings, but

"Some certain of the noblest minded Romans
To undergo an enterprise
Of honorable, dangerous consequence."

He shows great discrimination in approaching and selecting true men—"Romans who will not falter" to carry out his design. Although capable of leading the conspiracy himself, and perhaps would have been more successful had he assumed the leadership throughout, yet in order to gain the sanction and assistance of a man of such high repute and superior mind as Brutus, he waived his right to the first position and took the second.

Cassius was not a wild profligate like Antony, but stern, severe and meditative. From the outset his characteristic penetrates to have suspected sinister designs of Cæsar. His spirit was not of the sort to tamely submit to tyranny, but among the foremost to resist it. He had no scruples whatever in resorting to any means to accomplish his purpose, and well might Cæsar say,

"Yond Cassius has a lean and hungry look,
He thinks too much, such men are dangerous."

His motives could not be called purely patriotic; animated by feelings of jealousy, by ambition, and his hatred to all appearances of tyrannical power, he made the latter a veil by which he could conceal his more selfish motives, and enlist the sympathies of strong and influential men in his enterprise. And Cæsar was not ignorant of the fact that such men as Cassius,

"Be never at heart's ease
Whiles the behold a greater than themselves."

For he says

"If my name were liable to fear
I do not know the man I should avoid
So soon as that spare Cassius. He reads much—
He is a great observer and he looks
Quite through the deeds of men, he loves no plays,
He hears no music,
Seldom he smiles, and smiles in such a sort
As if he mocked himself and scorned his spirit."

One great error that Cassius made, if error it may be called, was his unbounded faith and confidence in Brutus, and the great weight which he attached to his opinions, which eventually proved fatal to the conspirators. No man could be more earnest, more energetic in his purpose than Cassius; his whole soul is concentrated in one main object, to rid Rome of Cæsar. To this end, he endeavors to associate, men of unblemished char-

acter and great determination; see how ambiguously and artfully he approaches Brutus when he wishes to incite him against Cæsar. Then the device to which he resorts,

"I will this night
In several hands in at his window throw
As if they came from several citizens,
Writings all tending to the great opinion
That Rome holds of his name: wherein obscurely,
Cæsar's ambition shall be glanced at."

Also the papers he has placed in the Praetor's chair and on "old Brutus statue," containing such expressions as "Brutus, thou art not Brutus," "Thou sleepest Brutus." Then in order to "make assurance doubly sure" he suggests the name of Cicero, fully appreciating his great worth and the invaluable assistance he could render. But Brutus says

"Name him not
For he will never follow anything
That other men begin."

The activity of Cassius cannot be too well commended, ever the leading spirit of the conspiracy, though not in form, he again suggests that

"It is not meet for Mark Antony
So well beloved of Cæsar should out-live Cæsar,"

clearly seeing that he would cause them great trouble. Again Brutus opposes him, and in so doing, committed a most fatal error. This is one of the prominent instances of the superiority of Cassius over Brutus in sagacity and foresight. Brutus was undoubtedly too pure and conscientious to be the leader of a corrupt political party. But Cassius had no conscientious scruples whatever; his purpose was to kill Cæsar and he intended to carry out that purpose by making use of all the means that could possibly be of service to him, good or bad.

While the conspirators are crowding around Cæsar in the Capitol, each presenting his petition, Brutus says:

"I kiss thy hand but not in flattery Cæsar
Desiring thee that Publius Cimber may
Have immediate freedom of repeal."

Cassius says:

"Pardon, Cæsar; Cæsar, pardon:
As low as to thy foot doth Cassius fall
To beg enfranchisement for Publius Cimber."

These are characteristic speeches. One represents a spirit who would humble himself before none, not even the "foremost man of all this world" to attain his end. The other a man who would debase himself, who would ostensibly cringe before and beg favors of his bitterest enemy, to carry out his aims.

After the death of Cæsar, Cassius knowing the "ingrafted love" that "Antony bears to Cæsar," and the great influence he would probably exert against the conspirators, tries to persuade him to join them, assuring him that his "voice shall be as strong as any man's in disposing of new dignities," which goes to prove that beneath his external solicitude for the public weal, there lurked

an irresistible ambition for self-aggrandizement. If not he would not have attempted to allure Antony by giving him a share in the spoils which the conspirators hoped to reap as soon as the excitement had passed away.

While Cassius is represented as possessing qualities worthy of admiration, he also possessed some which deserve to be condemned. He is openly charged of "selling his offices for gold to underservers," which is the cause of their celebrated quarrel. In which the different characters of no two men, either real or imaginary, appear more conspicuous. Brutus calm and resolute, scarcely allows his anger to overcome him. Cassius quick and impulsive, can hardly restrain himself from using violence, even against his best friend; and the supreme contempt with which Brutus seems to treat him, when he is so excited that he can scarce contain himself, makes him reckless.— Since he is ridiculed and "hated by one he loves" he desires to live no longer.

"Hath Cassius lived
To be but mirth and laughter to his Brutus,
When grief and blood ill-tempered vexeth him?"

Brutus says, referring to a former speech:

"When I spoke that I was ill-tempered, too."

His simple acknowledgment completely reconciles him, his anger is now turned into grief, filled with remorse that his "rash humor" should make him so forgetful. What a striking contrast, the grandeur, the sublime nature, the heroic fortitude of Brutus makes with the impetuosity, the weak, vacillating spirit, the incontrollable temper and passionate language of Cassius. Although Cassius believed in a certain school of Philosophy, and had as "much of it in theory" as Brutus yet his nature, as he says, could not "bear it like Brutus," which we see by the manner in which Brutus receives the news of the death of Portia.

Cassius was a soldier 'older in practice, than Brutus, and for this reason his opinions in military matters should not have been entirely ignored.

He says:

"Tis better that the enemy seek us,
So shall he waste his means, weary his soldiers
Doing himself offense, whilst we are lying still,
Are full of rest, defence and nimbleness."

Again, speaking to Messala:

"Be thou my witness that against my will,
As Pompey was am I compelled to set
Upon one battle all our liberties."

If Cassius did have faults they do not counterbalance his excellencies, the same foresight which suggested the taking off of Antony, prompted him not to risk a battle against superior numbers. But Brutus thought otherwise, and acted accordingly; and in the act, blasted the fortunes of the conspirators. Cassius was no coward; we witness his personal bravery in the battle of Philippi; and his own destruction when all was lost.

In summing up the character of this man, we

see most diversified qualities concentrated into one mind. He is a soldier and an Orator, earnest, but unscrupulous. He is not luxurious, yet corrupt. He could brave dangers and overcome obstacles, but could not overcome himself. He possessed great discernment in human affairs, but is impulsive and lacked fortitude. Fertile in expedients, but easily discouraged. He is shrewd and ambitious. A man who would sacrifice every principle of honor and virtue to reach the object of his desires. A man possessed of versatile talents stooping to the base degree of selling preferments for bribes. Yet when we consider that his more base motives were subservient to one glorious idea, when we consider that his love for the Roman people and liberty was greater than his love for himself, his failings vanish before the great redeeming feature. And on the whole, if Brutus can award him a wreath of victory and crown him with a garland, we can afford to exclaim with Mark Antony:

"He is a noble Roman."

Kentucky.

School was out; vacation was before us.—How should we spend it? We had relatives in Ky: Ah! the land of Boone—and fast horses—the home of Clay and good Bourbon—"the Banner State"—"the garden spot of the world"—the—we sighed and thought we might never see Heaven;—we would go and see Ky. We went. Our trip was not eventful. We saw St. Louis,—(we are not a St. Louis editor,)—and were insulted by a boy, insinuating that our boots needed blacking; we knew they did, but deemed it ungenerous to be told so in the streets of St. Louis. But even here we found friends. Two men inquired the R. R. we were going out on, were anxious we should take the shortest route,—nay, were even solicitous about our sleeping well, changing cars, &c. They vied with each other in protestations of well-wishing. We thought we never saw such disinterested friendship. In fact they came near fighting about which should show us to a ticket office. When we said we had our ticket over the shortest route, they seemed contented. They saw we were comfortable, you see. We walked on wondering why the world called men selfish—after all there was some good in man. Our vanity hinted to us that they might have seen the editor sticking out of our face.—Persons are always so kind to editors, you know. We don't think it was that. We believe it was pure, generous, unsophisticated kindness, bestowed liberally on any man whose carpet sack and umbrella show he is a traveler. We saw many things in St. Louis. We climbed upon the water-tower—"we" means us and our "chum."—You don't know our "chum?" Well he is not an editor, but he stands 15 on billiards—a man of talent, you understand. We were never so exalted and honored before—all St. Louis was at our feet, you see. We wrote our names and crawled down. We don't remember one of the hundreds of names we saw there, but we guess every one will remember ours. A ride—a sleep-

less night—and we were in Cincinnati. We took a buss and were in Ky. (We state here in parenthesis that we took many busses after we got in Ky.—all our female "kin" insisted on it.) We took the Ky. Central R. R. We were in Ky.—Why not stretch forth our head and enjoy the scenery. We were looking around for waving hemp-fields and blue-grass pastures when it was instantly dark. "Ah!" thought we; "sun goes down rather suddenly here." But it was quickly light again. It was an astronomical phenomenon we knew, but we had never studied astronomy and could not account for it. So we said: "Conductor, will you have the accommodation to give us an explanation of this solar obscuration?" "I reckon you mean the tunnel, sir; we have just run under a hill." Ah, now we had it—we knew Ky. was a fast place—it was ahead of New York, and had underground railways. These fast folks will "run things into the ground" sometimes. Well, we saw Ky., we saw her pretty girls with much "dipping,"—her gay young men with much whisky,—her old men with much swearing; her rolling pastures with much hills; her green fields with more stone-stacks than grain-stacks; her limpid springs with "wobble-tails,"—(that's a Ky. term,);—yes, we saw all this and were now ready for the stereotyped phrase "Ky. is a great State." Speaking of the wobble-tail, we wonder if our friend T—send, the buggist, has a specimen. If not we advise him to send to Ky. and procure one immediately. It is an interesting creature, and performs many gymnastic and hydrostatic feats in your tumbler of water. We guess the Kentuckians are thinking of this fellow when they say they have such "good, living water." They are decidedly ahead of us there. We went to the "Blue Licks,"—one of Ky.'s favorite watering places—on a pleasure excursion. This spring receives its name (so we suppose) from being near the place where the Reds "licked" the Whites "blue" during the border wars. Some say it got its name from being a favorite resort of buffaloes and other wild animals to lick the saline clay—but we cannot see where the "blue" comes in in this hypothesis, unless given in remembrance of some former picnic similar to the one we attended. We think there are more facts to sustain the former hypothesis (which is original with us, and now for the first time given to the scientific world) than the latter. Many come here to drink the water. We don't like it. They say it has medicinal properties. So has "ipecac," and we like "ipecac" better than "Lick" water. We don't like its odor. It reminded us of our boyish experience with decayed eggs. It also reminded us of Dr. Norwood's room when he used sulphuretted hydrogen as a reagent, and that reminded us of our examination on Chemistry, and that made us sick. It had bad associations to us, you see, yet association is what many persons drink it for. Don't know which association they have—buffalo or battle. If we were not an advocate of the battle theory we would say buffalo, as the Kentuckians are inclined to wild things. We think those buff-

faloes set a nauseating example to posterity.—Drinking "Lick" water will long be kept up as Kentuckians are fond of preserving the customs of their forefathers. They are a little inclined to drink, any way—(we were born a Kentuckian—we are proud of it.) Young folks from Paris, Cynthiana, Millersburgh, come out, lounge around, attempt to drink, but fail, (we mean fail on the water; they never fail on anything else)—look miserable—go back and have had such a "good time." Now we thought a Kentucky "good time" differed much from a Mo., "good time." Even persons from Lexington—oh, yes, we went to Lexington—can't say any more about "the Licks." In fact we can't say anything more at all now.

[TO BE CONTINUED IN OUR NEXT.]

Was Judas a Traitor?

To many of our readers this will doubtless be considered a superfluous question, and would be treated with silent contempt. To others it would receive an answer in the affirmative. To a few it would receive its due consideration.

A traitor is one who betrays his friend *with the intention of injuring him*. But a man who informs upon his friend, with the idea of thereby exalting him above all mankind, is not a traitor in the true significance. Such a man was Judas. Before enquiring more minutely into his motives let us analyze his character. We are told that he was

"Tall, slender, not erect, a little bent;
Brows arched and dark, a high-rigged, lofty head;
Thin temples veined and delicate; large eyes,
Said, very serious, gazing as it were
To look beyond you, and whenever he spoke
Illumined by an inner lamping light.—
At times, too, gleaming with a strange, wild fire
When taunted by the rabble in the streets;
A Jewish face, complexion pale, but dark;
Thin, high-art nostrils quivering constantly;
Long nose, full lips, hands tapering, full of veins.
His movements nervous: as he walked he seemed
Scarcely to heed the persons whom he passed,
And for the most part gazed upon the ground."

The followers of Christ were, at that time, mostly illiterate men. Just the class of men who, when they seize an idea or embrace a faith, cling to it like grim death. They loved him with the intensest love; they looked upon his actions with wondering admiration; they followed him, and listened with reverential awe to the words he uttered. But when the centurions and guards came to arrest him, his faithful followers were seized with fear and terror, and fled the spot.

"What! all—all fled?" Did none remain?"
Yes, but only one.

"Judas whom they call
The traitor—who betrayed him to his death:
He rushed into the council hall and cried
'Tis I have sinned—Christus is innocent."

Can we imagine a more lovely or more perfect character than that of Christ? Let none but Judas, thought he was the true Messiah. "His faith was serious, earnest and real." That he was honest we cannot deny, because he was chosen out of a large number to bear the common purse, and honestly did he fulfill his office.

Devoid of all selfish ambition, he desired nothing higher than the love and affection of his master. Possessing finer sensibilities, his attachment was more of spiritual than of human kind, capa-

ble of nicer discriminations; he was able to understand and to appreciate the words of his master in the highest degree.

"But why if Judas was a man like this Frank, noble, honest, Why was it he thus betrayed his Lord?"

If it were possible for one to explore the recesses of another's heart; if we could ascertain, truly, the motives by which Judas was actuated, we should doubtless find that he was prompted by a grand idea, infinitely higher than the acquisition of the paltry, thirty pieces of silver. What were a hundred pieces to him, when, if so disposed, he could have taken all he wished in holding the common purse, in giving alms therefrom, in receiving each one's share. No!

"Daily he heard his master's voice proclaim: I am the Lord: The Father lives in me."

And the more he weighed those words, the more his soul burned to see, all mankind, bow down in adoration before the one Almighty. His mind was troubled, and his heart pained, whenever he saw his Master scoffed and jeered at by the miserable rabble. How long shall this be endured; will he not make them feel the worth of his Infinite power. Yes, truly! The time will come when he will raise his omnipotent arm and smite those whose sacriligious deeds have offended and mocked the only true God.

"Ah, let men's hand be lifted, then, at once, Effulgent like the sun, swift like the sword, The jagged lightning flashes from the cloud, Shall he be manifest—the living God— And prostrate all shall on the earth adore!"

Such thoughts racked the brain of Judas; when at the memorable supper Christ gave him the sop, he says:

"Now shall the Son of man be glorified."

But what a disappointment: When the guards came, instead of blazing forth in all his glory, the "Son of man" quietly submits, and reaches out his hands to be bound.

Even as this man leads the soldiers on the way to their victim, an expression of the supremest happiness rests on his countenance. Wrapt up with himself; gazing at the stars; seeming to penetrate beyond, a smile of infinite delight flits o'er his face in anticipation of the heavenly joy, in waiting, when these little creatures of the earth shall raise a finger against "the only begotten son."

"Now comes the hour that I have prayed to see,— The hour of joy to all who know the truth."

But alas! his dream is broken into a thousand fragments. In a moment the horrid truth rushes across his mind. His senses swim, his eyes start from their sockets, clutching his robe convulsively with a heart rending shriek he falls heavily to the ground. A friend dashes water in his face—at length he revives. Realizing the truth, he gives full vent to his remorseful heart:

"My God: What have I done? O, Christus! Master Lord, Forgive me! Oh, forgive me."

Is this the character of a traitor? Could an imposter be affected in this manner? On the following day, we see a man, a perfect wreck of his former self; a walking shadow, starringly wild around, his eyes sunken, a tottering step; 'tis Judas. He comes to the council chamber,

gives one, vacant, haggard, ghastly look and flings back to his tempters the purse of silver:

"Take back the purse! 'Twas not for that foul dross I did the deed— 'Twas not for that—oh, horror. Not for that!"

He rushes from the chamber. That night one might have seen the lifeless body of Judas hanging from the limb of an immense cedar, dangling to and fro, as now and then a gust of wind relieved the stifling air that seemed to hug the earth beneath those dark lowering clouds. Would that conscience could thus effect all traitors.

Was he ever before during his whole career accused of crime or even a mean action? Never! The elements that made up his nature, were not those of a common criminal. They were too fine, too sensitive. His character was open and high toned, rash it is true, but his faith was as strong as any man's. He would not steal when he had the opportunity to do so without being apprehended. He would not hesitate to give his last fathoming to the poor. But he would sell his master for thirty pieces of silver. Is this reason? Could such a bribe tempt such a nature to a crime like this?"

Peter it was who "cursed and swore" and "denied his Lord," but "he only wept." Viewing carefully and impartially the character of Judas we are constrained to say:

"This was no common mind that thus could feel— No vulgar villian sinning for reward."

The Nature of Spirit, and of man as a Spiritual Being.

The volume before us is written by Rev. Chauncy Giles, and treats of the following subjects in harmony with the Swedenborgian or New Jerusalem church doctrine:

"The Nature of Spirit and of the Spiritual world."	"Man in the world of Spirits."
"Man Essentially a Spiritual being."	"The Judgment of Man."
"The Death of Man."	"Man's Preparation for his Final Home."
"The Resurrection of Man."	"The state of Man in Hell."
	"Man in Heaven."

Who ever contemplates upon his future, and credits the existence of a Spiritual World; or has any desire to know what loved ones, who are gone, are doing in those fields that are golden tinged with immortality, and to which he himself perhaps must quickly follow, ought to read this little book of Mr. Giles, upon these strange and intoxicating themes. This book discusses many of the leading principles of the New Jerusalem church. The argument is free, liberal and logical. There are no difficulties in the whole discourse; every point is so replete with lucid illustrations that a child may understand the author's thoughts. Even those who differ from this book in the analogy existing between the future and the present state, will find on its pages aid to the real understanding of the New Church Doctrine, which more than any other, in the present age, is giving to the world a philosophy and literature, that takes as wide a range and high a flight as the fiction of Milton. We are not ready to enter into a discussion of the doctrine set forth in this book; but we recommend its careful perusal to all for its purity of thought and simplicity of argument.

Love Gifts.

From the most remote days of antiquity, it has been the custom among lovers to present gifts to one another as memorials of their vows, although these presents have not unfrequently been of rare value, yet such are not estimated by their intrinsic worth but for the giver's sake.

The same presents in appearance which were exchanged by the Roman Lover of two thousand years ago are also accepted by the moderns as fit emblems of exalted friendship;—"the sower which binds without their will, young hearts and minds." If the man journeys in a foreign land or leaves his home, the ring presented by his mistress asserts that "He is subject to another, will and cannot speak, nor do, without permission from her." Yes, it draws him near, very near, to the one who watches his return with a wishful eye.—In the "Two Gentlemen of Verona," Julia says:

"This ring I gave him when he parted from me, To bind him to remember my good will."

When true lovers are parted, many and beautiful are the dreams and air castle which the continual presence of this little signet creates; but if either be a mere pretender, a detestable flirt, it becomes an eye sore, perhaps the exponent of a "bankrupt heart."

This exchanging of rings seems to have prevailed in all ages and in every country. Chaucer describes Cressida as giving Troilus a ring with a "posey," and receiving one from him in return.

Shakespeare very frequently alludes to the ring as a love token. In King Richard III, Gloster says to Queen Anna:

"Vouch safe to wear this ring."

Then he explains the significance of the ring in a happy manner:

"Look how this ring encompasseth thy finger, Even so thy breast encloseth my poor heart!"

Some author gives the following reason why the ring is the most appropriate love-gift:

"The form of the ring being circular—that is being round—and round without end, emporteth this much, that mutual love and hearty affection should roundly flow from one to the other, as in a circle—that contiguously and forever."

Flowers are also given as presents by lovers, many of which are not only beautiful and fragrant but speak a silent and loving language.

Among the Athenians, pretty birds were the common love-gifts: rings in all probability being in accessible to the masses until they were corrupted by the lucre of Persia. The Irish Miss presents her lover with a lock of braided hair.

Moore, also, says in his national airs:

"Who'll buy my love-knots?"

"Soon as that sweet cry resounded, how his baskets were surrounded." Many different symbols of love have been employed; but among the moderns, the ring has gained the ascendancy.

JOHN OVERALL is the favorite son of our *Alma Mater*. How envious we are of our brother; the old lady won't step out of doors without her son John is with her. She swears she'll have no law department unless "John is at the helm," (aye, aye, sir!) She admits that there are other men who would do better than John, and who might reflect more honor upon the institution, nevertheless she is determined that the law department shall have John or die an old maid.—Hurrah for you John!—which of the two will you take?

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Resigned.

Our Literary Editor, Mr. EUGENE FIELD, having determined not to attend the University this year, has resigned. We are sorry to lose so valued a member of our corps. Our best wishes go with him.

To Our Students and Alumni.

This is the second issue of the UNIVERSITY MISSOURIAN; yet we have comparatively few of the Alumni of this College on our list of subscribers. Before the first number was issued, we sent them circulars, stating our object, and asking their assistance; the response was uncomfortably discouraging. We supposed that it was only necessary to state the fact, that the establishment of a college paper was in contemplation here; when those who had once enjoyed the benefits of this University would willingly volunteer their aid. We were sorely disappointed and we are ashamed to admit it.

By dint of hard work on the part of the editors, subscribers have been obtained who are not bound to us by any sort of tie. We now appeal once more to the Alumni. It is your duty to help us; you owe a debt of gratitude to your Alma Mater which you can never repay. Will you not then, be grateful enough to encourage any worthy enterprise, in which her students may be engaged? We intend that this paper shall be a success; that is, as far as it is reasonable for a sheet of this kind to succeed.

To the new students who have just entered college, we hardly think it necessary to remind of their duty in this regard. They should just as soon fail to pay their term bill, as not to subscribe for their own college paper. Its interest is their interest; it seeks to promote their prosperity and welfare when it strives to build up the institution whose privileges they enjoy.

While on this subject, we shall not forget the students of Stevens and Christian Colleges. In truth we entertain the highest affection for them, and we hope that feeling will be reciprocated, by manfully (?) subscribing for this paper.

Class Distinction.

The progressiveness and prosperity of a college, can not be indicated better by any one thing, than by a class distinction. It shows that there is unity and strength in the respective classes; it binds the members of a particular class closer together, and awakens a spirit of brotherhood between them. We like to see the "class hat," the "cane," the society "badge," all necessary college institutions. We like to see the Juniors beat the Sophomores at Base Ball, and the Sophs thereupon wreaking their vengeance on the poor Fresh, (as a matter of course they are not allowed to have anything.) All these things throw a charm around our old college life that can be supplied by nothing else; and then our class songs, nothing inspires the student with such enthusiasm; and who can blame him if his "spirits" do overflow sometimes, if he is a little boisterous? There are certain laws governing the classes in all well established colleges—we mean student's laws. For instance, it would be an unpardonable crime for a Freshman to wear a "stove-pipe."—But at the present day these laws are not so severe as in days of yore. The following extract will indicate the spirit that prevailed at Yale in 1764:

"In those days the president was a being of majestic dignity; no undergraduate was permitted to wear his hat within ten rods of that august person. The professors might not be approached uncovered within eight rods, and even a tutor then, received obeisance by law within twenty-seven and a half yards. The Freshman, poor fellow! whenever he spoke to a superior, which included all above him, even the Sophomores, or was spoken to by one, was obliged to keep his hat off until bidden to put it on!

It will amuse modern collegians to read the following quotations from the college laws printed in 1764 and in force long after:"

"A Freshman shall not play with any members of an upper class, without being asked; nor is he permitted to use any acts of familiarity with them even in study time."

"In case of personal insult, a Junior may call up a Freshman and reprehend him (?) A Sophomore in like case must obtain leave from a Senior, and then he may discipline (?) a Freshman, not detaining him more than five minutes."

"Freshmen are obliged to perform all reasonable errands for any superior, always returning an account for the same to the person who sent them. When called they shall attend and give a respectful answer; and when attending on their superior, they are not to depart until regularly dismissed."

"When a Freshman is near a gate or door belonging to college or college yard, he shall look around and observe whether any of his superiors are coming to the same; and if any are coming within three rods, he shall not enter without a signal to proceed."

Gymnasium.

We are sadly in need of a Gymnasium. We want a place where students can cultivate their physical organization, as well as their mental.—This is an institution that every college possesses that pretends to be such. We have no lack of room, as many Universities have, and it could be erected conveniently and with comparatively little cost. No man can possess a sound mind without a sound body. It is just as necessary to develop our physique as our mental faculties, and unless students have a convenient place to accom-

plish this, they are not disposed to seek it elsewhere.

The theory that a man can not be a student unless he is thin, emaciated, and hollow-eyed, is all "bosh." Tom Hughes, the well known author, carried off the first honors, in the classics, and mathematics, and at the same time was Captain of the University "eleven," and "stroke oar" in the University crew. Of course we can never hope to have a boat club at this college, unless we go to the Missouri river to row, (a distance of twelve miles.) We can only play base ball at certain seasons; hence between those seasons, which is quite a length of time, and during inclement weather, we should have the advantages for physical exercise.

We hope the local board of Curators will not turn a deaf ear to this suggestion. It is only a question of time, because the University must have it some day, and the sooner a Gymnasium is established the better for all concerned.

[COMMUNICATION.]

Editors Missourian:—What is going to become of the classics in our University? They are fast going to the wall. It is no use to attempt any longer to conceal the fact; that it is the object of the Faculty, to break down this department, in spite of all the efforts of our Language Professor, to the contrary. For years the study of the Greek has been altogether neglected by this august body; but it has not been till this year that students have been advised and forced to abandon the study of the Latin. Farewell Classics! It is now a law of the teachers to allow the scientific student to contend for the highest honors of the graduating class, valedictory and salutatory, (that is if the Faculty has convenient time to write the Latin Oration for the one who delivers it.) It is a degrading shame that the world has been so dull that it could not see that six months or a year in German is equivalent to five or six in Greek and Latin. Now, let the world rejoice. VERITAS. *Q. D. N. E.*

"BINGHAM'S BLAIR" is still on exhibition in the Library of the University. As a piece of art it is really worth seeing. Blair is represented a little larger than life, and in the act of delivering a speech; the execution of all the parts is excellent, and the only fault, if any, that can be found, is that the artist has lent a little of the ideal to some of Blair's "rough and ready" appearance. We would like to see a department of Art attached to our institution, and all such pieces secured. Mr. Bingham is here at present to exhibit his picture and dispose of it.

The Duty of Young Men.

It is the duty of young men who have left their homes for the purpose of receiving an education, also to appear well in society. A substantial suit of clothes, a good pair of custom-made boots or shoes, a late style hat, and all the other articles of wear; such as shirts, drawers, socks, cravats, kid gloves, linnen and paper collars, &c., can be had at Moss & PREWITT'S. 1yr.

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June, 1871.-1m.

Citizen's Basket Pic-nic

Was as extensively advertised, for last commencement, as ever was "Cohosh and Tar" for coughs and colds. It bore fair to be a most interesting feature of commencement. The whole population of Boone county was going to turn out under the campus trees and have a feast and a frolic. The University and town were going to extend their hospitality to the inhabitants of the rural districts, and there was much rejoicing and shaking of hands thereat. The long looked for day at length came; "the sun was drawing aside the curtains of fair Aurora's bed," &c., when the good people from every nook and corner of "Old Boone" began their pilgrimage to Missouri's great institution of learning. Well, to make a long, sad and serious tale as short and pleasant as possible, the good people arrived and stood in the hot broiling sun all day, and the few who gained admittance to the literary exercises, will not by any means thank the politeness of our junior marshals. One would really think they had been taking lessons from our town marshall. A dozen slabs were erected under the trees, for tables; a twelfth of a dozen hogs was brought forth by a half dozen "niggers" and placed upon the dozen tables to feed a hungry crowd. Oh! that was a hoggish affair for the perpetrators of this scheme. You don't play off on the people in that style again. The only entertaining part of the programme was the Governor's speech.— It reminded us of those after-dinner conversations of great men. It was most delightfully gushing! This paper supports Gov. Brown for President next fall. Col. Switzler is for Brown, at least he "supported" him on commencement day.

EVIL.

*[A Poem read by Miss LaCossitt, on Commencement day
at Christian College, Columbia, Mo.]*

The gloom of night succeedeth to the light
Of glorious day; the frosty snow of cold
And bitter winter to the sunshine of
The golden summer time; the ocean's wide
And wrinkled face is bordered by the land;
The lofty mountain has its lowly vale;
The shady woodland has its sunny plain;
And naught there is in this vast universe
Of God, but is opposed by something else.
Yes! e'en the great Jehovah, and His grand
And mighty attributes are not exempt
From opposition, for adverse to good,
Doth Evil reign in darkness o'er the world,
And lures with fair and false address weak man
Away from God. It stalks the land when o'er
The earth the tinted light of morn is cast,
And rests not when the dusky hour of eve
Is nigh. Its ugly form, tho' oft concealed,
Is in each heart, and enters every home.
It was not born on earth, but in the home
Of God! and there it sought to usurpate
His power, but it was weak, much weaker than
Its pride. It instigated war, its most
Terrific agent, to disturb the grand
Majestic peace of the Divine abode,
And 'mid the roar deathful and horrible
Of thundering artillery, which made
All Heaven to its center shake; amid
Triumphant music of the Heavenly choir,
The marshaling of Jehovah's myriad hosts,
Discordant yells, and rending groans, and shrieks,
Proud Lucifer, and all his fallen ones
Were thrust from Heaven to hell! And since that dire
Event, the Evil has opposed the good.
How long 't'as been, no man can say, but long
Before Creation's morning broke, its black
Existence soon, and for the advent of
A victim waited not in vain. * * * * * A new
Star smiled in innocence and purity,
Commenced its silent, tireless, ceaseless march
Thro' trackless space—our world created woe!
And thus created, became finite, and
Thereby limited in power, and imperfect.
Then to this small extent, involved in the
Creation's very birth, was Evil, for
Beings created could not be infallible.
That is an attribute of God alone;
The very angels, and arch-angels fell!
Proving that only One is infinite.
The world was gently slumbering in peace,
In harmony and beauty, ne'er disturbed,
Nor marred. The angels loved to linger in
The balmy shade of Eden's bowers, where soft
Seraphic music hushed the soul to sweet
Repose; the perfumed air but whispered thro'
The quivering foliage of the trees, and touched
But gently kissed the shimmering founts, and taught
The gurgling streams, their gleeful song of joy.
Ah! beauty, heaven-born beauty, reigned o'er all
The world, and in the garden, where the man,
And his companion dwelt, perfected bliss,
And mutual love dwelt too. Mortality
Had never touched humanity, and all
Unconscious of the lowering cloud, man's home
Seemed but a fair reflection of his God's,
A fitting place for angels to descend
And hold sweet converse, and e'en God himself
Did hallow it with His majestic presence.
But like a thing of darkness, Evil came;—
There was a conflict, short and terrible
'Twixt it and Good, and Evil gained the day!
It brought a change so dire, and horrible,
That e'en the angels were appalled, and looked
With saddened face and sorrowing heart upon
The changed scene. All nature felt the shock!
God's anger spoke in thunders wild, and in
The vivid lightning's flash, the very beasts,
And every living thing sent howls of deep
Despair, while man and woman fled quaking

With fear. O! why did God who ruled the new
World so supreme, and loved mankind so well,
Allow the elements which dormant lay
In man's nature to wake at Evil's touch!
Ah! ye, who sit with folded hands, and make
This weak complaint, remember,—Power Almighty
Fathom's depth infinite below, and scales
Heights infinite above, and sways the boundless spheres
Around, yet touches not the solemn right
Of choice in man. Ah! yes, 'tis sad, but true.
That man brought Evil on himself, he opened
With his own hand the Pandoric box to
The human race; he cast his immortality
Aside. But in this cup of bitterness
Man to his own lips pressed, God placed a sweet;
For when in utter wretchedness, man bowed
Beneath the power of Evil, God, with a
Creator's right, doomed him, and thro' him all
The race to death, but promised to the soul
Of man, eternal life. A fearful, still
A blessed gift. God uttered then His first
Prediction of a future state, and with
Prophetic fire and inspiration, pointed to
The time of man's redemption. Thus like the
Subtlest poison, possessing as it does
Medical powers, Evil performs
A good and beneficial part in the
System of nature, in the grand economy
Of life. Without its influence, man would
Deserve no credit for being good and pure,
For he would be but negatively so.
Did he not meet temptation in his way.
There is on earth no sweeter happiness
Than that derived from duty well performed;
The practice of virtue would not deserve
Reward, were there no vice with luring voice
To tempt man from the path of right.
Without Evil, the grandest attributes
Of God would never have been known to us,—
His living mercy, and His justice stern.
Evil is the black cloud which places to
Greater advantage the dazzling light
Of Good. It is the foil which makes the rich
Jewels of Heaven's throne shine brighter to
Our view. If it were not, God and his works
In the solitary grandeur of perfect
Holiness would have dwelt forever more!
The glorious song the redeemed sing would not
Have echoed thro' the golden oracles of
The Heavenly home; nor would the groans and shrieks
The lost send forth have made more terrible
The stygian darkness of hell. Ah yes,
O, man! tho' Evil made you feel the sting
Of bitter death thro' Adam, it thro' Christ
Has pointed out the way which leads to that
Eternal life, which is as much higher
Than that from which you fell, as Jesus Christ
Is higher than the man. But this being
True, is no reason man should cultivate
The power of Evil in the world; it came
Without his bidding, and it will remain
Without his aid. With it we fight, on earth,
In mortal conflict stern; a victory
Immortal do we gain. The best Beloved
Of God ascended to His throne on high
Thro' painful sufferings.

This world sees but

The birth-time of man's life; 'tis Death that opens
An endless one to him, and sweeter will
The everlasting songs be sung, and dearer be
The enduring joys of Heaven to him who gains
That blessed kingdom of the God by bravely
Overcoming Evil's power. 'Twill make
Our home immortal brighter shine, by its
Dark face which clouds this lifetime of the soul.

Glee Club.

We are glad to learn that the College Glee
Club has been re-organized. This can afford
more real pleasure to the student, than anything
connected with college life, and we hope it will,
even be more successful this year than last. It
will meet regularly, about once a week.

Literary Department.

All communications to the UNIVERSITY MISSOURIAN must be addressed to the editor of this department. At the head of this column will appear the titles of all accepted and rejected articles. Contributions are solicited. Contributors must, in every case, send their names with their articles. Rejected articles preserved for authors, two weeks from date of paper in which they are advertised. Accepted articles returned to authors immediately upon publication.

The New Monthly Magazine.

The *New Monthly Magazine* for September is before us—full, as usual, of interesting matter. It is published at Nashville, Tenn., by the M. E. Church South, and advocates, of course, the doctrines of that denomination. The present number reminds us of two things that we have noticed in many monthlies,—and of which we now propose to speak. In the first place it comes to us a pamphlet of eighty pages, with one cover longer than the other—its leaves uncut, and its general outward appearance very “bungling.” Why is it, we wonder, that this infliction is so often made on the readers of monthly magazines? We have spent half an hour, knife in hand, cutting the leaves of this number, and now that we are done, it looks really disconsolate. Now we cannot enjoy this like we do a book whose leaves are nicely trimmed by machinery; and all publishing houses have this machinery—yet few use it on their monthlies. We lift our “wee small voice” in complaint, and end with the student’s refrain, “We have not time” to cut.

The second thing we notice is there are two serials going on in this number, to-wit: “Nothing but a Woman” and “Woman’s Position as Taught in the Bible.” Now we don’t like this, and we suppose it makes small difference with the editor of said magazine whether we do or not. But then we have some views, and we propose to express them. We hope to feel better afterwards. In the first place the world is full of good fiction (if the term is not paradoxical)—fiction that all in order to a literary education should read. Scott, Dickens and Thackeray are voluminous, and it is sufficient to say that Reade and the two Disraelis still live not to mention Bulwer and a host of others—leaving out entirely our American novelists. Then if fiction is what we want, have we not already enough that is good?

But if an author, in the present day, has some thoughts that he wishes to express for mankind’s good, he sits down, sugar-coats them with a love story, and offers them to the public, who, like simple children—pick off the sweetened crust and throw the healing portion away: Is not this a presumption, not at all complimentary to the good sense and judgment of his readers? If he admits that many readers have bad tastes, is it not his duty as a Christian and intelligent writer to try and improve that taste? Take the last mentioned subject, for instance—“Woman’s Position, &c.” The author certainly wrote for intelligent persons. Now is it not intellectually debasing such a subject to treat it thus? We like the pith of the story. Its moral is good; its arguments,

logical. But then it contains a little life drama that might be left out. In this age of so much reading, economy of time and space must be used. The authors thoughts could be expressed in a manner that would occupy much less space and make a much stronger impression on an intelligent mind. What then is the excuse for this novel-like instruction? Since the topic is an interesting one, it is certainly not complimentary to the author’s own effort. Sweetening an article with a little love affair is presumptive that it is a bitter draught alone. Is it thus diluted for woman? Is she too weak to understand plain style? If that is the author’s thought, it is well for him, in this strong-minded age, that he does not disclose his name. It is certainly not for man—for any one knows that men will read anything about woman, and especially when an article heads—Woman’s Position. Was it for children? What do they care for such a subject? But even they will never be able to masticate anything hard if always fed on gruel; and certainly love stories are the very gruel of literary food.

“Nothing but a Woman” is “nothing but a” sensational story in which love and murder play their usual part, and such—so far as we have seen, as may be bought on any railroad train or found in the *N. Y. Ledger*. Our remarks are not specially intended for the *New Monthly* or the above mentioned author. In fact we don’t know that they are intended for anybody. They are the result of general observation among a great many of our so-called first class monthlies. We had tried to find a magazine destitute of love stories. The *New Monthly* disappointed us. We want a good didactic, scientific and literary monthly. If we can find one we will subscribe immediately. But we don’t want any serial, sensational stories. They are thrust on us everywhere, and, as to love stories, students are much inclined to realize them for themselves, and impart to them enough of the romantic, without some imaginative author’s senseless ideality.

The Earth’s Crust.

The favorite theory of geologists, that this globe on which we live is in its interior a mass of molten rock covered with a comparatively thin crust of solid matter, has been seriously called in question by some recent speculations. The thickness (or thinness) heretofore assigned to the solid crust has been estimated at fifty miles, the computation being based upon the increasing temperature shown in mines according to the depth they were sunk below the surface. It being found for example that at the depth of one mile the heat reaches a certain number of degrees, it has been concluded that it would continue to increase toward the centre, until, at the depth of fifty miles, it would be sufficient to melt rock. But it is now suggested that a crust of but fifty miles thickness, however hard, would, considering the immense diameter of the earth, be as a soap bubble, while the interior fluid mass would be subject to tides like the ocean. The result would be that we should have regular earthquakes twice a day all over the earth without exception. This not being our experience, the theory of the fifty mile crust must be given up as untenable, and some other explanation of the origin of volcanoes and earthquakes sought for.—*N. Y. Sun*.

Personal.

CLASS OF '71.

Frank Houts is studying law in Warrensburg.

Allen Glenn is reading law in Harrisonville, Mo.

Thomas E. Holland is studying medicine in St Joe.

J. E. Johnston, the Valedictorian of his class, is studying law.

“Neal” Burgess is farming. Wish you much agricultural success Neal.

J. R. Baker has also gone to rural districts, where he is quietly tilling the soil and enjoying the pleasures of a beautiful home.

Clark Craycroft has been rusticated in the Southwest.—When we met him he had a clean shirt on and looked hearty. He won the reputation of being the best shot in Jasper county. He will probably teach this year.

Lee Houts of '70 is attending Law School at Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Jacob Ladd of '71 will also go there to finish his legal studies.

J. R. Huffaker is studying medicine.

T. C. Wilson is now transit man in an engineer corps.—His promotion was very rapid. He attributes his success to Prof. Ficklin’s systematic mode of teaching mathematics.

Miss Eliza Gentry is teaching in one of the Kansas City public schools. She readily obtained a position without any examination. Quite a compliment to her and her teachers.

Leland Shidy is—we know not where. We fear he has gone off on a tangent and is now wandering in the immensities of space far beyond the reach of centripetal force.—Well, that makes our chances better by one, for mathematical honors.

Mr. Edgar V. Comstock, of '77 is pursuing the study of medicine. He has recently purchased a fine house and lot in Wyandotte.

Edwin W. Stephens, of '67, now editor of the *Herald*, was married last evening, Sept. 26th, to Miss Laura Moss of this place.

Mr. Henri Chomeau, class of '72, will not return to Columbia this year. This intelligence will be received with regret by all who are acquainted with the gentleman.

Mr. Harry Shellman, an accomplished and able literary gentleman, editor of the *Indianapolis People*, favored the UNIVERSITY MISSOURIAN with a call during vacation.

Mr. Asa Mills, formerly class of '78, has gone to the University of Minnesota. The course of study in Columbia was not adapted to his broad and comprehensive intellect.

We have a new degree—B. D.—which, being translated, means Bachelor of Didactics. It might mean Bachelor of Divinity or Big Dunce, and in many cases “Dead Beat” would be proper.

Mr. Geo. Long, our Horticulturalist, left suddenly, some time since, to visit his father, who was very sick. We do not know whether he will return or not. Mr. Long is a good business man, a gentleman and a genial companion. We hope to see him back soon.

Miss Mary B. Harbison has been unanimously elected first Assistant in Linneus High School. She was formerly a student in the University, and last year graduated in Christian College, taking the second honor. Miss Harbison is a fine scholar, and we think the school board fortunate in securing her services as teacher.

Prof. James W. Abert, of Washington city, D. C., has been elected to the chair of Elocution and English Literature in our University. He is a graduate both of Princeton and West Point, and stands high in Military as well as Literary circles. He comes to us highly recommended, and will doubtless give entire satisfaction.

Col. Smith of the U. S. Infantry has been detailed as Professor of Military Science and Engineering in the University. Col. Smith has not “put in an appearance” as yet, but we are anxiously waiting, and longing for the day when we can again wear blue coats and brass buttons. In fact we are becoming tired of civil life, and want to “court fame e’en at the cannon’s mouth,” or promenade past the colleges when the girls are out in the campus.

Twelve students are to have aid from “Rollins Aid Fund” this year. The sum to be given each is \$100.

Local Department.

THE following is a specimen of the delightful conversations an editor of a Western College paper is compelled to hold with new students:

Ed.—“By the way Mr. — have you subscribed for the University Missourian yet?”

Mr.—“The what?”

Ed.—“The University Missourian, our college paper.— Its a pretty fine thing and taken by all the students.”

Mr.—“Does it cost anything?”

Ed.—“One dollar a year!”

Mr.—Well—I guess—I won't—have time—to take it.— I am pretty well pushed with my studies.”

Ed.—“It won't take much of your time, and you can send it home and let your folks know how things are getting on here at college.”

Mr.—“Oh! my folks don't care a snap about things here and besides they don't read much.”

Ed.—“You need not pay now, leave that to your convenience. You will find the paper to be a first-class college one and quite interesting.”

Mr.—“I don't care about it now. I'll wait and see what it is. I presume there will be enough of the boys taking it, so that I can have a chance to read it without subscribing.”

The Macon *Journal* gave a full report of our commencement exercises. Thanks for the compliment.

First flogging of the year was perpetrated in the Chapel of the University last Wednesday morning, upon “Penny Field.”

What an obliging man Dr. Dulin is. He has procured a large Doll for the benefit of the young ladies at Stephens College. Well, “girls will be girls,” you know.

The UNIVERSITY MISSOURIAN is indebted to Hon. J. S. Rollins for two passes over the N. M. R. R. to St. Louis, the benefit of which Messrs. Allen and Field enjoyed.

Mr. R. M. Field has presented Brother Cooney with a fine meerschaum pipe. Such a favor to ye Local would be appreciated, and duly noticed in these columns. Here gentlemen is a chance to get your names in print.

Barry Taylor, Esq., of this place, is engaged upon Smollett's political satire, “Adventures of an Atom,” to which he is adding copious explanatory notes. As no edition now exists, and the satire is one of the keenest and most powerful ever penned, Mr. Taylor's work will meet with general approval.

THE REASON a certain young man of the junior class wore green spectacles when he passed the young ladies on the college avenue was that they might look as green as he felt—or scientifically, that the objective might resemble the subjective.

On a beautiful morning, not long since, as the sun rose in, all his majesty, flooding the heavens with purple and gold, the “Purpureus Anser” spread her downy pinions and sailed away to sunnier climes and more pleasant shores.—“So mote it be.”

Now that the gravel walk on the campus has become hard and smooth, would it not be best to cover it with ashes and cinders? We trust that Dr. Read will see that this “little irregularity” be attended to “with decency and in order.”—It would certainly be a pity if the walks were allowed to remain passable for twenty-four hours.

PHOTOGRAPHIC.—We are prepared to make all varieties of Photographic Pictures in a superior manner. Vignette's *carte de Visits*, Visiting cards, scenic or plain, porcelain pictures—Rembrandts and Ferrotypes. Call and sit for a picture. Satisfaction guaranteed. At Peck's gallery, Broadway, one door east of Hickman & Ferguson's store, Columbia, Mo.

It is estimated that five thousand dollars was last year expended upon wine, billiards and cigars, by the students of this University. We do not hesitate to say that more than half of this amount would have been saved, had it not been for “fond parents” who discourage their sons from base-ball playing. Students must have recreation. When they are prohibited from the bat and the oars, they will seek amusement in the billiard saloons. Can we not remedy this evil?

ALL is life and animation in our city once more. The streets are thronged with collegians, from the little “sub prep” up to the gray-haired Professor. Every train brings more boys and girls, trunks and baggage are piled up in promiscuous profusion at the depot. “Dads of families” are securing boarding places for their sons, and booksellers are looking out for victims.

Our schools have opened with the most flattering prospects. Stephens College has 150, Christian College 145, and the University 210. Hudson boarding house is full and the University Club is overflowing. If we had three times as many cottages they would be filled.

Why don't they let us have some of that wine which they are now storing away in the basement of the University?— We are in favor of the Agricultural College and scientific education—in short we are rather *practical*. Then why don't we get some wine? But we WILL have some. We will burn Horace and Tacitus, pitch Demosthenes out of the window, and stamp Homer in the dust, join the Agricultural class, “go SCIENTIFIC JUNIOR,” and be *practical*, and then they'll give us wine and suppers too, and we can have our recitations just when we please.

“PLAIN LANGUAGE FROM TRUTHFUL JAMES.”—It will be a matter of some interest to the Alumni of the State University to know whether their Alma Mater is to be resolved into a sectarian high school, and the halls of the institution into lobbies, for the Presbyterian church. Before the outrage of last commencement is repeated, an investigation may not be considered out of place. The following letter is, in itself, a quiet little sarcasm upon the Presbyterian “mite” of last June:

Editors University Missourian:

I am what you may call an indigent student. I have been at the State University one year. I am trying to work my way through. I came to this University, because I considered it free from all sectarianism. Last June, however, I was surprised that the re-union of the Alumni, which has always proved so pleasant, was abandoned for a Presbyterian sociable; and this too, given in the University building! I cannot tell you the indignation which prevailed among the students at this unwonted treatment. It seemed to us as if, not content with having “bled” us for ten months, the zealous Presbyterians endeavored to give our pocket-books a final squeeze. You may be conservative on such points, but I do not hesitate to pronounce this a *gross* swindle, and, if it is repeated, I warrant you not a dozen students will attend. We come here to get our education, not to enrich the treasuries of churches. Charity, we believe, should begin at home. Let us then have no more of these pious swindles.

Jim Cooney STUDENT.
New Books.

The following new books may be obtained, upon short notice,, at reduced prices, at the UNIVERSITY MISSOURIAN office: Pink and White Tyranny, by Mrs. H. B. Stowe; The Silent Partner, by Miss E. S. Phelps; Little Men, by Miss Alcott; The Descent of Man, by Darwin; Sesame and Lillies, by John Ruskin; A Terrible Temptation, by Chas. Reade.

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St. Louis, Mo.

THE BROKEN TIE.

TO J. A. R.

I've given up thy friendship! 'twas a hard, a bitter thing;
But mine's a nature far too proud to bear neglect's cold
sting;

It is one more lesson added to the many I have learned,
That the holiest feelings of the heart are oftenest rudely
spurned.

Had the tie by death been severed, I would have bowed my
head

And wept such tears as consecrate the memory of the dead.
I could have looked beyond the grave and smiling kissed
the rod,

Which, when it smote me, bore thee up near to the throne
of God.

Had misfortune fallen on thee and the cold world passed
thee by,

would have proudly stood the test, and met each scornful
eye;

Or had the evil-minded dared e'en pollute thy name,
I would have cast the slander back to those from whom
it came.

Farewell! I would not wake again my memory in thy
heart,

It has faded—down the steam of time let in peace depart.

Let it slumber in oblivion—it has lost its charm for thee.
Its warning light could never shed one gleam of joy on
me.

Go, but believe me, while I breathe this last farewell!

No thought of bitterness or scorn shall in this bosom dwell;
Too proud to be neglected, I can yet be just to thee,
And break the chain affection forged to fetter thee and
me.

The future ne'er may bring again, as in its path you stray,
A heart more faithful than the one now lightly cast away;
Therefore in sadness, not in wrath, do I give back my
claim,

With holding only that which stamps on memory's page
thy name. H. T. A.

The following is an extract from the Yale
Courant on intemperance:

"More can be done against drinking in the
regular college societies than in any other way,
for an agitation of the question is not required
and pledges are not called for. If the societies
now in college will set their faces against the in-
troduction of liquors into their festivities, and
carry out this same spirit elsewhere, there will be
no difficulty. These societies now act in a meas-
ure as safety valves, and they should be kept
pure from suspicion of excess in drinking.

No one familiar with the circumstances will
deny that the standard maintained in these soci-
eties during the last few years has been excellent.
It is to urge collegemen to keep this standard up
to its right mark that this article has been writ-
ten. Let drinking be no passport to popularity
but rather to pity, and public sentiment will be-
come correct upon this point in due time."

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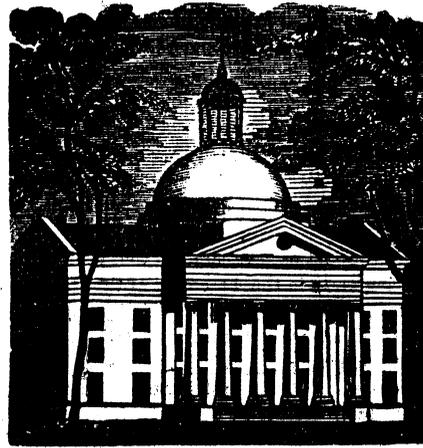
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ADVERTISEMENTS.

1871.

1872.

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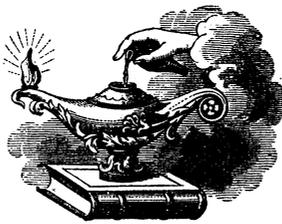
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miscellaneous works. Good Cigars, Tobaccos, Wines and
Whiskies. Students will do well to give us a call and ex-
amine our stock.
June, 1871.-1yr.



TO ALICE —, MY COUSIN FAIR.

'Tis not that our friendship has grown with years
I look in the past, but not there
Does memory recall the thought that endears
The name of my cousin fair.

But her presence has cast a stronger spell,
Than the friendship of years more rare,
And I sigh when I think of the near fare-well,
I must say to my cousin fair.

Perchance I may never again behold
The face of my cousin fair;
Perchance we may meet when I am old,
And grown dull with the world and care.

But a dream will come back, of the girlish face,
Of the wealth of sunlit hair,
Of the gentle mould and the tender grace
Of the form of my cousin fair.

MONT.

INCONVENIENCES OF CIVILIZATION.

Books without number have been written upon the progress of civilization

History has recorded the wonders which the products of man's genius have accomplished. In fine, the conveniences of science is the unfailing theme of the orator, and the school boy essayist; but comparatively little has been said in opposition to the common view.

This question is of vital importance to the day-laborer. Modern inventions and conveniences have reduced manual labor to such an extent that enterprises can be carried on with half the number of men formerly required. Whom does this benefit but the monied man, and the corporation? While "the million" who are ostensibly elevated and made happier by civilization, in reality, suffer. However paradoxical this may sound it is nevertheless true.

The political power of this country is gradually passing into the hands of wealthy organizations. We have seen how rapidly they have advanced within the last ten years, and if the same progress is made proportionally in the future, it will remain for this generation to decide in whose interest the government is carried on. Can the People rely on the Press for protection? All the papers in the United States can be bought for a comparatively small sum.

It has been said that "Every age has its difficulty," unquestionably this age has one not easily remedied.

Thousands of souls are annually sent to an untimely grave, through the unmitigated carelessness of Railroad directors and penurious steam-boat owners; the cause of which is uncharitably ascribed to the dispensation of a "kind Providence."

For a cargo of living freight, men, women, and children, to sink to the bottom of the ocean,

or be consumed by the fiery element, is nothing uncommon. For hundreds of human beings to be thrown into one shapeless, mangled mass, by collided trains, is an occurrence to which we are accustomed. Yet the work goes bravely on; we are so over-populated, forsooth, men must be decimated by the demon steam engine, in a thousand forms, and the living demons who control them. With all our fine arts, with all our literature, and the numberless influences that should ameliorate the nature of man, we are sometimes constrained to say, that men are greater barbarians at the present day than they were twenty centuries ago. It is on account of the high state of civilization that man's diabolical nature is portrayed so vividly.

Even the ancients, superstitious as they were, revered their false Gods. We, not superstitious, mock the true God. They kept green the laurel wreath of a departed genius, they retained his spirit embodied in his works. We have only to revert to the scenes of a year ago, and blush for our philosophical and cultured consins who wreaked their unsated vengeance on the spirits of forgotten geniuses. Works of art that inspired men of all ages, living monuments of greatness, the ideals of great souls, affected them not in the slightest degree.

The great Napoleon it was, who stole works of art and brought them to Paris, but his descendants and their neighbors, do not even steal them, they destroy them. Whither are we tending?

The older we grow the more highly should we exhibit our appreciation for the beautiful and the sublime. But if products of civilization only furnish a medium through which our savage nature can be shown up more intensely and the happiness of thousands diminished, then, say we they are inconveniences.

EXPERIENCE.

Experience—word so lightly used, so little understood; Experience mysterious spirit whose result is felt by all whose nature is described by none. The father warns the son of your approach and sometimes looks to you as his offspring's care and his own consolation. We hear of you in the nursery, we hear of you in the world, we hear of you in books; but who has recognized you until he was your subject, and who has discovered the object of so much fame until he has kissed your chain. To gain you is the work of all. You are at the same time necessary to our happiness and destructive of our felicity, you are the savior of all things and the destroyer of all things, our best friend and our bitterest enemy; for you

teach us truth, and that truth is despair. To waken from our bright hopes and feel that all is vanity, to be roused from our airy plans and know that all is worthless, is a bitter but sure destiny. Escape is impossible for despair is the price of your convictions. How many centuries have passed since Solomon in his cedar palace, sung the vanity of man. Though his harp was golden and his throne of ivory, his feelings were none the less complete. How many sages of all nations have, since the monarchs of Jerusalem, echoed his sad philosophy! Yet the vain bubble still glitters and still allures, and must forever.

The genealogy of experience is brief, for experience is the child of thought, and thought is the child of action. We cannot learn men from books, nor can we form from written descriptions a more accurate idea of the movements of the human heart, than we can of the movement of nature. A man may read all his life and form no conception of the rush of a mountain torrent or the waving of a forest of pines in a storm; and a man may study in his closet forever the hearts of his fellowmen and have no idea of the power of ambition or the strength of revenge.

It is when we have labored and have seen others laboring; it is when our great hopes have been attained or have been baffled; it is when after having had the human heart revealed to us, we have the first opportunity to think—it is then, if we can think, that the whole truth lights upon us! it is then that we ask of ourselves whether it be wise to endure such anxiety of mind, such agitation of spirit, such harrowing of the soul, to gain what may cease to interest to-morrow as for which, at best, a few years of enjoyment can alone be afforded. It is then that we awake to the hollowness of all human things; it is then that the sayings of sages and the warnings of the prophets are explained and understood; it is then that we gain experience.

U. L.

St. Louis.

Under the able administration of Superintendent Harris, the schools of St. Louis are taking rank among the best in the country. The Board of Education owns thirty-eight school houses and rent ten more, affording accommodation for nearly 27,000 pupils, giving employment to 466 teachers. The total expenses of the schools last year were \$634,122, of which \$313,407 went for teachers' salaries. The value of the school property of the city is \$173,146.—*College Courant*.

THE University of Berlin numbers 173 professors and other teachers at present.

In the 48 Catholic colleges of this country there are 555 professors; 248 priests; 7,167 students; and 205,000 volumes in the libraries.

KENTUCKY.

[CONCLUDED.]

By J. N. Bancroft

Well, we saw Lexington—"the Athens of the West," "the paradise of earth," the seat of the Kentucky University. Yes, sir, for a verity. It is a solid fact; we verily saw it. We visited Ashland, the home of Clay. It's a pretty place, but we were disappointed in it. We thought it would be a grand picturesque place; the trees rough but gigantic; the house of stone, with a bold, commanding front; everything awe inspiring, and in sublime keeping, with its grand old owner. Many associations rushed on us here. Here Clay may have often groaned beneath the leadership of the Whig party. These walls may have been the witnesses of many a struggle between partyism and patriotism within his honest bosom. We went to the cemetery. — As we gazed on the commanding form of his statue, more than a hundred feet above us, we thought of Kentucky's other gifted son, Prentice—poor, lamented, miserable, talented Prentice—in whose verse Clay has a nobler monument than Kentucky's limestone can ever form. We thought of Clay's—our own—country, a shattered shaft to Freedom's fame; and we thought, upon this war-beaten and party-riven pedestal, no nobler name had ever been inscribed than that of Henry Clay. Kentucky's soil may hold his ashes, but Kentucky's limits cannot contain his fame. It is America's; it is the world's.

Lexington Cemetery is a beautiful place, decidedly the most interesting thing to a stranger the city has. We were disappointed in all things else. The University building really looks disconsolate, but we will have respect for its age and be charitable. We will say, the old lady must be something of a miser to have an endowment of \$700,000 and wear such a shabby mortar dress. We have heard that they have no class distinction there. It's a mistake. Each student takes more pride in his class, than in any institution we ever saw. He thinks it is decidedly the best, because each fellow is a distinct class himself, you see. When a young man goes and sees these seven colleges (he must have good eyes and be a close observer) the seven literary wonders of the Kentucky world, he is then fully prepared to train fast horses and distill good whisky. The court house—ah, perhaps its tottering frame and aged form should command our respect also. Guess the Lexingtonians go it on the principle that "a thing of beauty is a joy forever," and hence they will perpetuate these beautiful structures and be joyful. We saw Hocker Institute. We had heard of its ample play grounds. We never saw them. Guess they, with many other of the beauties of this institution, had been taken in out of the weather during vacation. We did not tell them that one of our colleges had ample play grounds and an avenue besides, where the girls might play at the highly interesting and much-enjoyed game of crowding young men off the walk in muddy weather; and that the young ladies of the other, besides having ample grounds, occasionally ex-

plored Hinkston hills before breakfast, (generally about April 1st.) Lexington has many sights not to be seen elsewhere. Kentucky Central Depot, for instance. We leave Lexington. We leave Kentucky. Its a great State; no doubt of it. We cannot comprehend its greatness. We did want to speak of its military resources; its State Militia; they are ideals of bravery, gallantry, and knight errantry. They are so modest, so unassuming, so destitute of anything like vanity. They have no ostentatious display of gun and sabre on the street, as some would. We fell in love with Kentucky Militia. Our heart yearneth toward them.

If we had space, we would speak of Kentucky's girls. They "dip" so sweetly, and talk of "caste." You don't know what "dipping" is? We'll tell you: A young lady gets a small scrub broom, spits on it, "dips" it in Scotch snuff, and mops her teeth till the ambeer runs out each corner of her mouth. The main object is to get the ambeer, you see, so having much use for her "jaw" otherwise, she prefers to scrub rather than chew. To see one at this is very affecting (to one's stomach). We hated to leave Kentucky, but when we turn to Missouri and see her straight railways, instead of crooked turn-pikes; her broad prairies covered with cattle, instead of rocky pastures warted with hills; her busy grist and saw mills, buzzing and whirring with health and vigor, instead of the sullen, lazy, still, with its mortiferous indolence; when every throb of our civic heart sends a railway train pulsing throughout the bosom of our broad commonwealth; when mountains dare not lift their head in the way, without a coat of iron mail; when we see energy in every movement, progress in every feature of our people; when we hear the mother country whisper in Missouri's ear, "Be a good, industrious girl and when you grow older, I'll give you the Capitol;" when we see all this, there comes a faint hope that somewhere away down the Future's vista, there will come a time when Missouri, with humble step and trembling hand, may at least approach and touch the hem of Kentucky's regal robe. In the meantime we want to hear no more of Kentucky's merits; it discourages us.—So hereafter when some boisterous, boasting, bigoted, Bourbon bore brags 'bout Kentucky's beatic beauty, we will say *a la Twain*, "Go away, now. Don't inflict that old legion on us any more. We know it's all so. *We've been there.*"

THEATRICALS.

We are glad to learn that the Theatrical and Operatic troupe of Mr. J. E. Lord, will soon visit Columbia. It embraces the highest histrionic talent; and will give to the public some of the standard dramas, both in tragedy and comedy. Among others the plays of Richard III, Medea, Ticket-of-leave-man, Hamlet, East Lynne, Rip Van Winkle, &c., &c.

The Troupe is billed to appear on November 3rd, 4th, 6th, 7th and 8th. We advise every one to go and see this exhibition.

NEW DEPARTURE OF COLLEGES.

We extract the following from an article in the Peoria *Farmer*:

In truth, all the great colleges in the country are now introducing changes in their course of instruction. Yale, Columbia, Brown, have elective courses: while in many other colleges the students are at liberty to substitute the modern languages and the sciences for Greek, Latin and pure mathematics during a portion of the time they are in college. The present year is witnessing a wide-spread change in the management of colleges. The trustees of most of them see the necessity of this change, if for no other reason than to enable them to draw students. The greatly increased number of students of Harvard, since the change was made, has shown other colleges the advantage of making similar changes. We are glad, too, to see that the plan of allowing the graduates of colleges to elect the trustees of their *Alma Mater* is being regarded with favor, as it has a tendency to put the management of these institutions in the hands of young and progressive men.

The credit of organizing a college in this country on the principle of allowing the students to select the studies they are to pursue, is due to Thomas Jefferson, and it was first put in operation in the University of Virginia. He, too, it was, who proposed to treat college students as men, and not as boys. In the University he founded, and which was long the pride of the South, there was no marking for recitations, no fines for absence from chapel exercises, no conduct rules, such as are often posted up in juvenile school rooms. The students are presumed to be gentlemen, and to understand the obligations they are under to society and to their teachers. This college confers no honorary degrees whatever; but it permits any person after attending lectures one year, to present himself for examination for any degree which the college confers, the candidate pledging himself that he has "neither given nor received assistance."

School-boy Tricks.

Certain enterprising young men amused themselves highly the other night, by ringing the University bell. They deserve a great deal of credit for discovering this new channel of amusement. Indeed it is worthy the attention of every student who despises everything little. What a noble mind! how amply repaid, is one who works for two or three hours, smashes in one or two doors, finally reaches the bell-rope, ties a string to it, and rings in order to bring out the janitor. Contributions should be collected immediately, a toy bell should be bought, it should be presented to the person who indulges in this sport, then he can ring his little bell to his heart's content; for we should bear in mind that wherever such an one lives there are no bells.

GEORGE BANCROFT, the historian, is at present an honorary member of no fewer than thirty-one learned societies in Europe.

Literary Department.

All communications to the UNIVERSITY MISSOURIAN must be addressed to the editor of this department. At the head of this column will appear the titles of all accepted and rejected articles. Contributions are solicited. Contributors must, in every case, send their names with their articles. Rejected articles preserved for authors, two weeks from date of paper in which they are advertised. Accepted articles returned to authors immediately upon publication.

HAY'S POEMS.

John Hay, the author of "Jim Bledsoe," has published a volume entitled "Pike County Ballads and other Poems." While the poems are of a pleasing character, we cannot say that there is anything in them indicative of a high order of poetical genius. Mr. Hay, like others of our American poets, has flashed forth a few good things, and has been induced, by the reputation of these to give to the world, the remainder of his writings. The "Other Poems" are written in a chaste, neat style, and consist mostly of short miscellaneous pieces. Among these "Woman's Love" and "The Enchanted Shirt" are the most beautiful and have really a great deal of poetical merit. "Guy of the Temple" is his longest poem. It is a story of the Crusades, in which a knight in his supplication depicts, and acknowledges with penitence, how in his bosom, love for the human towered above love for the Divine; how in the midst of all battles his courage was stimulated, his arm strengthened, more by thoughts of his lady-love than by thoughts of his God. The poem is written in blank verse and may not prove interesting to those who may read it, yet we think it falls far short of the genius of "Jim Bledsoe" or "Little Breeches." "Pike County Ballads" are evidently Mr. Hay's peculiar style; and although we do not admire this murdering and debasing of our language, these underground thrusts at morality and religion by means of a high exaltation of the moral sublime, yet we think it is only through this style that Mr. Hay will ever succeed as a poetic writer. At any rate, thus far, it is through this medium that he has given to the world the best display of his invention.

SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY, conducted by Dr. J. G. Holland, presents for the month of October, the following interesting table of contents: An Island on Fire, The Last of the Pequods, Was Adam the First man? The Philosophy of Good Health, sonnet; Water, its Ways and Uses, How the Storm Came, poem; The Eleventh Cot, A Summer Trip to Newfoundland, The Cloak Cubby and the Blue Room, Aunt Fanny, The Rajah's Gift, Wilfred Cumbermede, In the Valley of the Shadows, poem; Topics of the Time, The Old Cabinet, Home and Society, Culture and Progress Abroad, Culture and Progress at Home, Etchings.

When it came out that Sir Walter Scott was bankrupt, Lord Dudley exclaimed, "Scott ruined! The author of 'Waverly' ruined! Let every man to whom he has given months of delight give a sixpence, and he will rise to-morrow morning richer than Rothschild."

LYMAN BEECHER, who, Theodore Parker said, was "the father of more brains than any other man in America" graduated at Yale College. While there many "yarns" are told of him, illustrating his energy and eccentricity of character. The following one, if it shows neither his energy nor eccentricity, at least intimates that he wore better clothes than our students, or that the thieves of New Haven are of a lower and more ignominious type than of Columbia:

"One night Mr. Beecher was awakened by a sound at his window, as if some one were drawing a cloth through a broken pane of glass. Springing up, he dimly saw his clothes disappearing through a broken window—a thief having taken a fancy to them. Waiting for no ceremonies of toilet, he dashed on through the door after him.

The rascal dropped the clothes at once, and put himself to his best speed. But Lyman was not the man to be easily outrun, especially when thus stripped for the race. After dodging a few times and turning several corners, the caitiff was seized and marched back by the eager student. He ushered him into his room, compelled him to lie down on the floor by the side of his bed, while he more comfortably ensconced in his bed, lay the night long watching him, the silence being broken only by an occasional "Lie still sir."

In the morning the culprit was taken before a magistrate, who was evidently a lineal descendent of Justice Shallow. The magistrate, after hearing the particulars, asked Mr. Beecher 'whether in turning the corners he lost sight of the man at all.' He replied, that he was out of sight but a second, for he was close upon him. 'Ah, well, if you lost sight of him *at all*, you cannot swear to his identity,' and so the man was discharged to the great mortification and anger of Lyman."

The following extract from the *Courant* will apply with peculiar fitness to Missouri University:

We have never doubted that there were mean men in Yale College, but the fact was never forced upon us so unpleasantly as since we have been engaged in the disagreeable duty of collecting subscriptions for the *Courant*. As might have been expected, the great majority of men readily subscribe, but there are few who try to avoid the question in a most contemptible way. Here and there a man utters a "palpable lie" by saying, that he does not have time to read it.—Another thinks his chum has subscribed. Very rarely, we rejoice to say, a man has had the impudence to decline because he could borrow it.—But for college etiquette we might have expressed our opinion of this man. Finally one man, (but one we are sure, and we say it to show our kindly feelings toward "the oldest college publication,") was going to take the *Lit.* because his chum took the *Courant*. We stopped canvassing for the day. Now, whenever we feel sure that a man is really unable to pay two dollars, we try not to press our claims, but where men have plenty of money and refuse to support college publications, there is a suspicion of meanness which ripens in our estimation very nearly to a certainty.

FIFTY American colleges admit women.

ONE of the best places in the world to study human nature, is to be found in the recitation room. There are some phases of it which are seldom found elsewhere, but, also, there are aspects which are continually recurring in the broader fields of life. At one's first visit to the classroom, each different person seems to have a distinct individuality, but time will convince him that a few genera will contain nearly all.

First, there is the genus "bootlick." These pay the very closest attention to the recitations of all others; smile with a slight contempt at every mistake; whenever another fails in an especially knotty point, writhe in their seats, and cast supplicatory glances at the professor, as if saying, "Ask me, oh, do ask me! I know all about it." When called on to recite, they are always sure to tell a little more than they are asked to, so that the professor may be certain they know it all.—After recitation, they frequently form a ring around him, and are very anxious to have the obscure points of the lesson explained, sometimes even inventing such points. Then there is the class who, when called on, rise slowly and somewhat pompously, and go through their part as if it were a needless trial of their knowledge, so thoroughly do they understand the subject, then sit down with a mild expression of triumph in their movements, seeming to say, "You see I've floored him, after all." Then there is the genus that always repeat the question in their answer, so as to make it as long and exhaustive as possible. If the question is, "What Greek writer comes next to Herodotus in the copiousness with which he treats Egyptian affairs?" the answer will be, "The Greek writer, who comes next to Herodotus in the copiousness with which he treats Egyptian affairs, is Diodorus." A very common genus consists of those who never know their lesson, and are continually trying to learn it before they are called up. The last of all, and most seldom seen, is the one who minds his own business until called upon, then answers briefly and modestly the queries propounded, and sits down.

We hardly know which class would include the greatest number. The "bootlick" and the "fakirer" are both lamentably frequent.—*Williams Vidette*,

Our ideal of a wife is seen in one of Jeremy Taylor's exquisite pictures:

"A good wife is heaven's last, best gift to man—his angel and minister of graces innumerable—his gem of many virtues, his casket of jewels. Her voice is sweet music, her smiles his brightest day, her kiss the guardian of his innocence, her arms the pale of his safety, the balm of his health, the balsam of his life; her industry his surest wealth, her economy his safest steward, her lips his faithful counselors, her bosom the safest pillow of his care, and her prayers the ablest advocate of Heaven's blessing on his head."

Cumberland Presbyterian Schools.

The list of schools belonging to the Cumberland Presbyterians are: The Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tenn., with 335 students in all departments; McGee College, College Mound, Mo., with 280 students; Lincoln University, Lincoln, Ill., with 206 students; Trinity University, Tehucana, Texas, with 278 students; Union Female College, Oxford, Miss., 188 students; Waynesburg College, Penn., 250 students; and Rev. Dr. W. E. Ward's Seminary (not a Church school,) Nashville, Tenn., with 282 female students.—*College Courant*.

The University Missourian,

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE

STUDENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

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IN MEMORIAM.

A veil of gloom was thrown over our little college world and community on the 10th inst., by the announcement that Elder Thomas M. Allen had departed this life.

We can little appreciate the true worth of a man possessing purity of soul, linked with bright attainments, until he is called away from us, but more especially when one has identified himself with the interests of Missouri University for more than a quarter of a century have we cause to mourn his death.

He leaves a void not easily filled. He consecrated a long life of untiring zeal and devotion to God and his fellow-man, and we deeply feel that we have lost a valuable friend and true patron.

The following eloquent tribute expresses the sense of the Faculty, and the executive committee of the Board of Curators:

“We have learned, with deep regret, the death of Elder ALLEN, who, on this day thirty-two years ago—Oct. 10, 1839—on the organization of the Board of Curators of the University, was a member, and was elected first Vice-President of the Board, the late Judge WM. SCOTT of our Supreme court, being at the same time, elected first President of the Board. Thus for nearly a generation has our departed Brother-Curator signalized his devotion to the cause of education, and testified his earnest love for this institution, of which he has been so long, and so largely a part; always, whether in or out of the Board, watching its interests with an anxious eye, laboring for it with unwearying zeal, and with a friendship as wise and intelligent as it was unselfish and constant.

Gifted by nature with personal graces of no ordinary type, he was yet further adorned with the grace that cometh down from above; and in his high office of a christian minister, bore himself so meekly, and was so winning and lovely in his character that sentiments of high regard and warm, earnest friendship went out to him, in fullest sympathy, no more freely from those of his own communion than from persons of different associations. His prominent characteristic, next

to clear, settled convictions, was zeal; and in whatever cause engaged, what he found to do he did with his might. Broad in his views, generous in his nature, he was liberal and catholic in his feelings; with a kind word, and an open hand for every good work. Fully matured, mellowed and ripened by age, as a shock of corn in his season, our venerable friend, after a very brief illness, has laid down the burdens of life; and it is the privilege of his surviving friends to commit his body to the earth, with earnest, living hope and trust in the resurrection, and the life everlasting, which for half a century have claimed his labors and inspired his thought, and warmed his heart.

We shall miss from our councils his venerable form, and the suggestions of his large experience—but his impress will remain, and his works will testify to what he was.

—Death hath made no breach
 In love and sympathy, in hope and trust;
 No outward sight or sound our ears may reach;
 But there's an inward, spiritual speech,
 That greets us still, tho' mortal tongue be dust.
 It bids us do the work that they laid down,
 Take up the song where they broke off the strain.
 * * * * *

ROBERT L. TODD,
 Sec'y. B. C. U. S. M.

OUR PROSPECTS.

As a University we begin the present session under the most favorable auspices. Perhaps we have never had, at this time of session, so large a number of students.

The new scientific building which has assumed elegant proportions, is being rapidly completed; the agricultural department is now in condition to do good work; in short, all things considered, we do not know the time, when circumstances seemed to indicate so brilliant a future.

It requires time, money, and untiring energy to build up a college; we have succeeded thus far beyond the most sanguine expectations; our foundation is the broadest possible, and we hope the broad and liberal-minded views of our “State Fathers,” will enable us to complete the structure in keeping with the work so well commenced.

In our last issue we gave an estimate of how much was spent last year at the saloons by our students. We should also have spoken of the action taken by the people of Columbia, during vacation last, in regard to these saloons. This we now do with pleasure, as we know it must be a great gratification to parents who have sons attending the University, to know that the proper influences are thrown around them. Last vacation, the town people, recognizing the evil results of these establishments of intemperance and profligacy, took prompt action and destroyed the rum traffic, and made it a disgrace for any student who frequents these haunts of vice.

Saloons now can sell liquor only in such quantities that students can't purchase. The effect is miraculous upon the whole body of students. All honor is due the people of Columbia whom we have ever found anxious to act for the welfare and interest of those whose education and training are placed within the circle of their influence.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Editors University Missourian:—

An article in your last issue (signed *Veritas*) is so strikingly untrue and so slanderous to our University, that I cannot but think it my duty to reply, and ask you to show “the other side of the picture.” I am a student in the regular classical course; have been here two years; and have never yet had the slightest evidence that “for years the study of the Greek has been altogether neglected by this august body,” (the Faculty), nor that “it is the object of the Faculty to break down this department.” How any one who knows anything about the plan and practical workings of the University could so distort and misrepresent them, I cannot see, unless he is blinded by a narrow-minded prejudice which entirely excludes unbiased judgment.

In the General Plan (page 10 of the Report of the Curators to the Governor for '70 and '71) the very first object stated is “To retain substantially the usual college course for those who desire that course.” And on page 41 of the same report we find the first course laid down to be the *classical and scientific* which is the “usual college course.” Does this look like driving the classics to the wall?

Again on page 9, of the report on the re-organization of the University is the following: “It is by no means the view of the committee to recommend the exclusion of the classics.” “On the contrary, your committee believe that *THE languages*, so-called, should be taught in a style of the highest scholarship.” And on page 27 of the same report we have: “the idea must be a fixed one, that we have friendly and harmonious schools; not rivals, attempting to tear each other down.” Your correspondent says that students have been advised and *forced* to abandon the study of Latin. That young men have come here well advanced in years with only one or two years to devote to college study; have sought advice from the Faculty; and have been advised, under the circumstances, to take an elective or scientific course, I do not deny. And I would have a poor opinion of any one who would advise them otherwise. Their whole two years would only prepare them for Freshmen in the classical course; while those two years spent in one of the professional or scientific schools would have added largely to their store of practical knowledge. But can advising be called forcing, especially when that advice is sought? As for the rule of allowing “scientific” to contend for the highest honors. It is news to me; and I trust to the good sense of our Faculty that they have not passed and will not pass so unjust a law. Last year a “scientific” obtained the highest honor, because there were none but “scientific” in his class. But as far as I can discover, never when there have been classical graduates has a scientific taken the highest honor.

Our friend perhaps would wish this *State* University to have one and only one course for *all* classes of students. Let every one have Latin and Greek if nothing else. No! Let us have the full course for those who have the time, means and inclination for it, but let us also have a *practical* course for those who need it.

Henry W. Ewing

Notes by J. J. B.

GIRLS.

An observer of human nature, as portrayed in the gentler sex, could not wish a more desirable place to pursue his arduous studies, than here in our little town.

As we see them day after day marching by, presenting a most formidable but interesting appearance, we cannot refrain from philosophizing, as to the diversity of character, of disposition, of style, of general appearance, there embodied.

There we see, rarely however, the "strong-minded girl;" with hair cut short, independent air, disregarding fashion; revolving in mind questions of state, ideas of woman's suffrage, and the "enslaved condition of the sex." Creating visions of future "equality," of the time when woman will hold in suspense, breathless multitudes; of the time when she will be entrusted with official dignities, and administer the duties of her office honestly and intelligently.

The next, is her very opposite, the fashionable or stylish girl, arrayed in all the glory of the complexities of fashion. "Rats," "crimping-pins," and fifty other *unmentionable* articles, employ the use of her great mind, to the disadvantage of Grammar and Geography. The winning arts are studied assiduously, and she brushes by to the admiration of little girls, and astonishment of small boys.

How different the "dignified girl," with majestic step and solemn countenance; the horror of indigent students. How we get out of her way when she approaches! How we wonder to ourselves, how much of that is false. If a Senior in some female college, how condescendingly she smiles when "Sub-preps." call, on Saturday night!

But what a pleasant relief, when the "good girl" draws near; her arms entwined lovingly around the waist of her chum; amiability and purity of spirit beaming from every feature. Always prompt at Sunday school (we are sorry to say these too, are most rare). Reads her tracts after dinner, instead of taking a "nap." Goes to singing school regularly; never engages in any manner of "tricks," never gives her teacher trouble (good girl as she is); and always divides when she receives a "box" from home.

Then there is the "nice girl," neatness personified; not a ribbon or bow out of place. Generally has a geranium leaf pinned in her hair; always putting something in order. Never dressed gaudily; never out of taste: Then her clean calico dress, pretty white apron, and pink bow tied so snugly under her little dimpled chin, are "perfectly killing."

We cannot omit the "sweet girl;" who lives on fruit, wears white dresses, and feeds the birds. She has a smile and a kiss for every one. Her every movement is gentle, graceful, delicate. In size she is rather petite. Her complexion is not ruddy, but like that of a statue or alabaster. As a general thing these girls don't live long. They are too ethereal. They should be, really, called human angels, as they approach nearer to our

conception of angels, than anything else on earth.

We now see the girl sometimes called "Tom-boy," would that there were more such. Because a girl can run, because she can throw, because she can ride, because she can walk two miles without expiring with fatigue; in short, because she *is* what a girl *should be* physically, she is called "Tom-boy," a name implying rudeness.

It is just as ridiculous to have girls, delicate, and pale little creatures, so many pieces of furniture for the parlor and drawing room, as to have them rude beyond their sex.

In fact we have no *girls*, we have children and young ladies. "Tom-boys" are so scarce now-a-days that it is a real pleasure to meet one.

We must confess that *these*, call them what you may, are preferable to those ethereal creatures, whom a puff of wind could blow away.

There are other types of girls deserving mention, which will be noticed at some future time, together with our *ideal girl*.

The great difficulty new students experience when they arrive in town is their entire ignorance of where to go, what to do, or whom to seek.—A great number of our students arrive here without guardians, they are unaccustomed to traveling among strangers, and they find themselves in a foreign country subjected to home-sickness and disgust. We would advise the Faculty to take this office of reception of new students into its own hands, and not leave it to the mercy and caprice of old students; they have enough to perform without this extra task, and new students naturally look to the president and members of the Faculty with filial trust and confidence.

Dr. Norwood is about to make a change in his department. Hereafter the text-book will be used more, and lectures will be curtailed. This change will be hailed with joy by the students of this department—for if there is anything wearisome it is the copying of these long "Lectures." Students, too, when depending upon their own memory and incomplete class-notes, are liable to fall into many errors. Stuart's Treatise upon physics has just been adopted by the Doctor.

For the benefit of those "injured" parties, who vent their spleen upon the editors of the *Missourian* in the form of blood and thunder notes, filled with smashed noses and broken skulls and all such tom-foolery, we would say that we still intend to distribute our information as we please. We attempt to please nobody but justice and truth, and who finds fault with that must be in error himself.

The Duty of Young Men.

It is the duty of young men who have left their homes for the purpose of receiving an education, also to appear well in society. A substantial suit of clothes, a good pair of custom-made boots or shoes, a late style hat, and all the other articles of wear; such as shirts, drawers, socks, cravats, kid gloves, linen and paper collars, &c., can be had at Moss & PREWITT'S. 1yr.

Our senior class this year consists of eleven members. Fearful of their vengeance we will call them a fine set of fellows. They have formed a class organization, a thing unprecedented in the history of our institution. Our senior classes heretofore have been rent with every species of hatred and jealousies, and it is with pleasure we notice this new departure.

The names of these worthy gentlemen are as follows:

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| MR. ALLEN, | MR. JOHNSTON, |
| MR. BASKETT, | MR. ROLLINS, |
| MR. BARR, | MR. HORNER, |
| MR. ELLINGTON, | MR. DAVIS, |
| MR. EWING, | MR. HEDDEN, |
| MISS WARE. | |

The smallest is Allen, the largest is Barr.

Barr is the fastest runner, Johnston is the slowest.

Davis is the wittiest fellow and Miss Ware is the prettiest.

Johnston wears the heaviest beard and it is light.

Allen, Baskett, Ellington, Ewing and Hedden support moustaches; Baskett's is the heaviest and black (?). *He had dyed it*

The other four have all they can do to support moustaches, without color.

Five are members of the Methodist church; one Presbyterian; and one is an Infidel. The rest are open for conviction.

Four use tobacco, and only one will admit that he drinks; and he says he don't care who knows it.

Six have chosen the law as a profession, one medicine, one calculates to marry rich, and three are going to loaf.

Three are engaged, three others wish to be, but their chances are slim. There is not a man in the class who has spunk enough to live and die an old bachelor.

THE Christian College girls feel greatly incensed at the intrusive "ugliness" of the University boys. Now we love those dear little creatures in yonder *northern* grove, and in consideration of such feeling we would drop a gentle hint for them to remain quiescent on the subject of "beauty," especially when *interested* persons, who have no desire to play the evesdropper, are compelled to listen, and that too, when the occasion demands solemn faces and more solemn thoughts.

When we spoke in our last issue of the politeness of our junior marshals at last commencement, and intimated the probability of their being drilled under our town marshal, we had then no idea of offering any offense to the latter gentleman.

OUR leading colleges have the following number of graduates this year: Harvard, 157; Yale, 100; Princeton, 78; Dartmouth, 68; Iowa State University, 56; Wesleyan University, 46; Amherst, 59; Cornell, 40; Hamilton, 33; Columbia, 31; Lafayette, 31; Oberlin Classical Course, 23; Ladies' Course, 19; Middlebury, 15; Amherst Agricultural, 29; Vassar, 21; Bowdoin, 14.

Local Department.

Small boys play at ball on the campus.

A noisy prep. is likely to be kicked out of the "Club."

J. W. Horner is just recovering from a severe attack of fever.

Barry Taylor, Esq., is president of our Base Ball Club.—The club is prospering.

The Galesburg, Ill., *Free Press* handsomely notices the UNIVERSITY MISSOURIAN.

THE Trigonometry Class, under Prof. Ficklin's wise administration, is surveying the campus.

Our old friend Robert Fagan, has gone to Chicago to look after friends who suffered by the great fire there.

WE return thanks to the young ladies of "Martha Washington Institute," for their kind invitation, to visit them.

WE ARE sorry to say that a species of hazing is becoming rife among our students; several victims have been "taken in" already.

HON. JAS. S. ROLLINS delivered the annual oration at the St. Louis Fair. It is published at length in the *Statesman* of the 13th inst.

Prof. Abert and Rev. Richard Campbell, have both been elected honorary members of the two Literary Societies in the University.

DR. READ leaves to-day, October 25th, for Springfield, Mo., on business pertaining to the University; he will return on Monday next.

AT THEIR last meeting, the Athenaeum Society elected Mr. Geo. F. Barr to fill the vacancy in their corps, which was caused by the resignation of Mr. Eugene Field.

"Bucephalus" has again made his appearance on the campus with full plumage. He is quite a literary character no v, and his new *tale* is much admired.

Owing to the conflagration in Chicago, Mrs. McKay and her daughter Florence, have returned to this city. Miss Florence has again entered the University.

WE HAVE removed our "Sanctum" from the University to the Normal School building; all persons having business with the MISSOURIAN, will find us in the old Library room.

PROF. W. H. LYNCH, of Steelville Academy, Crawford county, Mo., was clenched in matrimony to Miss Mollie Cook, of that county. He received his degree of A. B. at M. S. U. in '68.

THE "JEAN INGELOW," literary society, composed exclusively of young ladies of the University, has re-organized. The merit evinced in the exercises of this organization is decidedly of the highest order.

Brother Baskett talks of cutting off his superb moustache and "Burnsides." Don't do it, Jim, it isn't much trouble to color them, and then you'd look so green, you know.

SONS OF CONFUCIUS.—This worthy body met in solemn conclave, for the first time this session, a few days since.

As this organization is very exclusive in its selections, any one may consider himself fortunate in being admitted.

OYSTER & GAME DEPOT.—Oysters by the can or keg; Game of all kinds constantly on hand. Parties furnished with Oysters and Game at any time, at

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No. 8 Court House St., Columbia, Mo.

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.—J. & V. Barth, Star Clothing House, which goods they will sell at lower prices than any other house in the county. They also keep a splendid stock of Shirts, Drawers, Collars, Neckties, Trunks, Valices, Boots and Shoes.

PHOTOGRAPHIC.—We are prepared to make all varieties of Photographic Pictures in a superior manner. Vignette's *carte de Visits*, Visiting cards, scenic or plain, porcelain pictures—Rembrandts and Ferrotypes. Call and sit for a picture. Satisfaction guaranteed. At Peck's gallery, Broadway, one door east of Hickman & Ferguson's Store.

Why are the young ladies of Stephens' college so entertaining and smart? Because they read as well as study.—They read the best modern literature and some of the leading papers of the day—among the number, the UNIVERSITY MISSOURIAN. Stephens College is no longer a local institution, but is known all over the land as one of the best.—Wherever the MISSOURIAN is read, there she is known.—Much success to her noble hearted President, who isn't afraid to patronize the college paper of his State University.

NOT long since the Glee Club serenaded the young ladies of Christian College; although the club was large in numbers, yet the most perfect order was preserved. However, a short time after the serenaders had left, some vile fellows showed their contemptible character by tearing down the steps at the entrance to the yard; for which the Glee Club received credit. We have the honor to belong to this organization, and can say that our members took no part whatever in the depredation; an act so little and mean that we blush for even being suspected.

WHAT tyrants some men would be if they only had the power. We see this illustrated every day by those who hold some petty office or have some insignificant authority entrusted to them. It may be manly, and even legal to collar little boys, and shove them out of the post office, kick them and threaten to lead them to jail, but we do not think so. We hope that this thing will not be repeated. But if those men so great in all littleness, want to choke any body, let them at least have the pluck to choke full grown men. We hope that from this time on, no more little school boys will be so shamefully treated. We trust that we have men among us who will protect them.

SALOONS.—Since the insertion of the article in regard to Saloons, it has been announced to us that license has been granted one of the saloons to deal out the Devil's medicine and hold a torch to the moral foundation of this town. The other saloons must now have license, then we will have seven fires, in our town, constantly burning and lighting the souls of unhappy wretches down to hell; while the people of Boone county will keep in their judicial chair, a man to groan "amen!" Well, go on with your puny little town, which like Garrick's face on one side can wear the devil's frown, while the other is lit up with a saintly smile, is not quite as large as Chicago yet and that is the only arm that wards off your doom.

The prizes have never been given to the declaimers of last commencement.

The University Glee Club consists of fifty members, Do, re, mi.

Where is our law department? It is with regret and shame that we say we have never had one. Many of our old students and alumni are compelled to go to other states, or at least to other institutions to complete their legal educations. Many have gone to other colleges this year. Why do we not have a law department organized at once, and keep our students at home. If it were organized, it would call scores of young men within our halls who otherwise will not come. Missouri, great is she is, has yet much to learn from the noble example of her sister states, who can and do furnish a complete course of instruction for their sons.

The drums are hushed, the flags are furled, and an awful silence, like the solemn stillness of death, broods over our Military Department. No more are our old rusty muskets and greasy sabres brought forth in the glorious sunlight of heaven. No more are our students encased in tight blue coats and pants, so profusely adorned with brass buttons. Not a trace of our former glory is left us. Yet we proclaim to the world that we have a military department, a professor of military science and engineering, that students are required to drill and wear uniforms. We have not worn uniforms for more than a year. We have had no military professor for more than a year. Capt. R. B. Wade was not connected in any way with the University during the year 1870-'71. If we are rightly informed, he had even resigned his commission in the army before the beginning of last session. Then why do we keep up this farce any longer? Why not get a professor at once, or be honest and say we do not intend to get one at all. Parents who send their sons here to be educated, and have their "phisiques developed," should have ——— but we desist. *De mortuis nil nisi bonum.*

Personal.

P. Ray of '69, is practicing law with his father in Carrolton, Mo.

J. G. Waples, of '69, is attending law school at Ann Arbor, Michigan.

J. W. Baker, of '69, is in the insurance business, at Marshall, Mo.

Bentley Runyan, of '69, is reading law in Columbia, Mo. Eli Penter, of '70, is practicing law in Ashland, Mo.

Joseph T. Robinson, of '70, is attending the medical department of Michigan University.

J. C. Hearne, of '70, is attending Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia.

T. J. Lowry, of '70, is assistant engineer in the U. S. Coast Survey.

S. C. Douglass, of '70, is City Attorney, Columbia, Mo.

R. W. Dorsey, of '70, is connected with a wagon and bug-factory. Firm, Anderson & Dorsey, Columbia, Mo.

R. T. Raily, of '70, is a dry goods merchant, Harrisonville, Mo.

Paul Waples, of '70, is a lumber merchant, Chillicothe, Mo.

J. G. Anderson, of '69, is practicing law in Keokuk, Ia.

J. L. Ladd, of '71, is attending the law department of Washington University, instead of Michigan University, as before stated.

Richard Gentry, of '68, who has been for some time engaged in civil engineering, is home for a short visit.

Mr. R. M. Field is studying law in St. Louis, Mo.

Mr. J. S. Sherman spells his name S-i-g-h!

Prof. Abert is boarding at Mrs. Woodson's.

Mr. Eugene Field is preparing a book of College songs.

Mr. Henri Chomeau, '72, is teaching school in Florissant, Missouri.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin W. Stephens have returned home from their bridal tour.

Mr. A. P. Selby, '67, has been invited to deliver his lecture, "Boys and Heroes" in Walnut Grove church.

Mr. E. V. Comstock is in Toledo, Ohio.

Mr. Ed. Marvin, formerly of '73, is at the Washington University this year.

NEW BOOKS.—The following new books may be obtained, upon short notice, at reduced prices, at the UNIVERSITY MISSOURIAN office: Pink and White Tyranny, by Mrs. H. B. Stowe; The Silent Partner, by Miss E. S. Phelps; Little Men, by Miss Alcott; The Descent of Man, by Darwin; Sesame and Lillies, by John Ruskin; A Terrible Temptation, by Chas. Reade.

MR. BRYANT of the New York *Evening Post* has (it is alleged) hung up a catalogue of words that no editor or reporter is allowed to use. Among these interdicted words are bogus, authoress, poetess, collided, debut, donate, donation, loafer, located, ovation, predicate, progressing, pants, rowdies, roughs, scesh, osculate (for kiss), indorse (for approve), lady (for wife), jubilant (for rejoicing), bagging (for capturing), loaned (for lent), posted (for informed), realized (for obtained).

SOME poor numbskull, we know not who, was lately made the dupe of mischievous boys. We met him early in the morning, just below the new scientific hall, holding a sack. To our inquiry, he said, "us Freshmen come out sniping last night, and the other fellows went to drive the game in, while I hold the sack. I hav'nt heard the boys for a long time, nor seen a single darned snipe. I wonder what keeps them so!" When we informed him that he was sold, the air around him became blue with curses.

JUDAS.—The able article, in our last, on the treachery of Judas, has called forth the following letter:

University Missourian:—I haint got no learning but I can read and spel and I believ the bible. You said that Judas was not a traitor and I say he was. If you will look in the 6th chapter of Luke the 16 verse you will find out how Jesus called him a traitor, and I am going to take Jesus' word sooner than yours.

In a college town, especially here in the "Athens of the West," where so much talent and refinement are concentrated, we would naturally expect to find all the students and young men of the town, high-toned, noble hearted gentlemen, entirely above all those little, mean, pusillanimous actions which are always characteristic of the fool, "snob," and "rake." But such is not the case. While most of them are gentlemen, a few are so contemptible and low that they deserve the severest condemnation of all well bred people. The class to which we refer may, during the week, be seen sitting round store doors, swaggering in and out of the saloons, or riding up Broadway in a livery rig. Their headquarters seem to be at Conley's corner, where they collect in crowds, or sit perched like a lot of buzzards on the goods boxes, smoking cheap cigars, swearing, spitting, and rudely gazing at every lady that passes, making remarks about her. Many of our most refined ladies are insulted in this way, and dread to pass on that account. When they see a lady coming, they arrange themselves on both sides of the walk and compel her to run this gauntlet of gaping fools.

On Sunday we find them hanging on the gates of church yards or about the church doors, staring at the ladies as they come in. When service begins, some sneak off to the nearest saloon, others go in and look across at the ladies and make themselves contemptible by gaping and simpering all the time. When service is over, they make a rush for the doors and gates and stand there till the ladies have all passed. This conduct may be witnessed every Sunday at Christian and Baptist churches, where they assemble to gaze at the college girls. It is time something was done to rid the town of this nuisance. It is useless to appeal to the honor of such creatures, for any one who will so belittle himself has't any honor. Neither can we appeal to their intellects, for they are a lot of mental pigmies. We must endure it as best we can until the sunlight of morality and civilization has waxed strong enough to evaporate this cesspool of low-breeding.

Since writing the above, one of the most elegant and refined young ladies of this city, and a constant attendant upon houses of Divine worship, handed us the following, which she desires published conspicuously:

WANTED.—One hundred and seventy-five young men, of all shapes and sizes, from the tall, graceful dandy, with hair enough on his upper lip to stuff a barber's cushion, down to the stiff-necked, freckled-faced, bow-legged, carrot-headed upstart. The object being to start a gaping corps, to be in attendance at the church doors on each Sabbath before the commencement of divine service, and at the close, to stare at the ladies as they enter and leave the church, and make delicate and gentlemanly remarks upon their persons and dress. All who wish to enter the above corps will appear at the different church doors next Sunday morning, where they will be inspected and their names, personal appearance, and vacuity of brains registered in a book kept for that purpose.

Yale Men in Missouri.

In the State Government are Governor B. Gratz Brown, of '47; his Private Secretary, Fred-eric M. Judson, of '66, and Hon. John Monteith, of '56, State Superintendent of Public Instruction;—all located at Jefferson City, in the State Capitol. Hon. John R. Walker, for a time connected with class of '68, represented the county of Bates, in the State Legislature, and is chairman of committee on elections. J. Wyllis King, of '55, is connected with office of State Insurance Department at St. Louis. Wm. S. Harris, for a time in class of '58, is Superintendent of Public Instruction, in the city of St. Louis. Right Rev. C. F. Robertson, of '59, is Bishop of the Diocese of Missouri. Hon. Frank P. Blair, U. S. Senator, was connected for a time with class of '42. The officers of the St. Louis Yale Club are:—Governor B. Gratz Brown, President, M. C. Day, '62, Vice-President, E. B. Adams, '65, Treasurer, F. M. Judson, '66, Secretary.—*College Courant.*

Connecting link between the animal and vegetable kingdom—hash.—*Tablet.*

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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On a sunny April day,
Out on the banks of Hinkston
With a party young and gay?

Was your party mostly maidens,
With a small amount of boys,
Who were gallant in attentions
But who made a "sight of noise"?

Did you have much consultation
When you got out on the creek
'Bout the kind of recreation
You had come out there to seek?

Did the boys persist in throwing
Stones and sticks into the stream?
Did the catching of a craw-fish
Always cause the girls to scream?

Did you jerk with all your power
When a "minner" bit your hook?
Did you land him in a tree-top?
Or did you anch'r in the brook?

Did the seats of all your neighbors
Seem much better than your own?
Did you think 'twas better fishing
Just a little further down?

Did your neighbor on your left hand
Catch a very large "old cat"?
Did you throw right in beside him
Thinking you too could do that?

Did you think it rather funny
That the big fish had all fled?
Did you lose your bit of temper
When mosquitoes bit instead?

Did a lizzard or a turtle
Scare you nearly half to death?
When you slipped into the water
Did it nearly take your breath?

When you went to eat your dinner
Did you find it full of ants?
Did you grow a wicked sinner
And indulge awhile in cants?

Then as homeward you were walking
Did you feel so tired and sore
That you vowed, "there's no use talking,"
You'd go fishing never more?

But on next week when a party
Rambled out to spend the day,
Did you think of past experience?
Did you go, or did you stay?

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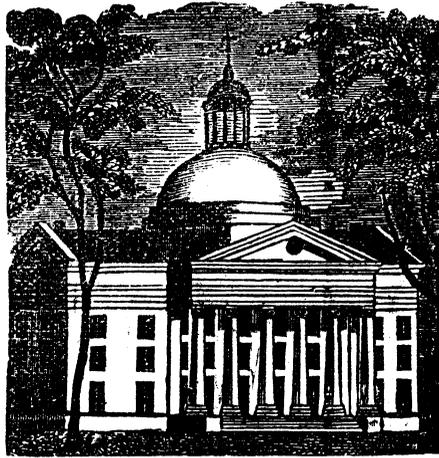
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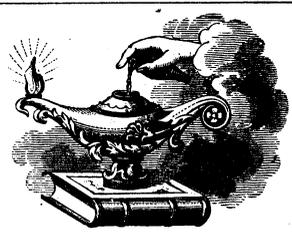
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VOLUME I.

STATE UNIVERSITY, NOVEMBER, 1871.

NUMBER 4.

[From Journal of Speculative Philosophy.]
THE QUARREL.

Old fables tell us : God made man, then
From his substance woman's self was made ;
Rather creative Wisdom first mixed woman
God's art on him e'er since she has essayed.

What if the Satyr, he and brute, till she
Embraced and shape him by her plastic will,
So his accomplishments with hers agree,
O'er all his features she herself be writ ?

Not man is he, till woman mould him fair.
Strong though he be, and brave, wise over much,
Devote to duty ; swift to do and dare ;
Transforming woman gives the final touch.

Old fables tell us falsely woman's story ;
Plainly man made them for his own behoof,
Takes to himself the benefit and glory : —
Be hers the shameful lapse, herself the proof.

Proves he himself the more the wicked sinner
Since with his boasted strength he lower fell ;
Stronger is she the silent, she the winner,
Not he who falsely doth her story tell.

SIMILES AND METAPHORS.

The principle of personification seems to manifest itself at the earliest period of man's observation. Little children, by the exuberance of their imaginations, give to the objects around them sensation, volition, intelligence ; and between themselves and the surrounding world trace far-fetched analogies. Man—"the grown up child"—with a more discriminating eye, and a less fervent fancy is ever drawing similes and metaphors from the outer world, and imparting to objective things, some subjective attribute. As a ship moves gracefully off from her moorings, bowing and swaying in symmetrical curves, he naturally thinks of the beauty and ease in the motions of woman, and he calls it "she." The moon rises in the majesty of mildness, and as it courses its way through the etherial blue, followed by its splendid, starry train, calls it "queen of night." Its genial ray with all its tranquilizing softness reminds him of a lady's smile. He turns to the seasons : spring in its freshness and exuberant beauty is youth ; summer with its ripening fruits, maturing manhood ; autumn, laden with its treasures, a laboring life rewarded ; and winter with its chilling blasts is old age. He looks at nature. The opening bud is infancy ; the falling leaf is man's decay ; the blasting frost, adversity, and the life-imparting sunlight is prosperity. He beholds his own works. To the ground-work of his habitation he likens the first principles of his character ; the fabric itself is his present reputation and its glittering spires, the goal of his ambition. He personifies the virtues and actions of his own mind, and speaks of Fancy's wand ; he deifies those abstract and un-

J. M. Baskett

controllable conditions of things and speaks of Fate's decree.

These figures—old as man himself—show that this propensity is one of the earliest principles of his nature : He "who spoke as never man spake," knowing the nature of his hearers, spoke mostly in parables, personifying and materializing abstract truths, and bringing them within man's comprehension.

It has been said that every feature in nature, every principle of natural law, has a corresponding type in the disposition of man. There is an evident analogy between man's life—as mere existence—and the things around him. He is born—develops—declines—dies. So with others—plants, animals, seasons in the material hopes, principles, factions, creeds, and nations in the abstract world. When we consider this resemblance between man and surrounding things, and his own perception and acknowledgement of the same, we might almost infer, that the great Creator, when he made man and placed him ruler over all, did merely concentrate in one creature all the previous principles of the universe, and, to harmonize them as a whole, breathed into them his own spirit. Let man through Revelation study his God and know himself ; let him through nature study himself and know his God. This harmony and deep analogy between God, his works, and his noblest mechanism is a sublime exhibition of his goodness and his love, and grateful should we feel that he has so placed man that

"Suns, moons, and stars and clouds his sisters were,
Rocks, mountains, meteors and minds and storms,
His brothers—younger brothers—whom he scarce as equals deemed."

COLLEGES FOR BOTH.

The Williams College *Review* does not quite approve the idea of having girls and boys educated in the same colleges. It would spoil the colleges for the boys, and give the girls a poorer education than they could get in institutions of their own, to put the two into the same playground and through the same course of instruction together. Moreover the best part of the college discipline comes from the association of the students with each other, and even hazing has its uses, and will be administered to the mind if not to the body. The attribution of rough, conceited, uncouth personalities would prove injurious to girls, while the hazing—even though not administered to their persons—would lacerate and embitter their souls. This, and more in the same strain.

All of which is sophistical as well as can be. The reason college boys are so rough, boorish, and bad—that they so often contract habits of dissipation and vice at college—that they so often

become hard, self-seeking unprincipled men—is that the four years of life in which they are most susceptible to impressions and plastic to social influences, they are practically shut away from the refining and sweetening society of young women, and left entirely to the companionship of rough, boorish boys, who delight in playing mad pranks and cultivate inhumanity by administering all sorts of torture upon each other. The reason that so many college graduates are deficient in the finer traits and gentler qualities of mind, and the sympathies which enrich human nature and the affections which are the crown and beauty of character, is that they are educated with members of their own sex exclusively, and have had all that is tender, lovely, and humane, beaten out of them by associating with the roughs and rowdies gathered there. The one thing our colleges need for the moral and affectional training of the young men who are educated in them is an equal number of young women to infuse a new element of life and influence of character into all the exercises and recreations, and call out what is sweeter and most truly human in the young men's minds. Harvard has a professorship of the heart occupied by a man, three hundred young women in that University would render such a chair superfluous, and afford the young men a heart-culture that no learned professor can give even the alphabet of.

And the young women—for whom our Williams cotemporary has so much sympathy—need just that discipline and criticism it is so fearful they will receive. Really it makes the strongest argument for the education of the sexes together, when it simply tells how the students act upon each other, taking the nonsense out of each other's heads and the conceit out of each other's hearts. The standing criticism of even our cultivated women is that they are effeminate. They lack the strength, the vigor and discipline of mind, the knowledge of men and things, the sharpness and shrewdness which come from just the sort of good training a good college gives its students. They would not be one whit the less womanly for having the vanity, the conceit, the frivolity, the nonsense pruned away from their minds. Womenliness is not such a frail and precarious element as some people seem to imagine, that it is endangered by association with manliness and can be bowled or ciphered out of a woman's constitution. Educate the sexes together and they will be fitted to work together in every field of industry, every department of philanthropy, as well as in home which, to be the heaven it was designed, must be built by the united endeavors and mutual love of two equal souls. So long as boys and girls are born in the same family, and play in the same nursery, and together constitute the beauty and joy of the same household, they should be trained together for the duties and cares and the pleasures of the life which is beautiful, successful, and grand only when man and woman join their hands and hearts to make it so.

[—The Golden Age.

Literary Department.

All communications to the UNIVERSITY MISSOURIAN must be addressed to the editor of this department. At the head of this column will appear the titles of all accepted and rejected articles. Contributions are solicited. Contributors must, in every case, send their names with their articles. Rejected articles preserved for authors, two weeks from date of paper in which they are advertised. Accepted articles returned to authors immediately upon publication.

All contributions to the columns of the MISSOURIAN will be promptly attended to, and accepted or declined. Those articles declined will be designated under that head and the authors will please call for their M. S. immediately, as they cannot be preserved by us. For this number we have

DECLINED

"Card Playing," very good sentiment expressed, but it is nothing more than all of us have been taught by our mothers.

"Normal Beauties," is all very fine for fun, but the young men of this institution would not approve of your sentiments.

"Bucephalus," is a laughable piece of composition, but you'll have to search another market for its sale.

"Terrible Temptation," after a successful round among the ignorant, is now meeting that disaster and failure, which its beastly and sensual plot deserves.

Mr. White, who professes to know all about it pronounces Addison a literary humbug. We ought to be thankful that this rascal, Addison, has not imposed on us any longer than two hundred short summers.

The new monthly magazine, published at Nashville, Tenn., is well worthy of patronage. The October number lies before us laden with jewels fresh from the gem-land of the mind. It is particularly a lady's book.

"The Head of Sir Walter Scott," is the suggestive name of an antiquarian book shop in the cultured city of Edinburgh. This shop is held sacred in the affections of the students and literary men of that city on account of the associations of the past that cluster around it. It has existed for the last hundred years; for the last forty years it has been denominated as above. Its history is to a greater or less extent identified with that of nearly every Scotchman distinguished in the various branches of literature during that period. Here are a great many and valuable treasures preserved, among which are about fifty unpublished letters from the author of "Waverley;" hundreds of volumes of the choicest literature, both poetry, history and fiction, have been published here.

At this shop the famous *Edinburgh Review* was proposed and discussed in the winter of 1810-12. Jeffrey, Murray, Sidney Smith, Brougham, Brown, Cockburn, Scott North, Alison, Lockhart, Chambers, Carlyle, Guthrie and a host of others made this shop the fire-side of their literary days, where many a story has been told and many an exploit in the wide ranges of Literature and Science was just initiated.

NEW BOOKS.

"Morning Glories" is the flowery title of a new set of fairy tales by Louisa M. Alcott. This lady, who has established the reputation of being the successful writer of children's story books in the country, has just given the little people another book, and one which bids fair to become more popular than any previous effort.

Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe has once again presented the public with a very valuable story, of which the title is suggestive, "My Wife and I," is the protractive narrative of the youthful flirtations and final matrimonial suicide of a young bohemian who answers to the name of Harry Henderson. Harry is an extremely amiable fellow, withal as susceptible to the charms of the softer sex as a college sophomore. Eva Van Arsdel is the daughter of a Fifth Avenue millionaire. Of course Harry falls in love with Eva, and after the usual series of mishaps, opposition, family broils and lover's quarrels, the two are wed. With the exception of the characters of the mannish Andacia and the noble, excentric Boltoso, Mrs. Stowe has introduced no new figures into her story. In fact the whole novel is considerably inferior to "Pink and White Tyranny," albeit it is meeting with a readier sale.

George Sand still continues to issue her pernicious novels, "Cesarine Dietrich," although it is one of the less objectionable splutters of her pen, yet its plot and sentiment degrades and vitiates the taste.

"Eirene" is quite a clever production from Mrs. Mary Ames. It is purely American, and portraits of Eirene's three lovers, indicate quite an ability as a novelist of worth.

We express our sincere thanks to the editors of *Journal of Speculative Philosophy* for the October number of that journal. To say that it should be the ornament of every intelligent gentleman's table, does not express our full appreciation of the pamphlet. It is edited by W. T. Harris, St. Louis, Mo., and has a corps of the best educated contributors in the country. Its pages are chiefly devoted to speculative philosophy after the German style.

The *Galaxy* showered down upon us its periodical sparks of brilliant wit and chaste literature as we were going to press. We will notice its articles in our next.

BION'S THRENODY ON ADONIS.

In the last number of the *Journal of Speculative Philosophy* there appeared a metrical version and criticism of this poem by Anna C. Brackett. In the original, it is a merited production for vivid contrasts, uniformity of structure, and natural succession of scenery; it is also rendered more conspicuous on account of its being the mould in which all other threnodies have since been cast. In the version, it retains all the strength of its design and tender lament, and we have the delightful satisfaction of admiring two poets in one poem. We have not room or we would gladly give the whole of the poem to our readers. We have omitted the first, fourth, ninth

and tenth stanzas. In the first Bion announces the death of Adonis and calls on Cytherea to lament. In the fourth, Cytherea is the object of grief, as she seeks the spot where Adonis lies dying. In the ninth and tenth stanzas, the poet returns to the first scene and paints it with softer colors. Despair gives way to resignation; the body is properly dressed and the weeping Loves administer at the death-bed. The original poem consists of eight distinct parts; but we have followed the division of the translator:

II.

I weep for Adonias—weep the Loves.
Low on the mountains beauteous lies he there,
And languid through his lips the faint breath moves,
And black the blood creeps o'er his smooth thigh, where
The boar's white tooth the whiter flesh must tear.
Glazed grow his eyes beneath the eye-lids wide;
Fades from his lips the roses; and dies—Despair!
The clinging kiss of Cypris at his side,
Alas, he knew not that she kissed him as he died!

III.

I wail—responsive wail the Loves with me.
Ah, cruel, cruel is that wound of thine,
But Cypris' heart-wound aches more bitterly:
The Oreads weep; thy faithful hounds low whine;
But Cytherea's unbound tresses fine
Float on the wind, where thorns her white feet wound.
Along the oaken glades drops blood divine.
She calls her lover; he, all crimsoned round
His fair white breast with blood, hears not the piteous sound.

V.

Alas for Cytherea! he hath died—
The beauteous Adonias, he is dead!
And the Echoe sadly back "is dead," replied.
Alas for Cypris! Stooping low her head,
And opening wide her arms, she piteous said,
"Oh stay a little, Adonias mine!
Of all the kisses ours since we were wed
But one last kiss O give me now, and twine
Thine arms close, till I drink the latest breath of thine!"

VI.

"So will I keep the kiss thou givest me
E'en as it were thyself, thou only best!
Since thou, O Adonias, for dost flee—
O stay a little!—leave a little rest!—
And thou wilt leave me, and wilt be the guest
Of proud Persephone, more strong than I?
All beautiful obeys her dread behest—
And I a goddess am, and can not die!
O thrice loved, listen!—makest thou no reply!"

VII.

"Then dies to idle air my longing wild
As dies a dream along the paths of night;
And Cytherea widowed, is exiled
From love itself; and now—an idle sight—
The Loves sit in my halls, and all delight
My charmed girdle wove, is all undone!
Why would'st thou, rash one, seek the madning fight?
Why, beauteous, would'st thou not the combat shun?"
Thus Cytherea—and the Loves weep, all as one.

VIII.

Alas for Cytherea!—he is dead!
Her hopeless sorrow break in tears, that rain
Down over all the fair, beloved head,—
Like summer showers, o'er wind-down-beaten rain;
They flow fast as flows the crimson stain
From out the wound, deep in the stiffening thigh:
And lo! in roses red the blood blooms fair,
And where the tears divine have fallen close by,
Spring up anemones, and stir all tremblingly.

XI.

The Loves for Cytherea raise the wail.
Hymen from quenched torch no light can shake.
His shredded wreath lies, withered all and pale:
His joyous song, alas, harsh discords break!
And saddest wail of all, the graces wake:
The beauteous Adonias: He is dead!"
And sigh the muses "stay but for our sake!"
Yet would he come. Pesephone is dead;
Cease Cypris! Sad the days repeat their fateful tread!

THE STAGE.

During the last month, Columbia has been startled from her dull and quiet life by the presence of a Theatrical troupe, which made a successful run of eight nights. It was a sensation for Columbia, and she enjoyed it to the fullest extent. A great number of students had an opportunity to see the "Elephant" for the first time. The manager was so well pleased with the hospitality and patronage of the people that he expressed his desire of building an Opera house here, and we are informed, took some steps in that direction. While this movement will meet with the hearty good will of the majority of the people, nevertheless there will be a large portion bitterly opposed to it, and from very good grounds.—While these conflicting sentiments are still nurtured by this recent sensation, we venture a few reminiscences and comments upon the *Theater*.

The origin of the Theater, or drama, is peculiar to no single nation or age; but to that principle of imitation which is inherent in us all; it is the outflowing of an ability God has given us for a wise purpose. We may shape and bend it to an evil and foolish purpose; or we may cherish and fashion it after those great civilities of society, the press, the lecturer and the pulpit.

In Greece and Hindoostan scenical representations at the same period, stood in high repute, while Arabia and Persia, the intervening countries were utter strangers to this kind of entertainment. The Chinese have had a regular Theater from time immemorial, and the ancient Peruvians had their tragedies, comedies and interludes; all these nations must have invented the drama for themselves. Of ancient plays, those of Greece bear the most information, and were of the highest character in that country, they were conducted by the best literary talent; yet their stage goes back further than their written history.

The Grecian Theater was an established institution of the state, and it afforded the people proper and more virtuous amusement than they could have had, if left to their individual choice. At present the Theater is a movable institution, a panorama with a series of tableaux. A man with a wife and one child and a trunk full of daubed canvass is now called a *respectable, traveling, theatrical troupe*. It was not so then, for although we are not authentically acquainted as we would desire, with the method of representation, the means of producing stage effect and scenery, and costume, yet from the internal evidence of the plays themselves and the researches of Vitruvius, we are fully assured that the Theater was a far more enduring and extensive arrangement.

There is the great stone theater at Athens, which is said to have contained 30,000 persons. Its scenery was not the modern canvas; but solid masonry. If a castle was needed in the background, it was one of tangible material and did not fade at the touch; even where a tree was necessary a suitable one was brought from the woods. At times land-landscape paintings were neces-

sary, as in "Philoctetes" and "Prometheus" the scenes disclosed the rocky caves of an uninhabited island and the wild chasms of Caucasus; but this kind of scenery was seldom required, and when the stage was built, all its paraphernalia was built with it. Under the seats of the spectators what was called the "stairs of charm" was built and led into the orchestra and upon the logeion, giving the ghosts of the dead passage to and from the stage whenever their appearance was necessary. Here was displayed the finest literature of Greece to her assembled people, and if, represented to us in such lifeless characters of *pi rho sigma*, it draws forth the commendation of all modern scholars for its active patriotism and virtue how must it have affected those people who witnessed it in flesh and blood, while every circumstance was aglow with living reality? For a time the plays were free to all; but the people gathered in such crowds and disposed to indolence and quarrels, that an entrance fee was imposed. This being quite a sum caused dissatisfaction among the lower class and Pristratus aiming after popularity caused a law to be passed that the state treasury should pay the entrance fee of those who took the trouble to call for it. The Theater both in Greece and Rome was considered as a great power to incite the people to virtue, valor and patriotism, and restraining them from evil, disorder and social discontent. For a longer period than ten centuries after Christ, we see the stage often effectively used by the priests to inculcate moral precepts into the minds of the rude and illiterate. We can find a class of people to-day in the most educated section of our country upon which the most vehement sermon or most elegantly finished lecture would have no effect; yet the stage has for it a charm beyond control. Though this class is largely made up of the ignorant, nevertheless it claims a great many who are educated and possessed of taste. Is there any reason why puritanical blindness should cast this class beyond the limits of redemption; designate that, in which it delights, as the cess-pool that receives all the drainage from the sloughs of society's evil; that it is the receptacle of all that is lowest and most debased in literature, all that is most demoralizing in voluptuous display, in vulgar licentiousness; and those who sit before its foot-lights have the devil's hand upon their shoulder and glittering velvet and paste diamonds beckoning them on to ruin and death? If this is the picture reflected from the stage to christian minds, why do not christians, whose doctrine is to do good to all mankind, make an effort to purify the stage and render it a power for good, not for evil? Do they expect to annihilate it entirely by scoffs and frowns and vituperations? No, you never can do that, it will last as long as the pulpit itself. The Baptist might as well attempt to destroy Episcopacy or the Methodist, Roman Catholicism.

One of the first rules of teaching, we learn in the Normal department of our institution is "educate a child in the line of his mental activity."

This rule holds good through life. If the inclination of a class is to witness plays upon the stage, and you desire to lead them to a religious life and virtuous acts, you must adorn the stage with all these qualities. Place the stage upon as popular a footing as the pulpit, establish it in some convenient and fashionable place, with free sittings, supported by contributions and gratuitous offerings from the wealthy portion of the community; present plays of the most moral character, and furnished with chaste and elegant necessaries; let the management strive to inculcate some great religious or virtuous lesson upon the audience; the plays be selected with as much care as the minister selects his text; and in time it will be a revolutionizer, and advancer, that will surpass the pulpit as conducted in these days.

We admit that the stage at the present time is not what it should be, either in morals or talent, and even in the few exceptions where *histrionic talent* is ardently *encored*, the gaudy trappings of stage scenery have to be wheeled into view, to assist the actor and satisfy the audience; yet we do believe it could be made the means to purify and advance the mind of man. If in other days writers, such as Shakespeare, Ben. Johnson, Massinger, Beaumont and Fletcher, Sheridan, Knowles, Schiller, Goethe, and their cotemporaries wrote for a theater-going people, and the stage was true inspirer, the object and receptacle, and the rewarder of the very highest flights and productions of genius, creating the master pieces that are and ever will be the delight and envy of lettered people. Since all this greatness and virtue once figured behind the foot-lights, we still have unbounded confidence in the mission of the stage, if this horrible mania for the startling and marvelous sensation which now beats through the pulses of society can once be dispelled.

Our Oyster and Game Depot

Is still at the head of all the oyster and game saloons in this part of the country. Oysters and game received daily by express. Oysters will be furnished by the dozen, can or keg; none but the best kept. Parties furnished at any and all times. Call at Claghorn & Hoepner's, No 8 Court House street. (novtf.)

CORNELL UNIVERSITY is the only one of the three hundred and sixty-nine colleges in our country which has a professorship of American history. In fact, it would surprise most of our college-professors to know that America has any history worth the teaching in comparison with the learned guesses respecting the wolf that suckled Romulus, and the Amozons who inspired the early Greeks with awe.—*Appleton's Journal*.

Fresh Oysters.

John Schwaby is daily in receipt of the finest quality of fresh oysters that can be had in Saint Louis, and only wishes his friends and the public generally to call and try them. He serves oysters in the highest style and charges only 40 cts. per dozen. Satisfaction guaranteed. Money saved is money made. Call and see him.. (tf

The University Missourian,

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THE DUTY OF THE STATE.

We hope we shall not be considered presumptuous in expressing our views with regard to the duty of our State Fathers through the humble medium of a college paper, as pertaining to Missouri University. We feel confident that they cherish a pride for the success of any institution connected with the State; and that they will do all for the advancement of such an institution consistent with law and justice.

The State University is now in the thirty-second year of her existence, yet not until four years ago was any appropriation ever made by the Legislature for her benefit, and that was meagre indeed. About three years after that remarkable event, the Agricultural and Mechanical College was also located in Columbia, for which Boone county was required to give \$30,000 in cash and 640 acres of land, which was promptly done, making a grand total of \$90,000 in cash, lands and buildings; this amount together with \$117,500 given by the county in 1839, will indicate the noble and generous spirit that prevails in this community.

As has been remarked, "these sacrifices would never have been made but for the just expectation that the state will do its part."

As our number of students increases, more room is needed; to meet this demand the new scientific building was designed, and is now in course of erection. This of course entails further expense. If we pretend to admit young women to our institution, we should have a suitable place to receive them.

If the people of Missouri desire a State University, let them have one worthy of bearing her great name; if we wish to educate our sons instead of sending them to our Eastern college, let us present advantages equal to those in the East. In order to do this, we are necessarily compelled to furnish commodious buildings, convenient apparatus, well stocked libraries, and employ able professors, at a liberal salary. Will the General Assembly be generous enough to meet these demands? Will it stand back, and let Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Iowa, Virginia and a score

of other states out-strip Missouri in the great cause of education? Virginia has given more than a million dollars to her noble old University; Missouri has not given the tenth part of that sum to her state institution.

We are not begging an appropriation; we are demanding the fulfillment of obligations. Individuals have made contributions, communities have taxed themselves; it now remains for the state, to simply do her duty.

An institution built on a broad foundation like this, embracing as it does, the Colleges of Arts, Agriculture, Teaching and Mining, cannot but wield an unlimited influence, and ever be a source of pride to the state. We are not sectarian in any sense of the word, we foster no political or religious creed, excepting that of christianity. We are a christian University.

In view of the obligations to which the state bound herself when this institution was established; in view of our increasing numbers; and in view of the growing wealth and civilization of the state herself, thereby demanding greater educational facilities, we ask the Legislature to assist us in a manner becoming a great and liberal-minded people.

OUR LITERARY SOCIETIES.

It is evident to all, connected with the above societies, that the halls in which they hold their meetings, are utterly inadequate for their purposes.

These organizations comprise one of the most worthy and useful departments connected with the University, and should be encouraged whenever an opportunity presents itself. Such an opportunity is now given: they need larger and more commodious halls. Whenever an open session is held, hundreds of persons are prevented from visiting them, because they are unable to obtain even standing room. Two buildings, suitable for such purposes can be erected at a cost of not more than six thousand dollars. Who will take the lead in this commendable enterprise? Who of our Alumni possessing more than their share of this world's goods will contribute two hundred dollars, or as much more as they see fit? The Board of Curators will probably appropriate a thousand dollars for so good an object. Our worthy President has signified his willingness to give "several hundred"; the liberal and energetic citizens of Columbia will doubtless respond favorably; it now remains for our Alumni living abroad, to send their mite.

It is said that there are an hundred students attending the University who have not subscribed for their college paper. We earnestly solicit the names and photographs of these liberal gentlemen, to adorn the walls of our "sanctum."

WE ask our readers to read the advertisements in the MISSOURIAN, and whenever convenient, patronize the gentlemen who patronize us.

WE extend our sincere thanks to the young ladies of Christian College for the list of subscribers recently sent in.

THE vacancy on the Board of Curators, caused by the death of Elder Thomas M. Allen, is filled by the appointment of Col. Wm. F. Switzler.

The selection is a happy one, and we congratulate the University in receiving so valuable an acquisition to her corps of officers.

No one, not connected with our college, has labored more energetically, or accomplished more for her success than Col. Switzler. During the last thirty years, the large influence of his paper has been used in her behalf, and now that he is associated with us in an official capacity, we trust that his broad and liberal ideas, supported by long experience, will be exerted more directly to the anancing prosperity of our institution.

Formal Opening of the School of Mines.

The executive committee have nearly perfected their arrangements for the formal opening of the Missouri School of Mines, in the new public school building, in this city, on Thursday, 23rd inst.

Addresses will be delivered by Dr. Daniel Read, President of the State University, and Prof. C. P. Williams, Director of the School of Mines.

Gov. Brown, Hon. Jas. S. Rollins, Col. N. J. Colman, Hon. Wm. F. Switzler, Hon. John Monteith, (State Superintendent of public instruction), Major J. B. Mervin, (editor of the Journal of Education), members of the board of curators of the State University, and others from abroad have signified their intention to be present on the occasion.

Many if not most of the above named celebrities will in all probability favor us with addresses, and afford us an unprecedented opportunity of hearing some of Missouri's best public speakers. The affair promises really to be a literary treat.

The Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company have generously offered to furnish free transportation both ways, to invited guests, and it is hoped that similar arrangements can be effected with the Missouri Pacific.

We trust that our citizens will singly and collectively co-operate with the executive committee in making welcome "the strangers within our gates," and in giving them a favorable opinion Rolla and Phelps' hospitality. There is some rumor that the new public school house will be dedicated on the same occasion.

—[Rolla Herald.

THE MOST DIFFICULT ASCENT—Getting up subscriptions for the MISSOURIAN.

MRS D'LIVERMORE says she never goes before an audience without an inclination to renounce the lecture field forever. Another instance of insanity to be added to the list of "female departures."

MRS. BODSTEIN has been the chief soprano at Grace church, New York, for the last 27 years.

IF ANY of our subscribers find a red mark upon their paper, they may take it as a gentle hint that their subscription is not paid.

ORACLES.

We wonder if any of our readers were ever bored by any of those prognosticating, all-instructive pieces of bigotry whom Mark Twain chooses to call oracles. We are forcibly lead into this speculation by some painful reminiscences connected with our attendance at the Theater a few evenings since. There sat near us a lump of self-importance and prophecy, who always knew just how everything would come out. He first expressed his opinions publicly and then took up each individual privately inflicted his predictions. He never seemed to suppose that any one else could think or surmise but himself. We asked him if he had ever seen this played before? "No," he replied, "but I can see —" "Yes, so can we," was our interruption. Next evening we were so unfortunate as to sit near a lady, who not only did the same between the scenes, but during the play, kept up a running chatter of criticisms and explanations, for the benefit of those around her. Verily in the bestowal of opinion some persons are peculiarly charitable.

Bridal Veil Falls, Yo Semite Valley.

On the western slope of the Sierra, Nevada, one hundred and forty miles east of San Francisco, and at an elevation of four thousand six hundred and fifty feet above the level of the sea, lies the jewel of the world—the Yo-Semite Valley. Unparalleled of its kind, it is the perfection of innocence, beauty and sublimity.

We give our readers a view of one of the most beautiful features, the Bridal Veil Fall, which has elicited the rhapsodies of writers and the highest efforts of some of our best artists. To the tourist it is an enchanted spot; one constant scene of beauty. The pure water leaps from a precipice of eleven hundred feet, and as it dashes through the air, is waving from side to side like the fluttering of a white veil; it is a most lovely sight.

To those of our readers who have visited this wonderful vale, our illustration will no doubt recall hours of the highest enjoyment; thoughts of one of the grandest beauties of Nature, a foretaste of the rarest treat within the reach of mankind.

AMONG the popular candidates for lecturing here this winter is Mrs. Woodhull. We would state for the benefit of her ardent admirers in this community, that Mrs. Woodhull calculates to lay siege to the Capitol again this winter. Commissioner Pleasanton proposes to resign before she commences her rounds.

The Presbyterian Churches.

The re-united Presbyterian church has 455,378 communicants. Of these 106,768 live in New York, and 102,699 in Pennsylvania. Presbyterians are thickest in New Jersey. That State has one Presbyterian to 24 of its population; Pennsylvania has one to 33; New York one to 42; Ohio one to 45; Indiana one to 69; Illinois one to 70; Iowa one to 78; Michigan one to 97, Kansas one to 89; Wisconsin one to 120; California one to 180; and Missouri one to 200.

MODERN LANGUAGES.

In this age of progress when nations are placed face to face, when civilization and science require a free intercourse of thought and action between the various peoples of the earth, no study can be more important than that of modern languages. Facilities of travel and communication—by means of the electric wire and the various improvements of transportation—have greatly increased, and hence there is a demand, that language, the remaining and all important medium, should progress along with its various agents of expression. Freedom and universality of thought should be extended, for a free communication between the different countries is one of the greatest promoters of universal peace.

To students who have not the time to take a thoroughly classical course, a knowledge of the modern languages is specially important; not so much for the practical benefits thereof, but on account of the cultivation of the mind it affords, and the knowledge of language in the abstract which it imparts. No one can get a clear idea of language by studying his vernacular alone. It is not until that study, requisite for the comprehension of a foreign language, reveals unto him why slight differences of expression convey certain delicacies of meaning, that he perceives the true nature and vast intricacy of the "vehicle of thought." We admit that for this purpose the classics are evidently superior. But to students who are taking a shorter course, we say take along with your scientific studies, some modern language, and it will not only impart mental cultivation, but open to you a new and delightful field of literature otherwise unattainable.—Among those commonly taught in our schools, the preferable language for obtaining all these advantages, we think is decidedly the German.

This language, together with the French, is now receiving special attention in the University. Our professor of "Modern Languages" is devoting his time and talents vigorously to this department and a rapid improvement will doubtless follow his superior instruction. J. N. B.—

IT IS a singular, but none the less true, remark in a recent work that Jefferson was born just eight years after his predecessor, Adams; Madison eight years after Jefferson; and John Quincy Adams eight years after Monroe. Adams was just 66 years old when he retired; Jefferson was 66; Madison was 66; and John Quincy Adams, had he been re-elected, would have been 66. Adams, Jefferson and Monroe all died on July 4.

The Duty of Young Men.

It is the duty of young men who have left their homes for the purpose of receiving an education, also to appear well in society. A substantial suit of clothes, a good pair of custom-made boots or shoes, a late style hat, and all the other articles of wear; such as shirts, drawers, socks, cravats, kid gloves, linen and paper collars, &c., can be had at (seply) Moss & PREWITT'S.

Our Exchanges.

The Blackburn *Gazette*, a new college paper, has been received among our exchanges. It is a very readable paper, and we wish it much success.

The College *Courant* has published at length the inaugural address of President Noah Porter of Yale College. His subject was "The Higher Education"; it was a most able effort and worthy the careful perusal of all.

We have just received the first number of the *Hesperian Student*, the organ of Nebraska University, which was recently, formally opened.

The Students of Wesleyan University must be deficient in good manners, judging from the article in the *College Argus* on the subject of "Society."

The editors of the Southern *Collegian* chew tobacco and smoke cigars!!!

The College *Argus* tells us of a senior who has recently discovered that "Chapel Orations" are not such bug bears now as they were in his revering Freshman year.

The Union *Literary Magazine*, of Christian University, Canton, Mo., is a neat pamphlet, with which we gladly exchange.

The *University Reporter* is now agitating the question whether ladies should be admitted to the literary societies of the Iowa University.

The Virginia *University Magazine* has now reached its tenth volume.

THE *Amherst Student* says, a self-appreciative Frenchman recently notified, through the post-office, the campaign committee of one of our Junior societies that he wished it "distinctly understood that he had not pledged to any society."

THE *University Press* is responsible for the following:

"Many parents spoil their children by dressing them up, when a good dressing down would do them the most good"

A FOND mother advised her daughter to oil her hair, and fainted flat away when that candid damsel replied, "Oh, no, ma, it spoils the gentlemen's vests!"

Educational Veneering.

English literature is worse taught than history. It is a thing that cannot be learned from a compend. The very essence of the highest culture for people who speak the English language is in English literature. But no one can learn English literature at second hand. A good, thorough knowledge of the authors themselves in the works is the only road to this culture. And all shortcuts are delusions.

The great mistake in the education of girls and for that matter of boys, is that they master nothing. A little here and a little there is the plan. The object seems to be to enable the pupil to give a long catalogue of things studied. And for this charlatanism the parents who demand it are chiefly responsible. There are schools which are thorough. It is not for us to point them out, but for parents to be sure that they are not caught with the chaff of an empty pretense. In education, veneering will peel off.

—[Hearth and Home.

THE CULTURE OF LANGUAGE.

There is nothing, perhaps, which contributes so much to the formation of our estimate of a man's character, as the accuracy with which he uses language. And so truthful are the impressions received from this source, that we, without hesitancy assign persons their positions in society on the evidence of their diction alone. The homely phrase of the ploughman, the rough and terse expressions of the sailor, the precise language of the philosopher, and the elegant sentences of the poet, all give us an insight into the associations and mental habits of the users. It is even made the ground of action, affecting reputation or life. The cultivated Athenians hissed off the Bema, the orator who offended their accurate ears with incorrect sounds; and the ancient Hebrews once slew thousands on evidence furnished by a single mispronunciation.

These facts indicate that in education too much stress cannot be laid upon the culture of language. If the characteristics of our speech indicate our position in society, and even decide grave questions affecting reputation and life, it is surely a subject of no small importance what these characteristics shall be.

This subject is of immense practical importance with us on account of our low attainments in this department, particularly in pronunciation. As a rule, standards seem to be disregarded and whim or habit controls. If there are no principles, great, comprehensive, and universally admitted, which regulate the sounds of our letters; if accent is a mere gloss and not an integrant part of the word itself; then whim and habit are good rules to follow. But if the reverse is true, then sound and accent are as necessary to the identity of a word as the letters of which it is composed, and even more so. Indeed in spoken language, which is that of which we are speaking, sound and accent are the sole representatives of the idea and therefore if either or both of these are given wrongly, the idea intended is not conveyed, and consequently the very object of speech is defeated. What right then has a man, calling himself educated, and hence informed in this matter, to mispronounce a single word of his mother tongue. Considering its importance, no palliation is valid but ignorance, and this the *educated* man cannot advance.

Most of those who fit themselves for life by a college course, expect, in some sense at least, to become public men. Public men are public speakers and leaders of the public opinion. If they do not know how to use language with propriety, their bad culture does not stop with themselves but is communicated farther and farther like the ripples on water, the regard which they as leaders command, causing them to be readily received and copied. Thus they become, instead of dispensers of good influences, baleful blight to educational progress. And besides vitiating the tastes of the weak and ignorant, they seriously offend the taste of the better cultivated, and with this, the better class of society, greatly weaken

their influence. The force of these statements has a familiar illustration in ministers of the gospel. Every cultivated person knows with what pleasure he listens to the man whose diction bears evidence of high refinement, and with what painful feelings to him whose enunciation is coarse and low.

These considerations seem to indicate that only the highest excellence in this department is compatible with true culture. What then should be done to improve our status? Without any suggestion touching our superiors, there is a line of action especially the student's own. Let the literary societies take the matter more particularly into consideration than they have done, and make it an offense against society regulations, as it is against good culture to badly pronounce an English word, in any literary duty. In this way more attention will be necessarily directed to the subject and good results will follow.

STEPHENS COLLEGE.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE HICKMAN INSTITUTE.

The anniversary entertainment of the Hickman institute was given Friday evening of the 10th inst., to a large and appreciative audience. The University and Christian college were out in full force; and the city was well represented by scores of her most prominent citizens. The college chapel was tastefully decorated and brilliantly lighted. Many beautiful paintings were on the walls, most of which were executed either by the teachers or the young ladies themselves. The exercises were opened with prayer, by Rev. Dr. Jennings, after which the audience was favored with four excellent musical performances.

Rev. A. A. Kendrick, the orator chosen for the occasion, was then introduced. His subject was Books, and he handled it in a most masterly manner. A more appropriate lecture could not have been given to an audience so largely composed of students. At the conclusion of the lecture, Miss Ely, in behalf of the Institute, presented him a beautiful bouquet, and tendered him their sincere thanks for his able lecture. Dr. Dulin, Dr. Read and others, then made some very appropriate remarks; after which, the exercises concluded with two pieces of music, one instrumental, the other vocal. Hickman Institute is in a flourishing condition, and has a large number of active members. We haven't seen a more interesting body of young ladies in Missouri.

CHRISTIAN COLLEGE.

MARTHA WASHINGTON INSTITUTE.

Not long since, Ye Local, through the kindness of President Rogers, was invited to attend a regular meeting of the Martha Washington Institute. We gladly accepted the invitation, and were well repaid for going. Although the young ladies were not expecting visitors, they were well prepared for their duties, and conducted their exercises with much decorum. The essays were good without an exception, the recitations fine, and the discussion very interesting. They are evidently working in real earnest.

Local Department.

LOCALS are rather scarce this month, and we feel that we must try to create an excitement somewhere, in order to get "matter." We don't know whether to commit suicide, whip somebody, or take an "unsophisticated prep" out sniping. But we can record a few events this time:

The Seniors have a new class hat, a tall affair, but rather shabby in appearance.

The Juniors have a class organization, and are agitating the hat and cane question.

The Sophomores are rather quiet just now. One of their most enterprising members called a meeting of the class, but for causes as yet unknown, the class didn't meet.

The Freshmen are mourning over Algebra, Virgil and Homer. We are sorry for you boys. We were there once, and know how to sympathize with you.

The Normal Senior class is reading from ten to twenty pages of Wayland's Mental Philosophy, every day. They "must understand the mind of the being to be educated," you know.

The Glee Club keeps rather scarce of late; like many other birds, they don't sing much in winter.

Why don't the choir favor us with music sometimes—say once a week? We believe they *can* sing, at least they did quite well when they tried "Come thou fount of every blessing."

An organ in a college chapel is a good thing, but should not be played after a professor begins to pray.

SINCE our last issue, Miss Fannie Lathrop, daughter of our former President, has been married to Mr. W. M. Smith of Kansas City. All who attended the University under the rule of the late Dr. Lathrop, will give a hearty "God bless" to this marriage of his daughter.

Miss MATTIE VINCL, daughter of Rev. J. D. Vincil one of our Curators, was married in the Baptist church, before the admiring gaze of a host of friends, to Mr. W. S. Bird, Oct. 26th. 1871. She has long been considered one of Columbia's *fairest flowers*, but now she is a most beautiful Bird.

LEWIS NELSON, class '68, was recently married to Miss Alice Estil, of Howard county, a graduate of Christian College in '69. Mr. Nelson is engaged in the banking business at Fort Scott, Kansas.

J. LOCKHART FETZER is still butting his brains out against old musty law books, at Brunswick.

Dr. READ left Columbia this week for Rolla, to open the Mining School.

Dr. NORWOOD has left town to attend to state matters and Dr. McAlister has taken his place in the class room.

IN the absence of Dr. Read and Dr. Norwood, Prof. Ficklin assumes the chair.

OUR public school is now in a flourishing condition, and is becoming an object of pride to all our citizens. With an able corps of teachers, comfortable recitation rooms, and an energetic school board, we have much to hope. Go on Columbia, in your upward career of education and refinement, ever remembering that your public school is the starting point, the foundation of all your future prosperity!

MITE.—The Presbyterian mite at the residence of Prof. Ripley, last Monday evening, was a pleasant affair. The spacious parlors were full of happy people, young and old, students and townsmen.

Music, songs, games, plays and pleasant conversations, were enjoyed to their fullest extent; and last, but not least, the supper was *more* than could be expected at a mite—all sorts of "good things" in abundance.

WE don't know whose fault it is, but surely it is a great fault, that our chapel is so poorly heated every morning. It is rather cool comfort to attend prayers, when the room is so cold that we can't keep from shivering all the time. Then, aching toes, numb fingers and blue lips, do not add anything to our devotional spirit. It is rather painful to see the young ladies shuddering with cold, and hear their hacking coughs. We hope that the proper authorities will take this matter under consideration, and remedy the evil.—Let us have heat as well as light.

Heu Me Miserum.

The following—picked up on the streets—is the wail of a poor Soph. of Stephens College:

"I wish I was a Junior
I'd with the Juniors go
Over to the University,
To hear the Athenæans "blow."
But we wicked Sophomores,
Who never a lesson know
Must stay at home and wail
Till we like Juniors grow.

But I guess we are just as good as they are, and if the boys only knew,

Alas for Senior dignity!
Oh shame on Junior pride!
They even begged of us
Our finery to divide."

The Board of Curators will meet here December 12th.—It is expected that important business will then be transacted.

One third of the Sophomore class have gone to New York on a short visit. We expect them back in a few days.

Take Notice.

The Athenæan and Union Literary Societies hereby warn all, whom it may concern, not to sell anything to any one on the credit of either of the said societies without a written order from the President of the same.

G. B. ROLLINS, Pres. Ath. Society.

A. M. ELLINGTON, Pres. U. L. Society.

WANTED.—A few more young women, of all shapes and sizes; from the affected, graceful coquette, with false curls suspended from her airy, nodding machine, sufficient to ornament the craniums of two dead girls, down to the frivolous, false-faced, faithless, fashionable flirt. The object being to organize a whispering society: to be in attendance every Sabbath at church, during divine service, where the comparative merits of "well developed" moustaches," worn by students of the University may be fully and freely canvassed; such an institution being regarded as the means best conducive to the cultivation of a refined taste, and the love of the beautiful born in woman's nature. A rare opportunity will here be afforded those who have a propensity, at times, to gaze with the effrontery of a statue at "the boys," comment upon their physiognomy, and the fit of a fashionable coat; and, at other times, to smile at them like wizards, jingling it with a laugh, such as tolled the home-bound Ulysses from the Circean bower. Those who desire to enter the above society, will provide themselves with lead pencils and hymn-books having blank leaves in the back, for the purpose of exchanging notes, and occupy pew No. — at Church next Sabbath, where they will be duly recognized, and their names enrolled, together with three others who may consider themselves members without ceremony, and worthy to be held in everlasting remembrance, at least by an

AUDITOR.

The article on "College Reputation," on the last page, is from the *Williams Vidette*, to which credit was not given, through mistake of printer.

We overheard a Sub-freshman repeating verses in honor of some one whose name appears to be "Haidee Pearl" — something. His verses were many and of great length. We give below two verses, which he seemed to have a great fondness for; so much so, that in his reverie, he repeated them several times—"Students take warning":

Thou roving beauty of Columbia's mould,
Thou hast failed to meet me the present year,
And thou art gone, and left that vow untold,
Which has cherished for me a bitter tear.
Haidee, hast thou gone with intent to stay
In that sunny clime, and leave me to tell
The oath, the vow, of love we swore in May,
The vow we swore, near the old woodland dell.

Ever of the past in slumber my dream awakes
And madly grasp thy beautiful mould;
And then too, too soon, my soul the impression makes.
Thou art gone and left that vow untold.
Pearl, come back, and with me once more roam
On the banks of Missouri's turbid stream.
Come back again to thy dear old home,
And once again whisper our loving dream.

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A COLLEGE REPUTATION.

It is often asserted that a college reputation is worth nothing, and that college honors are unfavorable omens of a future career. It is said that honor-men are seldom known outside of the college walls, and that men here unknown to fame become the leaders in the world beyond. Exceptional cases are too often accepted as the rule.

The belief that he who wins college premiums is unlikely to gain more solid fame and rewards in after life, is at variance with experience and common sense. Dr. Johnson says, the same man possesses the same intellectual power at every period of life. Although this may be going a little too far, yet it seems reasonable that the same emulation, industry and vigor of mind which confer superiority in youth, should also do it in manhood and old age.

If we turn to the biographies of distinguished men, we shall find that, while some of them from indolence, or peculiarities of mind or character, have not attracted attention in their scholastic career, a far greater proportion have displayed, in the morning of their lives, the same powers that brightened and adorned the meridian and decline of their greatness. Look at Robert Hall, who at college displayed the same great reasoning powers, and that elegance of taste which made him, not only as an ornament to the pulpit, but the finest of English writers. Spurgeon at 16 was an eloquent preacher; at 18 was pastor of a church; at 20 drew vast audiences; and at 36 his fame has long been world-wide. Luther early displayed eloquence, and at 29 was a Doctor of Divinity. In our own country, many of our great men have evinced their mental superiority at an early age. Aaron Burr and Nicholas Biddle bore off the highest honors of college at 16, as did, we believe, Edward Everett Hale.

Indeed, if we examine the lives of most great men, we shall find that by far the greater number rose superior to their school-fellows. We may find here and there a Walter Scott, a Dean Swift, or a Henry Ward Beecher, who, from indolence or waywardness, do not become distinguished at college, and yet are the wonder and pride of their respective ages; but this is not the rule.

ADVERTISEMENTS.**DYER & ROBINSON,**

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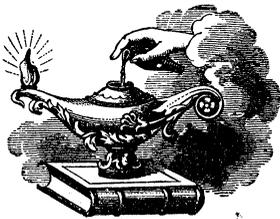
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[A poem that should be inserted in every lady's scrap-book.]

A Woman's Answer to a Man's Question.

BY LENA LATHROP.

Do you know you have asked for the costliest thing
Ever made by the hand above?
A woman's heart and a woman's life,
And a woman's wonderful love?

Do you know you have asked for this priceless thing
As a child might ask for a toy?
Demanding what others have died to win,
With the reckless dash of a boy?

You have written my lesson of duty out;
Man-like you have questioned me;
Now stand at the bar of woman's soul
Until I shall question thee!

You require your mutton shall be always hot,
Your shirts and socks be whole;
I require your heart to be true as God's stars
And pure as heaven your soul.

You require a cook for your mutton and beef;
I require a far greater thing!
A seamstress you're wanting for socks and for shirts,
I look for a man and a king.

A king for the beautiful realm called home,
And a man that the Maker God,
Shall look upon as He did on the first
And say, "It is very good."

I am fair and young, but the rose will fade
From my soft young cheek one day;
Will you love me then 'mid the falling leaves
As you did 'mong the blooms of May?

Is your heart an ocean so strong and deep
I may launch my all on its tide?
A loving woman finds heaven or hell
On the day she is made a bride.

I require all things that are good and true,
All things that a man should be;
If you give this all, I would stake my life
To be all you demand of me.

If you cannot be this; a laundress and cook
You can hire, and little to pay;
But a woman's love and a woman's life
Are not to be won that way.

Bloomington, (Ill.) Leader.

LANGUAGE OF THE ROSE.

What beauty of language and sentiment is taught us by the rose. Go when you will; early in the spring or in the balmy month of June; in the sultry suns of August, or in the quietness of an October day, and you will ever see around you the reality, or the delicate traces of some lovely flower; it has no favorite spot; no choice place, to bud, to blossom, or to die. You will find it among the mountains, between dark rocks, in the deep forest, on the banks of the river, near the edge of the running brook, on the wide extended plain, and at the gathering of dark and slimy waters. Why do these emblems of modesty thus distribute themselves? Why did they not seek some favorite spot, some public place, that they might diffuse their fragrance, and their beauties

be beholden by a multitude of the gay? Ah! that is the question; there lies the secret of the work of each little flower.

Go, enquiring mortal, and commune with nature's teachings; converse with the firmament above you; become acquainted with nature's laws; learn the secrets of the hearts of thy fellow-men; and with them learn the secret of thine own. Seek not to reason from nature, to nature's "God," else thou wilt fail! be content to learn the secret of thine own surroundings. Go, then, to the loathsome swamp and commune with the lily; you will say: Ah, now I have found the secret of the rose! It is, in mingling its fragrance, with that of the weeds, to be sweet, and beautiful for all. Go to the mountains: the rose is the jewel of the neighboring rocks and weeds, it breathes its fragrance for all, and for the quiet desolation of those monstrous heaps of stone and earth. Go to the forest, and observe the charity of the roses; they spread their fragrance among the neighboring shrubs and trees. Go to the rivers, and the brook, and you will see the beauty of the rose, reflected upon their waters, cheering them on their onward course.

Reflect, now, and think thyself a rose of humanity; go mingle thy fragrance with human shrubs, and trees, and weeds, and mountains, and forests, and waters. Do this, and thou wilt have accomplished thy work among thine own kinsman, as the roses have accomplished their work among those of their kind.

THE CRITIC'S PROVINCE.

Criticism as an art took its origin in the ancient days of Greece, a medium through which at that time, and in latter days at Rome, some of the greatest minds gained power and fame. As a general thing critics abuse or misconceive their privilege; many, as a matter of course, must find fault with every new production, whether it really deserves censure or not. As Pope says:

"In poets as true genius is but rare,
True taste as seldom is the critic's share."

In the main, nature is the criterion, by which we are to judge; yet as the rough diamond can be polished and made more beautiful, so can genius be refined, restrained, kept within reasonable bounds, and made to observe certain necessary licenses, by art and rules.

The great object of criticism, is to give information, to show the beauties of a production as well as its defects, and *vice versa*; to commend and encourage obscure genius, and not to be used as an instrument of personal invective. A great genius may be able to rise to that height, where no rules will govern him. He may be ignorant of the laws of art, yet possess more excel-

lencies and worth than a little genius who follows them throughout.

Shakspeare has been called "a stumbling block to the whole tribe of rigid critics."

"Great wits sometimes may gloriously offend,
And rise to faults true critics dare not mend"

In order to form or give a correct idea of a work, we should read it as a whole, and not pass over beauties to find slight faults. Neither should we accept anything written by a man of reputation and sense, as being excellent, merely because it is the creation of an able writer.

Many who are unable to dive below, expend their power on the outward show, regardless of the sense and intrinsic value of the effort. Especially in poetry, if the rhythm is pleasant, the expression happy, so that the numbers come and go without difficulty, the reader is fascinated by the music of the poem, while his attention is wholly diverted from the thought contained therein. It is very well to admire ease in composition, an accomplishment which all strive to attain, but it is incomparably more desirable to express a good thought indifferently than a poor thought elegantly.

Political and religious prejudices have done more than anything else towards misleading the world in regard to the merit or demerit of a literary production. There are very few men who have greatness of soul enough to overlook differences of opinion and view a work with strict impartiality. Unconsciously a man's efforts are condemned, because his private opinions on religion and politics are objectionable.

If critics would direct more of their rage against the licentious literature with which our country is flooded, they would contribute not a little towards elevating and ennobling the public taste. Nothing else can counteract the vitiating influence of Beadle's school, and obscene periodicals, thousands of which are issued weekly.

To possess all the requisites, which education and learning can furnish for just criticism, is not sufficient, a man must be candid; if he gives a misrepresentation intentionally, he perverts his power and inflicts a greater injury on the public than if he were to mislead them, through ignorance and incompetence.

Aristotle, the father of criticism, Quintilian, and Longinus are considered the most celebrated of the ancient critics. Under the latter two, "Learning and Rome alike in empire grew;" but as soon as tyranny gained the ascendancy, superstition and ignorance, a second time took the place of learning and the arts and remained in this condition till the time of Erasmus and Leo X. In influencing the writings of individual men, criticism, has influenced the literature of periods and ages. It has been remarked, that in no time after "criticism has been studied and the rules of writing established, has any work of extraordinary merit appeared." Owing doubtless to the fact that in attempting to adhere strictly to these rules, one cannot give free scope to the imagination, or perhaps to the fear that one is not performing his work in an artistic manner; and instead of producing a truly entertaining and rare effort, he gives us a faultless but stiff and rigid work.

Literary Department.

All communications to the UNIVERSITY MISSOURIAN must be addressed to the editor of this department. At the head of this column will appear the titles of all accepted and rejected articles. Contributions are solicited. Contributors must, in every case, send their names with their articles. Rejected articles preserved for authors, two weeks from date of paper in which they are advertised. Accepted articles returned to authors immediately upon publication.

JOAQUIN MILLER.

Mr. Miller's poetry is now the subject of criticism throughout the literary world. It is really refreshing to the mind to have even a slight evidence that the long-wished-for and predicted *wild, native American poet* has made his advent. Americans have long waited with open arms to receive him, and Englishmen have denied the possibility of the free institutions of America giving birth to a real original poet and had closed their eyes to any such vision. Joaquin Miller cannot be the man, else Englishmen, with their eyes shut, can see better than Americans with eyes open; for the latter are condemning Mr. Miller, in a mild manner, while the former have invited him across the ocean. He is now being entertained in the drawing rooms of London, where he relates his adventures with Kit Carson, and anecdotes from *Wild Western Scenes*—Miller has given to the public the songs of the *Sierras*, a volume consisting of seven poems: "Kit Carson's Ride" and "With Walker in Nicaragua," seem to be his best poems. Critics may characterize these poems as *materialistic*, or if they choose *animalistic*; yet they cannot deny that there is in them a wildness and simplicity that will excite universal curiosity to read them. The wonderful brightness of his pictures and the rapidity with which he sends them through your mind, dispels all weariness in reading his poems.

When he desires to break the whole into parts, that the mind may take cognizance of each, he does it with an exquisite dash of poetic power, as in "Kit Carson's Ride" he describes the wild flight from the "red Comanches."

"Twenty miles! * * * thirty miles! * * * a dim, distant speck.
Then a long-reaching line and the Brazos in sight."

Again, in his "With Walker in Nicaragua:"

"O passion-tossed and bleeding past,
Part now, part well, part wide apart,
As ever ships on ocean slid
Down, down the sea, hull, sail and mast."

Those who think he is tinctured with the barbaric and *animalistic* must be pleased with the following from the same poem.

"A round, brown, patient hand,
That small, brown, faithful hand of hers
That never rests till my return."

Success to Joaquin Miller, and if English hospitality and flattery does not spoil him, we may yet read with delight many of his productions.

Appleton's Journal, is one of the most popular periodicals of the day. It is issued weekly, and each number contains as much matter as half the monthlies of this country. It professes to devote its columns to literature, science and art, and we know of no weekly publication that brings choicer knowledge from these fields. The make of the journal is of the best style, and when bound, will present a handsome volume. It is published by Appleton & Co., Broadway, N. Y.

A VOICE FROM THE ALUMNI

Is the name of a little pamphlet that gives an "exposition" of affairs at the University of Lewisburg, Pa. It appears that the institution has been adopting measures inimical to the welfare and harmony of herself and the secret fraternities located there. The "College Herald"—the *Faculty sheet* of the University—presented itself in the vestry of the *High-cockorum* of the college, and begged to enlist under his banner as a champion against the enemies of all mankind. That worthy individual presented his *holy toe for osculation* to the *Herald*, which drew its rusty sword, donned its ancestral armor, mounted its *Rosenante* and sallied forth in quest of *Giants*. The first and only attack it made was upon the Secret Fraternities of the college. To these fraternities belong the most prominent men of the college and Alumni association, from some of whom the editor of the *Herald* must have anticipated a reply if he had *any* sense, and intended to publish that reply, if he had any courtesy. The reply came from an Alumnus. Time prevents us from giving even an outline of that reply. It is a calm and fair argument in favor of secret fraternities; it proves the assertions of the *Herald* to be false, and the *Herald* man himself, after he had shot off all his ammunition, found that a *louse* on his eye-brow had deceived him. The reply, which would have brought honor and strength to the *Herald*, or any other college paper, was refused. He who blusteringly flourished his pen to revolutionize the little college world about Lewisburg fell in the beginning of the strife.

"O mighty *goose quill!* Dost thou *lie* so low?
Are all thy *ideal* conquests, glories, triumphs, spoils,
Shrunk to this little measure?"

of cheating your fellow students of their rights? We do not wish to moralize upon this at all; but from observation we have been led to believe this: that the man, who, at the instigation of the Faculty, is always opposed to the views of his fellow-students has love neither for his fellows or professors only as they insure him the possession of some honor, on the contrary the man who stands at all times with his fellows, has the real genuine love for the latter and none the less respect for the former. The *Herald*, in taking the course it has, proves itself unworthy the patronage of its supporters and beneath the notice of the "rejected article." "Alumnus," in his *College Fraternities*, would have done well not to have mentioned the *Herald*; but let it have indulged itself in the "blessedness of being little."

Hiram Powers, the great American sculptor, is sixty-six years of age. He still has full possession of all his mental and physical faculties.—He is prosecuting his profession in Italy, for the reason, as he says, that he cannot model successfully without living subjects, and while these cost three dollars per day in New York, they can be had in Italy for forty cents. He employs a dozen workman at fifteen dollars per day. In New York they would cost an enormous amount.

Boone County Institute.

In view of the great importance of a unanimous and prompt action of the teachers and educators in Boone county, and as it has been urged by many teachers, we now propose, (according to the power invested in the County Superintendent) to call a meeting of our Institute, to meet at the Public School house, in Columbia, on January the 12th, 1872, at 6 o'clock P. M., and Saturday following, January the 13th, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The Executive Committee will at once prepare a programme of the exercises for publication.

As has been remarked by some of the most distinguished educators of Boone, there is *no reason* why we *should not* have the best Institute in the State. Occupying the advanced position in literature and science that we do, we undoubtedly have the material. Then let us not rest supinely, cherishing a delusive fancy that wealth, honor or true greatness will come to us, but that we must, (by strong effort) make a proper use of those means placed in our hands, not only to effect a great public good, but to promote our personal and private interests.

All school officers, teachers, students, (particularly those who desire to become teachers,) and friends of education, are earnestly solicited to attend.

In this connection, we desire to state that after having visited nearly all the schools in the county, and closely investigated their workings, we find the most of them in flourishing condition, with an increased interest among both patrons and teachers. And, as we are on the advance, we will not issue certificates for the ensuing year of as low a grade as we did during the past year. So far, we have rejected twenty-one applicants. There being ninety-six sub-districts in the county, and not that many public teachers, we were compelled to take the course we did, or deprive some of the districts of public schools.

Hence arises a debatable question: Had we better have an inferior teacher or *no* school?

W. W. BATTERTON.

The Galaxy.

This magazine has reached its XIII vol. The January number starts out with increased power, both in the literary talent its pages display and the patronage it is drawing from all the country.

"Archbishop Manning," the most prominent Catholic divine in England; "Fifteen years a Shakeress," giving a complete knowledge of the domestic and religious customs of this sect; "The Jews, What they are coming to"; are all interesting subjects of the present number. "The Real Gulf Stream," should be closely noticed by every student. Then there are the continued stories of the most lively and chaste character, making it one of the most desirable magazines in the country.

One year ago there was an organization started in California that went under the name of Pay Nothings. There was a sub chapter started here not long ago and it has grown alarmingly prosperous. The pass-word is "Lend me a dollar;" the response, "Broke!"

SOCIETY EXHIBITIONS.

The exhibitions of the literary societies have always been a rare treat to the people of Columbia. On these occasions the true and voluntary talent of our institution is always displayed; there is no hip-strapping and shoulder-bracing by professors; no phlegmatic, spiritless, quotation studded, prize-winning efforts. The exuberance of the occasion lends to talent whatever of charm it has in activity, and none but the true metal can ring in the rostrum. For this reason these exhibitions should be encouraged and the two societies have partially pledged themselves to appear annually. While these exhibitions are a pleasure to the town and an advantage to those gentlemen who appear, we would ask, are they a benefit to the society that indulges in them? No! on the contrary, under the present management they have the most pernicious effects. To say nothing about the temporary embarrassment into which an exhibition throws a society and the general ware of furniture that is not compensated; each exhibition alone gives to the public fifty or sixty dollars from your libraries. This is a deplorable circumstance that cannot be denied, for a casual glance at our libraries bears testimony of their decay. We do not yet appreciate the real value of society Libraries and as long as they consist of bear shelves we never shall; and so long as we continue to lavish our money upon audiences who give us nothing in return, but "compliments" and "gallery-break-downs," we shall have bear shelves. We have fed the public long enough with free entertainment. We have proven beyond a doubt the truth of poor Richard's maxim that "fools make feasts and wise men eat them." In this calamity we cannot appeal to our institution for guidance and support; indeed, under the circumstances, we could not appeal to even a *liberal-minded* institution. Students must take this matter into their own hands; lay their condition before the public and ask from it assistance to keep up the societies and their libraries, if they fail to do this, then seek for amusement and entertainment elsewhere.

This town assumes for itself the appellation of "the Athens of Missouri"; yet a good lecturer of interesting topics comes here, is at the expense of from \$30 to \$50 and is compelled to speak to a few *dead-heads*, and if he does not supply his pocket-book quite plentifully before starting, he has to pawn his coat for his board bill. Ask the reason of this and you are told that the people of this town receive all the entertainment they desire of this kind from the number of students in their midst. This, to a great extent, is the reason and if this satisfies their desire (the truth of which can be assured by almost every lecturer that ever visited Columbia) why should they not pay for it as liberally as people of other towns? If our societies fill the requirements of lecturers, and are to their expense, why should they not reap some of their profits? It is well known that much opposition will attend the initiation of this movement, here among people who have been accustomed to luxury, who have always looked

upon such means of procuring money as "yanky tricks," and whose own hospitality has been broad and free; yet there is more fear to be apprehended from the opposition of students themselves. Some have said already, "it can't be done," and "we'll be getting down mighty low when we have to do that." If the students will only unite on this question, it can be done, and instead of lowering our societies it will be the means of placing them *up*. The citizens will do their part when they see we are in earnest and our aim appreciable. Let our exhibitions have some other and higher object than that of rivalry and show, let them be worthy the patronage of the people, and the harvest gatherings of our libraries. It is evident that something must be done for our societies or they will not be of that force and advantage to us which they ought. Secret societies have multiplied in our midst, whose object and effect are, doubtless, good; but if here we expect to find a gem that will glitter and attract attention hereafter depend we shall find it in our literary society.

Then let us seek how we may best promote the interest of these societies, and we know of no better point to begin with than the enlargement of our libraries.

HOW THE THING WORKS.

Ever since the 18th of September, (the beginning of the present session) everything has moved along smoothly and nicely. No irregularities of any kind, no grumbling and growling among the students, and with the faculty; everything is peace and good will to all the university boys.—Every Professor and student have performed their respective duties to the best of their ability, and we must add that the Professors have all been exceedingly obliging to every student in the University.

Notwithstanding the pleasure, our studies afford us, we all longed for the 15th of December, the beginning of our holidays, to roll around.—We went to our recitation rooms, and that was about all—our Professors were lenient with us and did most of the reciting themselves, and in conclusion, wished us all a happy Christmas.

We were free at 11 o'clock, and oh, how our hearts leaped with joy, to hear the musical knocks of billiard balls once more. We don't think it consistent to tell much more, only wish to show how the thing works in college.

Our good old President hinted the other morning, that immediately after the holidays, is a good time for new students to enter college. One little fellow took time by the forelock, and made his appearance before the holidays. He is strictly classical, and is now learning to lisp and translate Livy and Homer with great facility.

We hope that each student will faithfully carry out our President's hint by bringing a new student with them on their return to college after the holidays.

Let them enroll their names under our University banner, and by the last of June we will show how much better the thing works.

From the Columbia Herald.

FREE EDUCATION.

* * * * *

It is claimed that by making the University a free school you offer inducements in the way of cheapness in board, and free admission to young men throughout the state, which no other school in the state can offer. The University is located about the center of the state, accessible by railroad, in a healthy, moral community; with facilities for imparting instruction greater than any school west of the Mississippi, with the privilege of getting board at \$1 50 per week, and admission *free*. With these great advantages offered to the youth of this state, they would flock to your University by thousands, and the institution at once put upon a successful career.

Why cannot the great state of Missouri, now in power, wealth and population the fifth in the Union, be as liberal to her young men in their admission to her State University as the states of Kentucky, Mississippi, or Michigan? The Kentucky University, as advertised, claims to have thirty professors and instructors, and about seven hundred students; and further says in her advertisements, "*tuition free to state students and to students of all denominations preparing themselves as teachers or preachers.*"

* * * * *

When it is made a free school, the rich and the poor will all enter the University and be on an equal footing just as in our free common schools, and no one student can throw up to another the offensive charge that he is *dead heading* it through the University. It is not the purpose of this communication to touch upon the management of the Agricultural College connected with the University. It is understood to have ample resources of its own to run it, and it is not presumed that any one would be in favor of using one dollar of the present income of the State University in experimental farming, or ornamental gardening, making wine, &c., when there are thousands of poor, worthy young men throughout the state, who may be deprived the privilege of admission into the University classes in consequence of the high tuition fee now imposed upon them. It would seem to be the dictate of wisdom in all cases, first to prepare and look after the substantials and necessities of life when our resources are limited before spending our means in making ornamental gardens.

When you inscribe upon your banner "free admission into all the University classes," and publish it throughout the land, our University will then take on new life and vigor, fulfill all the expectations of its friends and deserve all the patronage it receives from the State. To accomplish this great result, it may require retrenchment and economy in all its departments. The cost of living has greatly decreased in the past twelve months. The products of the farmer have decreased in price nearly one-half within that period, whilst his taxes have increased. Have the expenditures of the University decreased in the same proportion?

Retrenchment, reform and rigid economy are now the watchwords of the tax-ridden people of all parties throughout the nation, and your honorable board should work on without fear, favor or affection from any quarter, allowing no obstacle to interfere with the consummation of this grand object, which, when accomplished, will make the University at once the most prosperous school west of the Mississippi river. JUSTICE.

The University Missourian,

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE

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MEETING OF THE BOARD OF CURATORS.

This worthy body convened in the Library room of the University on the 12th inst. Considering the results accomplished, and the harmony that prevailed, this meeting was one of the most important ever held by the board. The following members were present: Jas. S. Rollins, of Boone, President; Elijah Perry, of Phelps, vice-President; R. L. Todd, of Boone, Secretary; Edward Wyman, Henry T. Mudd, N. J. Colman, and A. J. Conant, of St. Louis; J. W. Matthias, of Green; Geo. W. Kinney, of St. Charles; Wm. H. McLane, of Henry; J. W. Barrett, of Lewis; Samuel G. Williams, of Phelps; Dr. Wm. S. Dyer, of Jefferson, J. T. Wielandy, of Cole; J. D. Vincil, Paul Hubbard and W. F. Switzler, of Boone—18.

A report was made by Mr. Essex regarding the value of the Agricultural lands.

By resolution, Prof. C. P. Williams, Director of the School of Mines, and Mr. Pumpelly, State Geologist, were requested to make a report with regard to the value of the mineral lands to the Committee on Lands.

Dr. Read then read an able and valuable paper on the present condition and prospects of the University.

A report was also read from Prof. Williams concerning the School of Mines. It was decided that the President and Prof. Ficklin select an instructor in Mathematics for the above school from the students of the University; which we mention at length in another column.

“Mr. Wyman moved that the President of the University prepare, in behalf of the Board, a memorial to Congress for an appropriation of land for the Agricultural and mechanical College under the United States apportionment of 1870, instead of that of 1860, as the law now stands.”

A vote of thanks was tendered to Gov. Brown for the recommendations, in his last message, in behalf of the University.

The use of the Library and other rooms was given to the Alumni association for their re-unions with the proviso, that “*dancing forms no part of such entertainments.*” As this innocent amuse-

ment has contributed so much to the pleasure of these re-unions heretofore, we regret very much to see it prohibited.

The much wished-for law department will certainly be opened next September, Mr. John H. Overall having accepted the Law professorship.

A portrait, by Geo. C. Bingham, of Dr. A. W. Rollins, deceased, father of Hon. J. S. Rollins, was presented by the latter, and, on motion of Col. Switzler, it was received and ordered to be hung in the Library.

The communications of President Read and Prof. Ripley, respecting the classification, organization and course of study in the preparatory and normal departments, were referred to the Faculty, for consideration, under the resolution of June 30th, '71; the wish of the Board being that the organization and management of the preparatory and normal departments be placed under the control of the Principal of Normal School.

The election of members of the Faculty was postponed until the July session.

Among many other matters of interest was the adoption of a course of study for the Agricultural College, which, on account of its great length, we shall not be able to publish.

GOV. BROWN'S MESSAGE.

Perhaps the ablest state paper that has emanated from the Executive office at Jefferson City for many years, was Gov. Brown's message, of the 6th inst., to the General Assembly.

Presented in a strong, vigorous style, it treats at some length the civil service reform, finances, relating to state debt, taxes and revenue; supreme, criminal and county courts; our common schools, railroads, and the mineral resources and development of our state; besides a rather bold expression of opinion with regard to the political status of the country.

But that portion of the document which especially interests us, is a recommendation in behalf of Missouri University, for the erection of suitable additional buildings and the awarding of a prize scholarship “to every school district in the state.” The recommendation, coming as it does, from the Governor, should impress our Legislators more deeply than we could possibly do with the importance of the proposed improvements.

The great idea of giving the youth of our state, high and low, rich and poor, a first-class collegiate education, seems not to hold its deserved place, in the minds of our citizens at large, and the “powers that be.” But they *will* appreciate its importance sooner or later, and it may be when our sister states have out-stripped us in educational facilities; when we shall suffer by comparison.

The suggestions in the message alluded to, should not be ignored, and in order to present them more strongly, we quote the extract as it is written:

THE STATE UNIVERSITY.

The State University, which had its foundation largely from private sources, should be more closely connected with the common school system. It ought to be the recipient of the best talent that

developes in all the districts, and its curriculum so adjusted that deficiency in one department should be no bar to attainment in another. A winter term embracing the elements of physical science would give opportunity to many who cannot attend the whole year to better prepare for reaping benefit from the agricultural and mineral colleges. A prize scholarship, free of charge, accorded to every school district in the state would be infinitely more desirable than the meagre neglected selection now devolved upon the counties. Such a policy, at once flexible and comprehensive, would stimulate students, elevate the standard of instruction, give life, breadth, importance to the university. As that has thrown open its doors likewise to the female scholars of the state, it would give to them opportunities not enjoyed elsewhere in Missouri. As an additional encouragement to their higher education, I would recommend an appropriation to erect at the university suitable buildings for their accommodation. The future wives and mothers of this great state are worthy of all the advantages that cultivated intellect and refined taste can throw around them. Thus, too, the university would become in fact as in theory the ornament and head of a wise, liberal, systematic system of general education.

PLATONIAN SOCIETY.

The readers of the UNIVERSITY MISSOURIAN are all aware that there has recently been established in the Preparatory Department of the University, a literary society, known as the Platonian. Among the many necessities, which this society must feel for some time, is one, which, in a measure, may be relieved. The Athenæum and Union Literary societies have good libraries, but this new organization has not a volume to her name. It is hoped that every student in the State University will contribute something, be it ever so small, to this really commendable cause. It has been suggested that every student in the institution give, instead of money, one volume to the Platonian library. In this way a nucleus will be established for a large and valuable collection of books, which will not only reflect credit upon the society and honor upon the donors, but will also benefit the University to an extent, which can hardly be appreciated at this time.

Resigned.

Mr. John E. Worth, of Springfield, has received the appointment of Curator of Missouri University, vice Prof. O. S. Reed, resigned.

Why is it that the Athens of the West cannot afford street-lamps now? She had them three years ago. Is she retrograding into the dark ages?

Jean Ingelow, the poetic heiress of Mrs. Brown-ing, is about to flourish her pen as a novelist.—The *Hearth and Home* will proclaim her first efforts in this field.

In a University, that professes to be christian; is not a light seen every Sunday night in the room of a certain professor rather setting a bad example to students? If he is reading the Bible, could this not be done at home among his family? Is it not presumptive that he is getting out his Monday's lecture?

PLUTO'S REGION.

The readers of the UNIVERSITY MISSOURIAN may not be aware that there exists in the midst of us an organization commonly denominated the "Plutonian Society." Be this as it may, the existence of such a body can be no longer doubted, as the following narrative, compiled by our special reporter, will fully explain:

The Plutonians are called by the vulgar and illiterate, Platonians. How such an absurd and unclassical opinion can prevail, we cannot, for the life of us, conceive. Platonians are those who are disciples of Plato; those who imitate the philosophy, and, we may add, the personal eccentricities of the immortal philosopher. Now Plato obtained his name from the peculiar size of his feet, the significance of the name being "broad feet." How then could such a name be consistently applied to the organization, we are now discussing? In justice to the Plutonians, it must be distinctly understood that the pedal extremities of the aforesaid are not calculated to render any such appellation appropriate. Be it known then that this article relates to the Plutonians and not to any such organization as the Platonians.

In company with the reporters of the *Herald* and *Statesman*, the representative of the UNIVERSITY MISSOURIAN, visited the society rooms of the above mentioned disciples of Pluto. The rooms are situated in the basement of the State University building and immediately adjoins the elegant and comfortable apartment of the Professor of Bell-letters and Phire-losophy. The rooms are spacious and well ventilated, and have been fitted up in imposing style. Superb oil paintings and oil lamps adorn the frescoed walls, while velvet carpets and china spittoons cover the floors.—Imitation pine tables are scattered here and there, and on them lie the popular periodicals, magazines and journals of the day. The main room is fourteen feet square and is called the sanctum. Adjoining it is a somewhat smaller apartment ten by seven, which is known as the sanctum sanctorum. It is in this room that candidates are initiated into the mysteries of the infernal deity, and it is to this place that the officers and moguls of the society adjourn, to receive inspiration and spirit-ual relief. A single-headed cerberus guards the entrance to this terrible spot, but the fearful sentinel was appeased upon our presenting him with a plug of fine cut tobacco and a copy of the UNIVERSITY MISSOURIAN. Upon entering the sanctum sanctorum, the following conversation took place between the visitors and the officers of the Plutonian.

S. Reporter—We represent the press of Columbia and we have come to enquire into peculiarities of your organization?

Grand Mogul—Our organization includes all of the Preparatory students of the State University. We number one hundred and fifty strong. Our oldest member is thirty years of age and our youngest six months.

H. Reporter—A very large society!

Grand Mogul—No, not very! Not so large as

the Union Lit! They number two hundred and seventy-five, counting men, women and children, black and white.

U. M. Reporter—How often do you meet?

Grand Scribe—Once every seven days.

At this juncture, the Grand Mogul borrowed a chew from the *Herald* reporter, and then renewed the conversation:

Grand Mogul—Our grand aim is the moral, mental and physical improvement of Sub-preps! Dr. ——— is in league with us. He has instituted a potato department for our physical culture! He has expressed himself strongly in favor of the immediate recognition of our society, and for his kindness has been unanimously elected High-cockolorum of our league.

U. M. Reporter—Have you any objection to our visiting the society, which is now in session?

Grand Mogul—None at all! follow me.

With these words, the speaker led us into the sanctum. The Worthy Scribe occupied an hour or two in briefly calling the roll, and then announced the following programme for the evening: Essay on Spring, Johnnie Applesed; essay on Cabbages, Hoefast; debate, question: Is Pumpkin pie better than Squash pie? Affirmative, Sam Pepperill and thirty-five other festive youths. Negative, Jim Slabberdasher and thirty-five other unsophisticated juveniles. Then followed a poem on "Faith Hope and Stewed Oysters," by Jack Crabbe; and then a 'Short tale' on Dr. ———'s horse, by a little shaver, whose name we failed to learn. We particularly listened to the essays and quietly remained thro' the exciting and protracted debate. But the poem was so unusual that we were compelled to seek fresh air. To gratify public curiosity we publish the

POEME!!!

Charity is good
And hope is gooder 2
But ov all the goodest things
Is good ole oyster stoo!

II

My chum boards in the Klubbe
And i borde their 2
We go Downe evry nite
And get an Oyster stoo.

III

Dock Reede and the faculty
Are down on the Missoo
Rian. I like it but
Prefer an oyster stoo.

IV

I hope ye'll have charity
And please to do excuse
This rime and treat me fer kivently
To oyster stooers the fin is.

Upon the conclusion of this poem, the *Statesman* reporter suggested a new departure and the *Herald* newspaper man having adopted the passive policy, could not say nay. We therefore withdrew, and until we learn further of the Plutonians, shall have but little say of them.

We must, however, in all honesty, express our approval of the action of the preparatory students in this matter. We have long since felt the need of an organization of this kind, and now that such an organization exists, we trust that class feeling will arrive at a healthier and more robust condition, and the college literary societies attain that degree of perfection which, under the old *regime*, they could have never acquired.

SYSTEM.

In every department of mental activity, a well defined system, is absolutely essential to success.

To the student particularly, is this truth applicable. He should have a method in reading, in studying and in writing, in order to be thoroughly grounded.

The great bane of American education is superficiality. American boys do not attend college in order to make *men* of themselves, but rather to learn the rudiments of mathematics, a smattering of the languages and of philosophy; and then they are sent full-fledged into the world to build our bridges, make our laws and teach the rising generation; they have just enough learning to *think* themselves men.

The root of this growing evil lies in the imperfect system of our educational institutions. It lies in the teaching.

When students leave college with a one-sided, superficial education, we are prone to attribute it to their want of industry and energy, but in a great measure the Professor himself is at fault. It is exceedingly easy to acquire a loose habit of thinking and studying, and the indulgence of this habit depends upon the instructor. Indeed, when one learns how to think and read, he has obtained the end of education.

When one knows how to arrange his thoughts; how to store away the ideas which he daily receives, and to bring them into play when necessary, he needs no further instruction.

How many Professors among all of our colleges and universities accomplish this end? How many we surmise, teach the student how to systematize his learning, instead of cramming his cranium with a miscellaneous mass of facts and theories? A thorough method of doing business, applies in no less a degree to the ordinary callings in life, than to the learned professions. Hence the extreme necessity of inculcating a spirit of correctness, promptness and thoroughness into the mind of the student who has to launch out for himself, as soon as he leaves the walls of his Alma Mater.

Our literature is flooded with the productions of fluent, entertaining, illogical writers; we listen with interest to the glib talk and empty words of ministers, orators and lecturers, but we are seldom troubled, comparatively, with clear, logical works, and oratorical efforts, wherein reason and correct language, hold their proper place.

The spread-eagle style of our orators, soars with us, far up into the clouds, where, however, we are left, much to our discomfort. For we can never descend by logical steps.

This is the natural sequence of a superficial, unsystematic education; from which we do not claim to be, peculiarly exempted.

In some measure our literary societies can remedy this defect, as to writing and speaking, by criticizing, closely and severely, efforts of this character. But the greater portion lies within the province of our professors and instructors.

Appointment.

In pursuance of the resolution of the Board, that a teacher of Mathematics, for the Mining School at Rolla, be chosen from the students of the University, Dr. Read and Prof. Ficklin, the selecting committee, chose Mr. N. W. Allen, of the senior class. The selection is a very happy one, and Mr. Allen is in every way well qualified for the position. Mr. Allen is a diligent student, a good reasoner and an accurate thinker. In the class room he was always noted for the conciseness of his definitions and the accuracy of his demonstrations. He was one of the leading spirits in his literary society and one of the best workers in the cause of the MISSOURIAN.

He will be missed, not only in social circles, in the Society hall, and in our sanctum, but by every student in the University, for by his kindness he has endeared himself to all. With many good wishes for his success and prosperity in his new field of labor, we now commend him to the kindness and generosity of the good people of Rolla.

CHRISTIAN COLLEGE.

During the present month, a series of entertainments were given at Christian College to the friends and patrons of the institution.

The exercises consisted of literary and musical performances, and were highly pleasing and instructive to all who heard them. The Juniors appeared the first Friday and Saturday evenings of this month; the Sophomores the second Friday and Saturday, and the Freshmen class last Friday evening. The Junior and Sophomore classes were so large that it was found expedient to divide them into two sections: the first section appearing Friday evening, and the second Saturday evening. We have not the space to give a detailed account of the performances, but suffice it to say that they were of a very high character, exhibiting thought, taste and literary culture; and each young lady may well be proud of her class. The *Junior Pearl* is a lively, witty paper, ably edited, and abounding in pearls of thought.

We would acknowledge the very handsome compliment paid the MISSOURIAN by the first number of the *Pearl*. The *Sophomore Knowledge Box* bravely advocates the cause of its class, and repels all attacks, either of Seniors or Juniors. It is a box full of amusing things.

The Freshmen *Annual* shows spirit on the part of its class, and ability on the part of the fair young editresses.

We most cordially recommend the above named papers to the reading public, and to all lovers of good literature, and hope to place them on our exchange list. We should state that all the literary productions were original, and prepared amid the usual routine of school duties, thus showing the actual working capacities of the young ladies. The reading and rendition of the pieces were very fine, and show that the young ladies have had good culture and training.

TERRIBLE CALAMITY.—A gentleman looking out of a window in the second story of the east end of the University, last Sunday night, put out both of his eyes,

Christmas Holidays.

Once more the happy period of Christmas vacation has rolled around, bringing joy and gladness to many a heavy heart and over-taxed mind.—Once more we enjoy the blessed privilege of throwing aside books and papers and visiting home and friends.

Free from all the restraints of the class and lecture room, we can now laugh, shout and sing to our heart's content. How it makes the sad care-worn faces glow with pleasure as they speak of the loved ones at home whom they are so soon to see.

We also hear our young men speak of "fair-haired, rosy cheeked maidens," "dark-eyed beauties and "girls that are altogether lovely," and we suppose that *that* has something to do with their hasty departures from the classic shades of Columbia. Many of the boys and girls are already gone and others will go this week. The female colleges will adjourn Thursday, and then there will be another scene of parting, different somewhat from that of the boys, but the same in spirit.

While others are visiting home, making excursions, and enjoying themselves in so many ways, we are preparing for a general visit to all our patrons. Although we shall not be present in person yet we will be present in spirit, and the MISSOURIAN shall speak for us. While Santa Claus is on his annual rounds, filling all the little stockings and causing so many bright eyes to sparkle with delight; while Christmas fires are roaring and the nuts are popping, and long tables are loaded with roast turkey and christmas fare; while there is music and dancing, revelry and song don't forget that the MISSOURIAN is in your midst wishing you a "Merry Christmas and a happy New Year."

It is a significant fact that the students of the State University are now allowed to play at ball upon the campus. Until recently such a desecration of the classic ground would have been scouted. It has been hinted by some one, pretending to know, that it was the intention of the Board of Curators to convert the campus into a potatoe patch, where the "young idea's" as well as the early rose potatoes might be taught to shoot.—This rumor was probably suggested by the prevailing opinion that the State University building was to be converted into a grannery, and the method of instruction so changed as to become purely Agricultural in its tendencies. It is pleasing, however, to ascertain that such a change will not occur at present, but that the old *regime* is likely to prevail.

There is an individual in the University of Missouri, who has probably been the most "schooled" man that has ever honored Columbia with his presence. In the year '68, this person was a member of the Normal School. In '69, he was a classical Sophomore in the college-proper; '70 finds him a sub-Freshman, '71 a scientific Junior, and now he intends to enter the sub-prep. class, with a view to taking the valedictory in '78. This is a high recommendation from the institution, where the elective system prevails, and where Homer and Horace are tumbled into a bushel basket with cabbages, potatoes and other garbage.

Local & Personal Department.

Prof. Abert has gone to visit his family in Kentucky. Brother Baskett has gone home to visit his parents. Cicero A. Millikin, class '71, is practicing law in Bollivar, Mo.

The Misses Read will spend Christmas holidays in Evansville, Indiana.

R. L. McGuire—a former student of the University—is winning for himself a reputation among the legal fraternity of Springfield, Ill.

Frank Wilcox, valedictorian of class —, is living on his farm in Boone county, and enjoying better health than he has for many years.

Our old friend W. H. B. Trantham has again entered the University, and will graduate in the B. D. course this year. Glad to see you back Trant.

Hon. James S. Rollins, President of our Board of Curators, and James R. Shields, Esq., a graduate of the University, are prominently spoken of for Governor.

William Kennan, Esq., class '61, is practicing law in Mexico, Mo. We understand he has recently taken to himself a *better-half*. We knew that "Will" could not practice long by himself.

Items.

The new University bell has arrived, and is a wonder to the boys, who haven't seen anything larger than Bullard's bell in St. Louis.

Hon. James S. Rollins recently presented a fine portrait of his father, Dr. Anthony W. Rollins, to the University. Dr. Rollins was one of the staunchest friends of the University in his younger days. The portrait was painted by G. C. Bingham, and is a fine specimen of art.

Mr. S. F. Conley gave a soiree to the Phi Kappa Psi Society, a few evenings since.

The Phi Delta Theta Society has rented a new hall, which will soon be ready for occupation.

The Jean Ingelow mite, a short time since, was a grand success. A jolly good time and a hat full of nickles was the result.

We have received fifteen communications from the Seniors of Stephens College, in answer to the *Sophomore's Wail* in our last number, but a want of space forbids their publication.

We have had no news from Cummings' Academy lately. They seem inclined to keep dark in that locality.

We desire to notify the young ladies of Columbia that the time-honored custom of making New Year's calls will be strictly observed by the editors of the MISSOURIAN.

The following named gentlemen, former students of the University, are engaged in the editorial business: L. M. Switzer, *Statesman*, Columbia, Mo.; E. W. Stephens, *Herald*, Columbia, Mo.; John C. Provines, *Telegraph*, Fulton, Mo.; A. J. Thomas, *Sun*, Vincennes, (Ind.); A. P. Selby, *Advertiser*, Boonville, Mo.

PHOTOGRAPHIC.—We are prepared to make all varieties of Photographic Pictures in a superior manner. Vignette's *carte de Visits*, Visiting cards, scenic or plain, porcelain pictures—Rembrandts and Ferrotypes. Call and sit for a picture. Satisfaction guaranteed At Peck's gallery, Broadway, one door east of Hickman & Ferguson's store.

Clark Craycroft, class '71, has charge of the Walnut Shade school. Hear what the *Advertiser* says of him:

"At Walnut Shade, which is near Mr. John Walker's, we have not learned the names of the principal debaters, further than Mr. Humphrey Walker, Marron and Mr. C. Craycroft, the teacher, who seems to be the chief magnet. Indeed, he is a very fine speaker, as well as a finished scholar.—*Howard County Advertiser*."

C. B. Sebastian, class '70, is teaching school in Callaway. He has formed a debating club for the edification of the people in that section of the country. We had the satisfaction of attending his last *debate*, and was very much pleased with the way it was conducted and the persons who participate. Banks is having good success and deserves it.

We met with Bob. Withers—a former student of the University—the other day at his home, some six miles east of Columbia. If Bob. frequents these *shades* no longer, yet, he has lost none of the fire of a jolly student.

Public School Exhibition.

NOTA BENE SOCIETY.

Our Public School, under the charge of Mr. Pulliam, assisted by an able corps of teachers, is still on the high road to distinction, and is now thoroughly organized and in full running order. It has a very fine literary society—the Nota Bene—which is one of the most attractive features of the school. The Nota Benes gave their first exhibition last Wednesday evening (Dec. 20th), to a very large audience.

At an early hour the house was crowded to its utmost capacity, and many could not gain admittance at all.—Above the stage was suspended their banner, with the significant motto, "Aim to be wise": and everything bespoke a determination on the part of teachers and pupils to live up to the motto. The programme was quite long, consisting of Essays, Declamations, Orations, Recitations, Songs, and a paper—the *Columbia Spy Glass*. The editors must have made pretty good use of their *Spy Glass* or they would not have found so many good things for their paper. We have not space enough to give the programme, but will state that on an average, the exercises were well performed and quite interesting. The oration on "Public Schools" was very fine, and deserves especial mention. Some of the speeches and dialogues were so funny that all had to laugh; others were so sweet and sad that it required an effort to keep from crying. The exercises began with a song,—*"Farmer Boy"*—by the schools and closed with the beautiful song,—*"Good Night."*

The exhibition was a decided success, and reflects credit on all who were connected with it; and we hope they will go on as they have begun, and finally reach the highest places in the literary and scientific world.

Old Mrs. Partington's dying advice to her son Ike was "be economical my boy" and save your money by buying your Christmas presents, nice watches, finely mounted rings, solid gold sets of jewelry, gift books, toilet sets or toys for the children, all of Gilman, Dorsey & Co's manufactures, Cohosh and Tar for colds and coughs, Stimulating Cream, Liniment for Neuralgia: 888 Liver Pills for headache, constipation, blues, &c.

The past year, in the state of Indiana, has been rather unfavorable for procuring divorces, and, as a consequence, but three hundred have been granted. We hope soon to be able to improve the business in this line by making divorces so cheap that no family, however poor, need be without one.—*Indiana Student.*

The Boar's Head.

There is an ancient ceremony observed on Christmas, at Queens College, Oxford. A boar's head is borne through the halls on the shoulders of a couple of persons, followed by the fellows of the society singing a ballad composed for the occasion. After this, the head is placed upon a table, decorations of bays, rosemary, holly and artificial flowers are distributed among the visitors, and the fellows proceed to dine. Tradition says this ceremony is in remembrance of a noble exploit by a scholar of this college in killing a wild boar in Shotover-wood. He strolled into the wood with a copy of Aristotle in his hand, and being attacked by a wild boar, he conquered him by thrusting the copy of Aristotle down his throat, crying *groecum est!* Of course the wild theories of such an unlettered animal could not stand the test of such a *dictum* and he fell a victim of false education. He was carried in triumph to the college and served up with many a song and jest.

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The Duty of Young Men.

It is the duty of young men who have left their homes for the purpose of receiving an education, also to appear well in society. A substantial suit of clothes, a good pair of custom-made boots or shoes, a late style hat, and all the other articles of wear; such as shirts, drawers, socks, cravats, kid gloves, linen and paper collars, &c., can be had at (seply) Moss & PREWITT'S.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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The New York *Times* has the following, which we think will do to clip:

"Prof. Porter, the President elect of Yale College, said, on Saturday evening, that one of its greatest needs was a higher standard of truthfulness and honor among its students. The professor is right. The ease and impudence with which the average collegian will lie, in order to shield himself, a comrade or his class from the consequences of their own wantonness or neglect, are inexplicable to the uninstructed moral sense of outsiders. The practice certainly is not harmless. It is yielding to a very mean, cowardly temptation when habits are being made which are not easily thrown off; and it is not to be expected that boys who will protect their immediate interests by falsehood in the midst of a boy community where public opinion sanctions it, will be strengthened thereby to stick to the truth in professional or mercantile life, when the standard of truthfulness may be higher, but where the temptation is stronger."

A large number of young ladies are in attendance at Wisconsin University. Their Freshmen class numbers 70, a large portion being ladies. The gentlemen are permitted to visit them every day, except Sunday, from 4 to 6 P. M., and on Saturdays, from 2 to 6 P. M. This only makes fourteen hours a week, besides being with them every day at recitations. A rigid discipline, that.—*Exchange.*

Court-rooms are almost daily the scene of some pleasantry of court or counsel. In a bankrupt case recently, where a merchant named Homer petitioned for a discharge from his liabilities, the following epigram was made:

That Homer should a bankrupt be
Is not so very old, d'y-see—
If it be true as I'm instructed
So ill-he-had his books conducted.

A New York photographer tried to seduce the Yale Seniors into employing him for artist, by distributing pictures of theatrical beauties among them. Yale was virtuous, and didn't see him.—*Harvard Advocate.*

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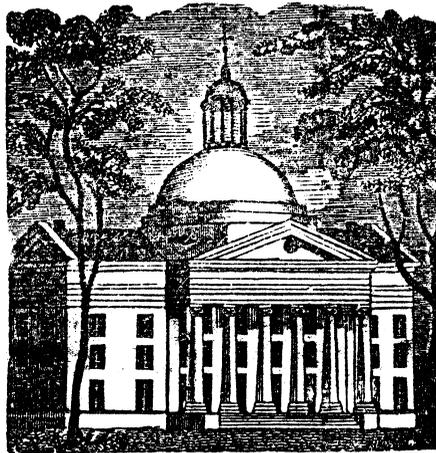
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VOLUME I.

STATE UNIVERSITY, JANUARY, 1872.

NUMBER 6.

A FRAGMENT.

Old letters, relics of an epoch past
 In the acquaintance formed 'tween friend and friend;
 Have really more true sentiment amassed
 Than all the other writings ever penned,
 Not poetry itself can dare pretend
 To have such artlessness—such zeal;
 For true emotions seldom condescend,
 In measured tones and rhythmic words to deal;
 'Tis not through words alone that hearts to hearts appeal.

It is a dash—a blot perhaps—a stroke—
 An underscore of some important thought,
 Which to the reader even volumes spoke,
 But to the casual eye is simply naught;
 'Tis these with sweet associations fraught
 That have a charm no romance e'er possessed.
 We are the characters. By us were wrought
 The incidents. We every word invest
 With thoughts of self, and thence the secret of their zest.

J. M. Barrett

UTILITY AND SENTIMENT.

This age is eminently practical, and many benefits have occurred to mankind from this characteristic. It has overthrown in rapid succession the pet hobbies and prejudices of former times, and holds up the useful as its chief aim. Thought ~~has been employed earnestly and with marvelous~~ effect in the applications of the principles of science, and inventive genius has done much for our comfort and welfare. Thus far we have reason to rejoice that such is the tendency of the era, but the chief desire seems to be to turn everything to account for temporal advantage, and many sacrifices of sentiment are made to that end. There is no doubt in the minds of intelligent men that the spirit of utility has made too deep an impress on the mind of the present generation, and that common affairs engross too much attention. There is a limit beyond which this *penchant* would be injurious and lower our moral *status*, and it is feared some evils have resulted from a disregard to the bounds of moderation.—Let us guard against imbibing too freely of this common spirit, and endeavor to shape our characters so that the full man, intellectually and morally, may be the out-growth. In order to do this we should instill into our very being the pure sentiments which adorn our nature, and cultivate all the graces of refined manner and address. In fact, we should not allow the common concerns of life to rob it of its poetry, for our education will ever remain incomplete if we devote our energies to the acquirement only of such knowledge as will fit us for practical duties and insure us worldly success.

It is the part of education to combine these two elements:—the useful and the moral, and so blend them that they will always remain associated in the mind. Not many years ago the classics were taught almost exclusively in the Universities,

and so great was their usurpation that science with difficulty gained a foot-hold. Scholars were produced, more interested in acquiring a pure style in writing than capable of appreciating the necessities of every-day-life. Then came a reaction, and the reform spirit went so far as almost to demand the banishment of polite learning. It was a common saying then, and to some extent still is, that men from the colleges were not fitted for, nor adequate to the discharge of practical affairs. So popular did these opinions become and so-called self-made men, possessing some native shrewdness and practical tact, were held in such high estimation and so widely disseminated false ideas, that there remained but a small class of the people who properly understood the tendency of this immoderate zeal, and wisely preserved some of the better thoughts and ways of our ancestors.

Our present system of education is the result of this *racas*, and we anticipated the best fruits from the union of scientific and classical culture—the classics giving us the polish and sentiment, and science the necessary knowledge of living well. We are now turning into the high road that leads to grander results than have been accomplished heretofore; literature, art and statesmanship are working in the proper channel for the permanent advancement and amelioration of human society. In the future the useful and ornamental must be associated, for what doth it profit to toil ceaselessly for a handsome maintenance, to garner up sordid treasures, if in the acquisition of them we have neglected the culture of those sentiments of the heart which are the bulwarks of society. If we permit self-interest to govern us what would become of all those noble impulses of the soul that prompt to acts of self-sacrifice and deeds of heroism? When fickle fortune has blasted our fondest hopes, and we are compelled to have companionship with care—what solace have we, if our nature is blunted and dwarfed by too close contact with the busy scenes around us.

Hedden → IDLEWILD.

From the Missouri Statesman.

Stephens Female College—Mr. James L. Stephens Increases his Subscription to \$50,000.

Some eighteen months ago Mr. James L. Stephens, of Columbia, in order to place Baptist Female College on a more promising basis, agreed to make it a donation of \$20,000, the principal of which should forever remain legally inviolable, the annual interest alone to be used in the maintenance of the institution. To secure to the College this sum Mr. Stephens executed his bond to

its Trustees, payable five years after date, without interest.

Appropriately grateful for this generous donation, and wishing in some befitting manner to acknowledge it, the Board of Trustees changed the name of the institution from Baptist Female College to "Stephens College."

The history of the institutions of learning, both in this country and in Europe, is full of examples showing that one large donation forms the nucleus of others, and sometimes of a magnificent endowment. It is not at all improbable that history will repeat itself, in this respect, in regard to Stephens College; for, within the past few days Mr. Stephens has come forward most nobly with another proposition, namely, to increase his subscription to fifty thousand dollars, payable at his death, on the condition that the Baptist denomination in Missouri and friends of the College, subscribe and secure to its endowment fifty thousand dollars additional.

This is a most liberal and public-spirited proposition by Mr. Stephens, and we cannot doubt that the Baptist denomination in Missouri, numbering sixty-five to seventy thousand and many of them quite wealthy, will at once accept the proposition and raise the additional amount.

And we cannot doubt, likewise, that this noble effort permanently and richly to endow Stephens College will inspire the friends of Christian Female College with a determination not to be outstripped in public spirit and a praise worthy ambition.

A fifty thousand dollar bequest to an institution of learning, by a citizen of Columbia to a College in Columbia, is a most noble benefaction, honorable to the giver and honorable to "Old Boone," and one which entirely justifies the Trustees in changing the name and calling the College after its greatest, best benefactor.

Popular Fallacies.

It is a popular fallacy to suppose that mud flies from the wheel of swiftly moving carriage in lines tangent to the circumference of the wheel.

It is a popular fallacy to suppose "it is a poor rule that don't work both ways."

It is a popular fallacy to suppose that any one who is a fair scholar can teach school.

It is a popular fallacy to suppose that heated air has a tendency to rise.

It is a popular fallacy to suppose that a ball fired vertically upward will fall with the same velocity it had while rising.—*Educational Review.*

VIRGINIA University has but seventeen secret fraternities.—*Ex.*

Literary Department.

All communications to the UNIVERSITY MISSOURIAN must be addressed to the editor of this department. At the head of this column will appear the titles of all accepted and rejected articles. Contributions are solicited. Contributors must, in every case, send their names with their articles. Rejected articles preserved for authors, two weeks from date of paper in which they are advertised. Accepted articles returned to authors immediately upon publication.

Death of the Author of "Beautiful Snow."

The following extract, handed us, will prove interesting to our readers:

A few years ago there appeared in an American paper published in one of the Western States an exquisite poem, entitled "Beautiful Snow."—The beauty of the composition secured its publication in numerous journals, and at length it found its way to England, accompanied by the tale that the original had been discovered upon the person of a young woman who was frozen to death in the streets of St. Louis. For a long time the author preserved his *incognito*, while numerous claimants sought to establish their right to its authorship and the honors appertaining thereto. Some one, who knew the true history of the poem, knew also the cause of its author's reticence in giving the name to the world. Some months since the secret was revealed, and Major Sigourney, nephew of the celebrated poetess of that name, became known as the writer. The April number of *Harper's Magazine* contains a companion poem, entitled, "Beautiful Child," which is marked by all the elegance of diction and deep religious feeling characteristic of its predecessor. Who could have thought that in a few weeks its gifted author would fill a suicide's grave? Yet such is the case. On the night of April 22nd, Major W. A. H. Sigourner was found dead in the outskirts of New York, under circumstances leading to the belief that he had shot himself. He had in early life married a Miss —, a lady of great personal attractions, and with her made a voyage to Europe. During their absence rumors unfavorable to her character reached the Sigourney family. The reports seem to have been well founded, for shortly after her return to New York she showed that the curse of the nineteenth century—the demon drink—had added another name to the list of victims. She abandoned her husband, became an outcast, and was next heard of as an inmate of the penitentiary on Blackwell's Island. Her husband's love was still sufficiently strong to induce him to make an effort to save her, and through his influence she was released, only again to desert her home. In the winter of 1863 the papers spoke of a young and beautiful woman having been found dead under the snow in a disreputable street in New York. Something seemed to tell Sigourney that the body was that of his wife. Upon making inquiries he found his surmises were but too true, and after claiming the remains he had them interred in that picturesque "silent city" which overlooks the busy harbor of New York. The story of that erring wife was told in the touching language of "Beautiful Snow." What wonder that shunned the publicity that its authorship would have conferred! Henry J. Raymond, then editor of the *New York Times*, was for years the friend of Major Sigourney, and obtained for him employment as a journalist, which failing health compelled him to abandon. The circumstances connected with his death remain a mystery. Not even his child, for whom he always displayed the tenderest affection, can throw any light upon it.

The last effort of his genius is displayed in the poem already referred to.

BEAUTIFUL CHILD.

"Beautiful child by the mother's knee,
In mystic future what wilt thou be?
A demon of sin or an angel sublime—
A poison Upas or innocent thyme—
A spirit of evil flashing down
With the lurid light of a fiery crown—
Or gliding up with a shining track,
Like the morning star that never looks back.
Daintiest dreamer that ever smiled,
Which wilt thou be, my beautiful child?"

"Beautiful child in my garden bowers,
Friend of the butterflies, birds and flowers—
Pure as the sparkling crystalline stream,
Jewells of truth thy fairy eyes beam.
Was there ever a whiter soul than thine
Worshiped by love in a mortal shrine?
My heart thou hast gladdened for two sweet years
With rainbows of hope through mists of tears—
Mists beyond which the sunny smile
With its halo of glory became all the while."

"Beautiful child, to thy look is given
A gleam serene, not of earth but heaven;
With thy tell-tale eyes and prattling tongue,
Would thou could'st ever thus be young.
Like the liquid strains of the mocking bird
From stair to hall thy voice is heard;
How oft in the garden nooks thou'rt found,
With flowers thy curly head around,
And kneeling beside me with figure so quaint,
Oh! who would not doat on my infant saint!"

"Beautiful child what thy fate shall be
Perchance is wisely hidden from me;
A fallen star thou'st leave my side
And sorrow and shame become the bride—
Shivering, quivering, through the cold street
With a curse behind and before thy feet,
Ashamed to live and afraid to die;
No home, no friend, and a pitiless sky,
Merciful Father—my brain grows wild—
Oh! keep from evil my beautiful child!"

OUR IDEAL GIRL.

A month or so ago we published an article on girls and promised in some future issue to speak of our ideal girl. We say *speak* of her. We cannot define her; she is one of the indescribable; but by "Ideal Girl" we mean a girl "after our own heart," and to own whose heart we would be after in very short metre, should she ever cross our path. One who could confer a *benedict*-ion on us if she were so inclined. Now we state here that the girl who could put our whole editorial corps in a matrimonial-humor at the same time would have to suit six highly fastidious and widely different tastes, and would necessarily possess a great deal of the ideal.

As to personal beauty we say but little; we do not object to it unless the lady has a high appreciation of the same; then it furnishes her with such a powerful means of being ugly—we do not say homely—we make a distinction. We do not know whether Webster discriminates or not, but to us homeliness is the work of nature; ugliness, the result of individual action. Our girl may be homely, but she must not be ugly. We will not therefore define our ideal of facial beauty, because we have seen different kinds that charmed us, and because we have found it a minor consideration, when we admired other qualities. We will say that be she blonde or brunette, let her have a face illumined by her soul, and over whose features a twinkling smile may ripple as the undulations of the sun-lit brook; let her have an eye whose telegraphic flash shall make stale news of those slow missives of the tongue, an eye that tells the tale the lips can never utter. Then after all we want her beautiful, for

"What is beauty? Not the show
Of Shapely limbs and features? No!
It is the spotless soul within
That far out shines the fairest skin."

We will mention a few of the positive attributes of "our girl." In the first place she is *good*; and if it were not for the wide range in the application of this adjective, to predicate this would be

sufficient. But since persons speak of a good man, a good dog, a good gambler, &c., all under the same category, we shall have to be more explicit in our terms. She is a regular attendant of church and Sunday school, of course; and when she has company to the former, she states the time to go for fear of being too late. She takes a seat near the stand and enters into all the devotional exercises, (listening attentively, being an important part). If the beau with whom she goes, giggles, and whispers, and says sacriligious "amens" during the sermon, she has the firmness to gently tell him as they walk home that she dislikes such conduct, and unless he refrains, he must seek his company elsewhere. All other immoralities of a young man she similarly reproves, and sometimes she gently insinuates to him, in the goodness of her heart, that his conversation would be a little more agreeable, if he were to say something sensible, and leave those smirking flatteries for some one that was silly enough to think them sincere.—She has a due appreciation of the power of her influence, and determines to use it to reform the young of her acquaintance.

At home she is domestic; helps her mother, sew, cleans up her own room and knows all about the culinary art. She is cheerful and bounds around with all of youth's elasticity, yet when occasion requires it, she is quiet, serious, and reflective. Of course our girl possesses all those attributes necessary for a lady, such as modesty, politeness, &c. But we find it hard to speak of her positive qualities. The fact is we are having a real hard time to express ourself on this subject any way. Let's view the *negative* of her picture. In the beginning she possesses none of the opposites of the above mentioned virtues.—For instance she never says to a young man: "Let's don't go to church; it's nicer at home, &c." She never swears—*i e*, she does not indulge in such expressions as "my lordy"—"my stars"—"mercy on me"—"plague take it"—"perfectly splendid," &c. She avoids slang of every kind. She treats her gentleman friends in a frank, chilk-like way. When they call, she does not sail into the room with a rigid bow and take her seat in the remotest corner in a stiff want-to-be-courted manner, but she shakes his hand with a cordial grip, draws a chair near and opens the conversation. She does not tell a gentleman on first acquaintance that she is fond of the round dances, thereby insinuating to him that she likes to be embraced very much, and in order that the effect may be heightened as much as possible, she prefers it accompanied with intoxicating strains of music and mazy whirls. But we must be brief: she don't play cards, she don't drink wine, she don't study on Sunday, she don't faint when she sees a cow or go into hysterics at the sight of a bug; she don't read dime novels or the *N. Y. Ledger*; she don't object to wearing overshoes in muddy weather to preserve her health; she don't talk of woman suffrage, but believes that woman's true mission "is like the moon, to shed a soft and pleasant light on man's pathway whenever the suns away;" she is frank and don't say emphatically that she would never say "I love you" to a lover, "in so many words", by which last phrase we understand that she would say "my heart is wholly thine," "I live for thee only," &c., else that she would express it in some more demonstrative way. No she never does that. She don't—she don't—she don't do anything wrong. There now!—that is all we can say. We have broken down! We have our ideal. We thought we could slightly express it, but we have signally failed—we feel we have.

We have a friend—an admirer of the sex and poetical in his nature, who says women are like

flowers. We differ from him slightly.— They are like bouquets in which there are many pretty flowers mixed with quite a variety of little nauseating weeds. Now, if we could wander among the heart-possies of the lady world, take from each its prettiest blossoming virtue, and form a bouquet according to our own taste, it would in some degree represent our ideal girl.

But we leave her now, yet we are reluctant, for we have grown much attached to her, and it makes us sad to think that though she is ever before us, yet we will never meet our ideal girl. Still we rejoice that though the world can furnish nothing perfect, yet we have a faculty within us that can, in some measure, supply the inward desire of the human heart—this striving after perfection. Yes, fancy paints her pictures all in golden colors; and have they no original? Are they mere subjective creations? The mind is imperfect and so are its surroundings. How then can its creations, even though intangible and inexpressive, be complete? Why not suppose that somewhere in the confines of space there is the immaculate original which, through the mystic ether of the universe impresses its image on the mind's vision? We have sometimes almost believed this; and it has often been a stimulating hope that in "the far away home of the soul," in the hereafter of perfection, we shall see the original of many of earth's ideals.

Columbia not to be Outdone by New York, Chicago, St. Louis and Other Small Towns.

That august body known as "The Town Authorities," met in conclave a couple of weeks ago for the purpose of giving the Grand Duke an opportunity of viewing this metropolis. One of two opposed the project on the ground that these triumphal marches of imperial princes through our land had a tendency to weaken our democratic faith, that they are contrary to what our forefathers intended and what Jefferson taught. But the other side contended with cogent arguments that democracy was on the wane, she had seen her best day; monarchy was in the lead and making rapid strides toward all things great, and, as one of the authorities, who is noted for his literary talent, said

"Let us be up and at it
With a head for anything;
Be not like d—d driven mules;
Be a hero in the foremost files of strife."

They agreed that our fore-fathers were a set of fanatics; that Tom Jefferson was the lineal descendent of Darwin's great Adam-baboon, he did not dress like a gentleman; he was entirely behind the times, and America has been making rapid progress ever since death has removed from us such a dog. All this and more to the same effect was said in favor of ovating Alexis at Columbia. Of course the minority being men of sense were easily persuaded by these arguments which they at first overlooked. It was decided then that Alexis should come. A committee of two of the citizens was then appointed to write the invitation; but it was afterwards thought that two might not agree as to how the letter should be written, so the third was added. Another difficulty arose; the agricultural community was not represented; and, as its assistance was necessary to the complete success of the intended occasion, an honest farmer was added to the com-

mittee. Everything was now working harmoniously; the citizens loudly extolled the action of the authorities. Every one was pleased with himself and the coming event. The committee appointed a day to meet and write the invitation. They met but a letter could not be written to suit all parties. They thought they had so arranged the committee that a tie vote could not possibly take place, but the honest farmer made the fourth and now they stood two and two.

They could not decide on the address of the Duke. One party thought it would be most respectful to address him as "His Most Gracious Majesty, The Grand Duke of Alexis," the other party wanted the "of" canceled out, asserting that his name is Duke Alexis, while the "of" indicated that Alexis is a part of the Russian territory, of which he is duke, a supposition which is preposterous; for he is the son of the Emperor and heir to the throne. Party number one was willing to leave it to Webster's dictionary, but the forenoon was spent in idle discussion. The clang of dinner bells, however, brought them to a hasty decision and they mailed the following invitations omitting "Alexis" and "of Alexis":

COLUMBIA, Jan. 13th, 1872.

PRINCE OF RUSSIA, SOUTHERN HOTEL, St. Louis:

Dear Sir: Being informed that you are desirous of visiting the "Athens of the West," we hereby express our willingness to overlook our ancient custom and allow you and your compatriots free access to our city. Knowing that you have spent the greater part of your life in an uncivilized and barbarous country we send you a copy of our city laws expecting you to strictly observe them, especially those referring to the carrying of fire arms, and entering towns with pet bags.

There are two elegant hotels in the city, either of which will furnish you good accommodation for \$5 per day. The inconveniences which will attend your stay in this city, are only few and indigenious to civilized countries, such as bed-bugs and fleas, and the above hotels are the most civilized you will find in your travels through the U. S. We will make instant preparations for your pleasure while with us. Your banker need not furnish you with more than \$40,000 or \$50,000 for this place, as the people are very hospitable. Be sure and be on hand Thursday morning, for then the exercises will commence and you should not miss a sight you will never witness in your country. We could add more inducements but time forbids.

Committee. { F — Y —,
R — H —,
S — D —,
T — G —,

P. S.—The water in this place is not very good so Fred. Mayfield, a philanthropic citizen of the place has imported water for sale at a price sufficient to cover expenses.

COMMITTEE.

As there was no time to lose, and it was not necessary to wait for a reply, for every one knew what that would be, the City Council proceeded to make out a programme, which should be strictly followed during the Duke's stay.

PROGRAMME.

The Knight Templars shall meet the Duke at Centralia and escort him and suit to the city. It was understood that the Knights should send for Oren Root to act as master of ceremonies.

On the Duke's arrival in the city, the inhabitants of Black Foot and the intelligent crowd that

came from the country one year ago to see Connelly hung, shall rush to the court house where the Mayor of the city will give his welcoming address, which is now being written by Cap. Triplett. The Duke will then be free to choose his own associates until after supper, when a committee of the most prominent men of town will attend him to the public place of amusement, the mite at the court house.

Ushers at the Christian and Stephens colleges, Brown and the immortal Sophomore committee on catscombs: Ellington and McBaine.

Committee on the Potatoe department of the University: Prof. Garden, Gen. Douglass and Tom Garth.

Wine committee: Ridgway and Chase. This committee shall instruct the Duke what great advantages are to be derived from attending an institution where they make wine and keep it in basement of the building.

Committee on Education: John Smith, Rogers and Cummings.

Committee on Improvements: John Lang, Col. Schwaby and Fred Yore.

Committee on Amusements: Sigh Sherman and John Marshall. This committee will so arrange affairs that one whole afternoon will be devoted to athletic sports. There will be a premium given to the person who can hold a greased pig by the tail; another to the one who can climb a soaped pole. The Duke and party will also be highly diverted by the American game, universally known by the name of "gander pulling."

The second night's entertainment will be held in the University chapel. The Senior class will represent Richard II. The University choir will occasionally ravish the Russian ears by sweet strains of music. The entertainment will close by a debate on the question.

"Resolved, That the press is a greater Educator than the class room."

Affirmative—Col. Switzler.

Negative—Dr. Read.

The next morning the Duke will be led up into an exceeding high mountain, commonly called the cupola of the University. There he shall see the sun rise. The vice-President of the University shall show him all the glory of the earth and the Agricultural Farm. At night, by the assistance of Profs. Ficklin and Hurt, he will scan the northern sky from the observatory. [By the way we have since been informed that Prof. Ficklin will not allow the Duke or any other man to enter that observatory until they pass through the regular course and arrive in the Senior class.]

Now my friends I must cease. It is impossible to give you all the programme, yet the world ought not be deprived of it. It will serve as a model for all such occasions in the future, and ought to be preserved. I would like to give a hint of the last night of the Duke's stay; the grand ball at the Carson House; what the ladies are to wear and how the gentlemen are to bow; who the Grand Duke is to promenade with, who is to be *Konvixosioski's* partner, &c.

All business ceased and every one thought only of making the Prince happy.

With horns and with trumpets, with fiddles and drums, They'll strive to divert him as soon as he comes.

'Tis amazing they find such a number of ways Of employing his thoughts all the time that he stays.

In the midst of all these preparations the City Council received the following message:

SOUTHERN HOTEL, St. Louis.

Gentlemen Representing the town of Columbia:—

The Duke has neither time nor inclination to visit your city.

KONVIXOSIOSKI.

Let us draw the veil, and reader, have charity.

The University Missourian,

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EXAMINATIONS.

Our semi-annual Examination is now approaching and is bringing with it all those hopes, fears, and doubts incident to such an occasion. Students are beginning to “cram,” and many are the little aside questions asked of the Professors, as to what portions of the study is most likely to come up. Now we don't believe in examinations for several reasons. We speak of examinations in general—public examinations. In the first place they are impositions on the public—they are often deceptions. Text books generally contain from two hundred to five hundred pages. Now in the space of from one to three hours, a class is to be examined on the whole. They cannot tell it all. A certain portion is selected. They are drilled on it. On the day of examination they come on the stage, and play their part in a dexterous way. The bell taps. Teacher looks sorry, that there is not more time, and leaves the impression on the audience that if there were only time given, the young ladies or gentlemen could go on through the whole book at the same rate. This is a pretty fair picture. We know there are exceptions, but as a general thing, while the public generally go away thinking the students “know it all,” the fact is that in an hour or so they have told all they know.

There is another respect in which examinations are deceptions. They are not indicative of an individual's standing. Many a good, diligent student, who has a fine knowledge of the subject, becomes so embarrassed on examinations, that he makes a complete failure. The excitement causes the blood to rush to his head—his thoughts become addled—his memory confused—he jumps at a few facts—forgets the simplest questions, and impresses the audience that he has heard of the subject but knows nothing of it at all. Whereas some, bold assuming, yet perfectly stupid student, to whom the former student has lent his lecture notes or for whom he has solved all the hard examples, gets up, and knowing his only chance is in a bold front and perfect recollection, “grinds out” his part perfectly, as a school boy of ten declaims the most abstruse political speech. The audience calls him a “smart boy;” the com-

mittee mark him perfect.

This is often the case with those students whose class standing will not pass them.

There are some advantages in examinations.—They stimulate to study, yet at the same time they cause students to acquire a superficial knowledge, and often prevent them from diving deeply into those principles of the study that are the basis of all true knowledge. They occupy much time in preparation, that could be otherwise more profitably spent. As far as the parents and friends are concerned, if they wish to know the progress of a student, let them go to the books of the respective professors, and note his class standing; judge a student as you should any one else—by the every day actions of his life.

LIBRARIES

We have a greater number of reading students with us this year than ever before. The elegant Library and Reading Rooms have charms for all. It is the only retreat about the University where Mathematics and Agriculture do not intrude their hydra heads; yet as charming a place as this is, it will soon lose its attractiveness if the “powers that be” do not increase its stock of literature. The students have about completed the round for this year and know pretty well what the Library contains, and that is not enough to make them constant visitors. Books are called for every day that are not in the Library. We dislike to let the world know our destitution, but rather than ~~starve we shall~~ ~~flirt our rags and send forth our feeble voice until relief comes.~~

Why have we not in our Library Cooper's novels? There are Bryant, Whittier, Longfellow, Hawthorne, Browning and Tennyson that are withheld from the Library and the students. Bret Harte and John Hay, are late popular poets, and ought certainly claim a place in the Library.

The student's Hume is sought after more than any other history in the Library, yet there is but one volume for circulation among 300 students. This is actually a shame. There ought to be at least a dozen volumes of this history in the Library. We know a young man who watched the Library for two months to get this book; he never saw it and was compelled to buy one. There are enough histories of England in the Library but *they are too unwieldy for a student's use*; he wants the one volume history. What has become of the appropriation made for the Library? Is all that to be expended in law books? Shall one or two law students monopolize our Library? There is a large case of books confronting you when you enter the left door; they are all law books and they send the cold chills through every poor boy who looks at them. Students of late have got into the fashion of closing their eyes until they have passed this frowning iceberg. In the name of common sense what good are those books doing there? There is not one student out of a thousand in the institution who ever touches a book in that case. What is the use in augmenting this? We suggest that those law books be sold at auction and the proceeds invested in the proper kind of books. This subject to be continued.

STAMPING. J. N. B.

To all persons of sense and moderation, stamping in our University chapel is growing intolerable. The slightest thing unusual will call forth an uproar that would shame the orgies of any hole of debauchery that our cities can produce.

A timid student, making his first appearance on the stage, forgets a portion of his piece, and stops to remember, when alas, some mean, envious, ill-natured rough, drops both his No. 9's on the floor and begins a kind of tread-mill motion, raising a dust and noise, that would have confused old Demosthenes himself. Of course the student fails, and said rough glances at his fellow-stampers and think she has done a great thing. In our female colleges young ladies are applauded with stamps, claps and hisses, similar to those by which a person would encourage a dog. Shame! We might expect this among savages. It was suggested the other day to the above mentioned class of our students that they clap their hands instead of stamping, when they wished to applaud. This was a new idea—just the thing. It doubled their facilities for making noise. So after that you might see a sub-Prep in the ecstasy of applauding balanced on his seat, with both extremities flying in the air like some unfortunate bug lying upon his back struggling to gain *statu quo*.

That this state of affairs is growing worse is very patent, and in a short while, music and prayers will have their interlude of stamping. Formerly in this institution students were *demerited* for stamping, and applauding was a rare thing, only exercise on those enthusiastic occasions that partly justified it. Then too when a student received his hundred marks he left school. But now we think there is no such rule. The catalogue says there is, but the catalogue says we have a military professor, and that Chas. V. Riley is our lecturer on entomology. Mr. R. may be but during three year's course here, we have neither been able to see him or find out which was his lecture room.

Our faculty believe in moral suasion now. It's a good thing for some students, but others need something more. Let every one seen stamping who will not stop from a reprimand, be demerited, and when he receives a certain amount, let him be dismissed till he can learn some manners. Then stamping would be a benefit in two respects: First, it would either reform or rid our school of a great many roughs; and second, to those students who have not the head for the course, it would furnish a means of going through *on foot* for by a bold and dextrous use of his pedal extremities, a student could soon stamp himself through the institution.

The leading Universities of Europe in 1860, present a surprising contrast to our own liberty fostered institutions a full decade later. Number of students in attendance—Vienna (Aus.) 2,133, Moscow (Rus.) 1,725, Padua, (Aus.) 1,578, Naples, (It.) 1,550, Berlin 1,467, (present number of professors 173, the largest in the world,) Edinburgh (Scot.) 1,464. Dublin, (Ireland,) 1,400, Munich, (Bav.) 1,326. Oxford 997; number of instructors 138.

TEMPERANCE CAUSE IN COLUMBIA.

Of late some of our citizens have been very energetic in working to pass a law prohibiting the sale of spiritous liquors to students. In this measure they have met with but little opposition. In fact, everybody approved of the passing of such a law, even the saloon keepers did not object to this; "because," said they, "the students do not frequent our saloons; they are strictly temperate; and therefore, it is immaterial to us, so far as the students of the University are concerned, whether the law is made or not." Well, the law was passed, and our good citizens found that this did not help the temperance cause in the least; because the students would not visit the dram-shops even if the law had failed to pass. If anything, it made matters worse. The drinking class felt that they were privileged characters, and on that account they would indulge more freely in partaking of the beverage.

Things went on this way for a week if not more when their harmony was vexed, which grieved them more sore. These good old citizens felt that they had only made matters worse, and immediately concluded to hold a temperance meeting; they did so, oh!—by St. James, St. Peter, and the holy Apostles—such a meeting we never before or since witnessed. Men of all classes, from the minister down to the rag-pickers addressed the mixed crowd on the memorable night. It would be unjust to go into the particulars of that meeting. Time went on and they finally succeeded in passing a law prohibiting the sale of spiritous liquors in the town of Columbia—"drug-stores excepted." All was then quiet and serene, until one of the saloon keepers brought suit against the city for prohibiting him from selling liquor, when they had already given him license to sell for the present year. The result was that the saloon keeper was again allowed to sell his poisoning drugs, with the proviso that students were not allowed the privilege of buying liquors from him. They might buy from the drug stores though. Even this was useless, for the students will not buy liquors of any kind; their books afford beverage enough for them. This wouldn't work to suit these good old citizens, so they succeeded in bringing suit against the said saloon keeper again. They are not through with the case yet, neither are we through with our story.

A few jolly dogs, three or four old bummers, and some church members, fearing that they would be through with the case, and prohibit the sale of liquor, thought that they would seize time (or a whisky bottle) by the forelock, and all get on a healthy drunk, take a few drinks and not count them. They didn't count them and soon grew revolutionary, and went to fighting; the result was, a few bruised noses and several black eyes; in this condition they all started for home; some of them got there the next morning.

Now, good old citizens, to arrest this evil, don't pass laws for the benefit of the students, but make laws for *your own* benefit, by passing laws, first

in your churches prohibiting the drinking of spiritous liquors; then prohibit the drinking of liquor in your *own* house, and be careful not to be the first one to break that law. Then pass a law prohibiting the drug stores from selling liquor by the drinks; also pass a law prohibiting saloons from selling liquor, not only to students, but to every one. After all this is done, *then* you will see society improve, and the temperance cause will be a blessing, and not a curse to our community.

SUBSCRIBERS who are still indebted to the MISSOURIAN are requested to "advance" immediately.

THE ceiling of the portico of the University is sadly in need of a new coat of plastering. Students are in constant danger of having their *plugs* demolished by the falling debris.

We hope "the powers that be" will consider this matter at their earliest convenience.

Back Numbers Wanted.

We are desirous of obtaining three numbers each of the June and September issue. Any person or persons possessing these papers and leaving the same at our office, will be fully compensated.

THE following comment on *New Years' Calls*, made ninety-eight years ago by Sir R. M. Keith, may find general approbation from many to-day: "I wish from my heart that there were no such thing existing as a *New Year*! The devil's in the people, I believe! I have been wished more joy within these three days, than can ever belong to the whole human race; and have tenderly embraced seven hundred people, men and women, whose faces I hardly know. 'Tis the worst farce that ever was played by human folly.

NAPOLEON a few years ago wrote a book to tell the world how great he was; he is now writing the *sequel* to tell how he has fallen from all that greatness. So avaricious are men to laugh and grow fat over the misfortunes of others, that the ex-Emperor will retrieve his ruined fortunes, if not his vanished power, by the extensive sale of this book if it contains the whole truth. We fear, however, on account of the uncertainty of the Prussian victories, that he will attempt to delude the world into the belief that he was the victor of every battle and is still the modern Caesar, able to make a *coup d'etat* in the literary world, and leave to posterity a revision of the Galic Wars.

THE public has lately been entertained by a series of instructive lectures on the catacombs of Rome, delivered by Prof. DeLauney, a French convert from the Roman Catholic clergy. The Professor left us justly displeased with the reception he received from the so-called *Athens of the West*. The *Statesman*, in speaking of him says: "We are grateful to him, notwithstanding some of his historical inaccuracies, for the instruction we have received." Will the *Statesman* please point us to some of those "historical inaccuracies" and explain how they are such?

WHILE Oliver Cromwell was entering himself in Sidney-Sussex College, William Shakspeare was taking his farewell of this world. Oliver's father saw Oliver write in the album at Cambridge; at Stratford, Shakspeare's Ann Hathaway was weeping over his bed. The first world-great thing that remains of English history, the literature of Shakspeare, was ending; the second world-great thing that remains of English history, the armed appeal of Puritanism to the invisible God of Heaven, against many very visible devils, on earth and elsewhere, was, so to speak, beginning. They have their exits and their entrances, and one people in its time plays many parts.—*Cartyle*.

TENNYSON, Whittier, Longfellow, and now and then Shakspeare, contribute largely to Western college papers. The Psalmist sends in a squib occasionally.—*Harvard Advocate*.

WE were obliged to omit some articles this week for lack of room. Do not all write on "Women in Colleges."—*College Argus*.

THE *Herald* says that the "Jean Ingelow" is a rival society with the Union Literary and Athenæans. Athenæans disclaim any such relations. They love the Jean Ingelows too well and exhibit that feeling by inviting them to all their open sessions.

The Platonian Society.

A few evenings since we had the pleasure of visiting the above organization. It is now in good working order, and bids fair to be a fruitful source of pleasure and benefit to its members.

The society meets in the Normal building, but as soon as the Scientific building is finished, a room can be obtained there or in the University. Remembering the "Plutonian" article in our last issue, the sub-preps threatened summary vengeance on the MISSOURIAN representatives; but after assuring them that our article was intended for the society that held high old conclave among the wine casks in the University basement their wrath was appeased.

THE French class will take notice of the style of conversation in the Paris Scene, The Boulevards of Paris: "How do you carry yourself, Monsieur? are you cold or warm?" "Thank you, I am neither cold nor warm, but have you the horse of the carpenter?" "I have not the horse of the carpenter, but I have the bread, the shoes, the knife, the wine and the blue coat of my father." They always say these things in France.—*Williams Review*.

WE hope the Faculty will listen to the appeal made to them by the "Jean Ingelow *Wit*," in regard to a suitable hall in which the young ladies can hold their meetings. While all other colleges are still in the whirlwind of discussion about admitting the ladies, let us prove by our actions that discussion with us on this subject is vain.

Local & Personal Department.

Mr. JOSEPH H. EDWARDS, formerly of class '68, is now practicing law in Jefferson City.

OWEN STONE, class of '69, is in town visiting his friends. He makes his home in Liberty and is Deputy Sheriff of Clay county.

A JOINT committee of the Legislature, composed of ten members from the House and five from the Senate, will soon visit the University.

A LIGHT is still seen every Sunday evening in a certain Professor's lecture room. We think he ought to discontinue that practice at once; or else never scold students any more for studying on Sunday.

OUR chief editor and Bing Rollins are in Jefferson City. They'll catch a glimpse of the immortal Duke and drink the health of Mrs. Brown at the Governor's (we can't get Fletcher out of our mind) expense.

Mr. G. C. BROADHEAD, a member of the Junior class of '51 and now Assistant State Geologist, is with us at present, engaged in labeling and arranging the fossils of the State collection. He seems a gentleman of pleasant manners and scholarly scientific abilities.

THE "Mumps" are in school. They have pounced upon several victims already. Mr. Cooney, one of our editors is at present confined to his room with them. We would advise the young ladies to place every student at quarantine, until this vampire of beauty bids the town adieu.

FORMER members and graduates of the University who are receiving the MISSOURIAN without having previously subscribed, will be considered by us as regular subscribers until they inform us that they do not desire it. Friends and Curators of the institution who are receiving the paper will be classed in the same catalogue.

PHOTOGRAPHIC.—We are prepared to make all varieties of Photographic Pictures in a superior manner. Vignette's *carte de Visits*, Visiting cards, scenic or plain, porcelain pictures—Rembrandts and Ferrotypes. Call and sit for a picture. Satisfaction guaranteed At Peck's gallery, Broadway, one door east of Hickman & Ferguson's store.

CERTAIN Professors smoke on the road to and from school, thereby setting a very bad example before students.

Prof. ABERT has organized a class in drawing. The class is large and is making rapid progress. The Professor is one of the finest draughtsmen in the United States, and we are very fortunate in securing his services in this department.

FUR CAPE.—Some lady on the night of the U. S. open session, left her fur cape in the hall. It is still in the hall, and the President requests that she call and get it, as the sub-Preps—under the head of "questions for information" worry the society very much, with inquiries concerning the nature and uses of the garment. Any one desiring to see it can be accommodated by the Librarian of the reading room.

OUR gentle reminders seem to have fallen entirely unheeded, at least by those for whom they were intended.—We will not be easily discouraged, but will continue to mention these things until notice is taken of them. The chapel is still poorly heated, and for some time we have suffered severely with cold every morning. It seems barbarous to compel students to sit in a room whose temperature is at the freezing point, and listen to a *long* speech, a *long* song, and a *long* prayer. If they will not have the chapel warmed, they ought to make their speeches elsewhere, and make their prayers shorter, remembering that we are not heard for our much speaking.

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THE OLD LOG CABIN.

Long years, abandoned to the deers,
Grown old with trees upon its wold,
Thrown by, to wail and slowly die
In tempest wind and storm;
Brown gray, and falling to decay,
With look upon the narrow brook,
It tries with gloomy hollow eyes
To see its sombre form.

Aloof, the torn and brooken roof,
Moss green, and weather gray is seen,
With dark, and open tempest mark,
And holes that blackly stare;
Sag eave, o'er which the creepers weave
And bind with roses intertwined,
The bloom above the ragged gloom
Of spaces black and bare.

Red tinged, the door leans back unhinged,
Low laid the threshold has decayed,
Askew the door frame to the view,
The door logs sagging down;
Time gray the puncheons fall away,
O'erthrown the chimney top lies prone,
The hearth as lonely as the garth,
The fire place mossy brown.

Wood-rats and hanging sleepy bats
Here room within the doleful gloom,
The still and brown spot whip-poor-will
Rests here from wary foes;
The owl on tilted rafter foul,
Wide stares at coy intruding hares,
And blinks in quiet as it sinks
In dreamy light repose.

Gray skinks lie in the puncheon chinks,
Brown weeds hide browner centipedes,
And o'er the rotten puncheon floor
Are dented tracks of deer;
Coiled gray, the snake awaits its prey,
And gloats with deathly warning notes,
And whines its rattle as it stirs
Away in sullen fear.

In tune, the crooning afternoon
Appears with sad and doleful tears,
Anon the rain drops one by one
Fall thro' the broken roof;
The rain, a sobbing sad refrain
That loans the moment dreary moans,
And stills the dale and wooded hills,
Behind a drizzly wof.

Old pile of logs, wherein I while
Away the saddened dreary day,
Accurst, abandoned, and immersed
In years replete with woe;
Once more I stand within thy door,
While fast the memories troop past,
And teem like dreams within a dream.
With forms of Long Ago

Sweet forms to whom my old heart warms,
They come, their voices sweetly hum,
They roam about the frontier home
While merry hours are rife;
The song of one is borne along,
And fills my heart with pulsing thrills,
And all my blood leaps at the call,
Of one that was a wife!

Chit chat, of little forms that pat
Across the floor to have a toss—
The charms of loving twining arms,
That ever try to please;
I hear—I feel—they come anear,
And climb as in the olden time,
And bless me with a fond caress,
And cuddle on my knees!

The days run by, a dreamy haze;
The dome a loved and glad some home,
Where song comes with the hours along
And fills the simple room.
Time brings the fleeting flowery springs,
To hood the meads and underwood,
And hide the forests far and wide
Behind a rosy bloom.

The wold unfolds the green and gold
Of meads and tassed pasture weeds,
The bees drone by amid the trees,
The harvest flies resound;
And blue, blue skies the summers through,
Look on the flowery fragrant lawn,
And near and far the woods appear
Encircling all around.

Wan red, the autumn forests wed
With old gray winter hoar and cold,
Down fall the leaves at Autumn's call,—
Aghast I feel its breath!
It fills the dale and wooded hills,
As low it lays the forms I know,—
They fade, and one by one are laid
Away in ghastly death!

O, heart, time seared and far apart
From those to whom thy yearning goes,
No more to see those gone before
To homes in realms above;
Thy throbs but chime with choking sobs,
That well within the ling'ring hell
Of life, that here will end its strife,
Its faith, its hope, its love!

BISONFORD.

Stephens College.

We had the pleasure of attending the "Musical and Rhetorical Entertainment" of the Hickman Institute and Melete Society last Friday evening, given in the college chapel. We are not a musician, but some of our friends are, and they all agree in saying that the music was very fine. We know that it pleased us, and almost caused us to resolve never to go to hear another traveling concert troupe, but when we want real good music, to call on our neighbors at Stephens College. The audience was composed of the best class of citizens, and of students, and was large. The young ladies are laboring in a very worthy cause and we are glad that they received so much encouragement from their friends. The proceeds of the entertainment are to be expended for carpets and chandeliers for the societies. One of the young ladies said "we want more light," and our wish is that they may now have it. The whole programme was good, and we should not "particularize" any one, but we will risk it this time by saying that *each* young lady out of the whole number on the programme did well, and deserves special mention.

Jean Ingelov Exhibition.

Last Thursday evening the Jean Ingelov society gave its first public exhibition in the University chapel. The audience was large, and judging from the profound attention which they paid, enjoyed the exercises very much. Among the hundreds of friends who were present, we were glad to see the Faculty and students of Stephens College. All the duties were performed in a very creditable manner, and there was not a single failure.

The following was the programme:

1. Music.....Columbia Orchestra.
2. Prayer.....by Prof. John Packer.
3. Music.....Columbia Orchestra.
4. President's Address.....Miss Helen A. Packer.
5. Recitation.....*Bernardo del Carpio*.....Ettie Hume.
6. Essay.....*Heart Culture*.....Gertie C. Seward.
7. Music.....*Solo, la Serenade*.....Julia I. Russell.
8. Recitation...*Warbling of Blackbirds*...Fannie Douglas.
9. Essay.....*Old Songs*.....Florence McKay.
15. Recitation...*The Drunkard's Daughter*.....Susie Nowlin.
11. Essay.....Fannie Douglas.
12. Music.....*Vocal Duet*..... } Flor'ce McKay
"Come where the Violets Bloom"..... } Julia I. Russell
13. Essay.....*Aristocracy*.....Ella Cromwell.
14. Recitation.....*Prisoner of Chillon*.....Julia I. Russell.
15. Essay.....*Our Modern Girl*.....Ettie Hume.
16. Music.....*Solo*..... } Florence McKay...
"Softly Falls the Moonbeams," }
27. Ingelov Wit.....Sallie J. Gentry.
18. Music.....Columbia Orchestra.
19. Essay.....*Praise*.....Susie Nowlin.
20. Recitation.....*The Polish Boy*.....Gertie C. Seward.
21. Goodnight.....Mary Cromwell.
22. Music.....Columbia Orchestra.

This society is composed of the young ladies of the Normal College, and is one of the most energetic organizations in the University. The reading, speaking and singing were fine, and the Columbia Orchestra enlivened the exercises with some very fine music.

Diddling Considered as one of the Exact Sciences.

EXTRACT FROM EDGAR A. POE.

Since the world began there have been two Jeremys. The one wrote a Jeriad about usury, and was called Jeremy Bentham. He has been much admired by many distinguished persons, and was a great man in a small way. The other gave name to the most important of the Exact Sciences, and was a great man in a great way—I may say, indeed, in the very greatest of ways. Diddling—or the abstract idea conveyed by the verb diddle—is sufficiently well understood. Yet the fact, the deed, the thing *diddling*, is somewhat difficult to define. This science is peculiar to the class of creatures that wear coats and pantaloons. A crow thieves; a fox cheats; a weasel outwits; a man diddles. To diddle is his destiny. "Man was made to mourn," says the poet. But not so:—he was made to diddle. This is his aim—his object—his end. And for this reason when a man's diddled we say he's done. Diddling, rightly considered, is a compound of which the ingredients are minuteness, interest, perseverance, ingenuity, audacity, *nonchalance*, originality, impertinence, and *grin*. *Minuteness*:—Your diddler is minute. His operations are upon a small scale. His business is retail, for cash, or approved paper at sight.

Interest:—Your diddler is guided by self-interest. He scorns to diddle for the mere sake of the diddle. He has an object in view—his pocket—and your's.

Perseverance:—Your diddler perseveres. He is not readily discouraged. Should even the banks break, he cares nothing about it. He steadily pursues his end, and reaches it.

Ingenuity:—Your diddler is ingenious. He has constructiveness large. He understands plats. He invents and circumvents.

Audacity:—Your diddler is audacious. He is a bold man. He carries the war into Africa. He conquers all by assault.

Nonchalance:—Your diddler is *nonchalant*. He is not at all nervous. He never had any nerves. He is never seduced into a flurry. He is never put out—unless put out of doors.

Originality:—Your diddler is original—conscientiously so. His thoughts are his own. He would scorn to employ those of another.

Grin:—Your true diddler winds up all with a grin. But this nobody sees but himself. It is a matter of course. I reason *a priori*, and a diddler would be no diddler without a grin. The origin of the diddle is referrible to the infancy of the Human Race. Perhaps the first diddler was Adam. At all events, we can trace the science back to a very remote period of antiquity. The moderns, however, have brought it to a perfection, never dreamed of by our thick-headed progenitors.

We would give an account of several good diddles, but for the want of space, refer the reader to our author. *Have brought this in a*

own contribution
The Duty of Young Men.

It is the duty of young men who have left their homes for the purpose of receiving an education, also to appear well in society. A substantial suit of clothes, a good pair of custom-made boots or shoes, a late style hat, and all the other articles of wear; such as shirts, drawers, socks, cravats, kid gloves, linen and paper collars, &c., can be had at (reply) Moss & PREWITT'S.

Reading Room.

Last year our Reading Room was furnished with reading material by the voluntary subscriptions of the students. We had plenty of news and reading matter; but the men at the helm thought it would be better to supply the reading demand upon some grand and *liberal principle*, so each student was charged an extra dollar this year and lo! the result has been magical. The *Rural World* and Sunday works on "pharming" dot the tables and the newspaper stands are loaded with the records of last year events. There is the *Herald* and *Statesman* of to-day, and the *Republican*, *Democrat*, *Tribune*, &c., &c., of last year. A moment's walk through the rooms would satisfy you that the Franco-Prussian war is still kept up—for you hear the roar of musketry and there are the bloody battles before your eyes. Now all this tom foolery might do very well with "greens" who did not know that there are good newspapers printed every day, who do not know that they live in a great country, where acts are transpiring which are of great personal interest to them. But it will not suit the students of this college, who now call the attention of men in power to that *little dollar*, that was to be expended in reading matter. We would like to know how to vote next fall.

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but it was recognized in time J. N. B.

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We understand that any county in the State not already having a student in the State University, can send one scholar to the School of Mines in this city, free of charge for tuition.—Those counties desirous of giving a worthy young man the benefits of thorough education should apply through their proper officers for further information, to the Director, Prof. C. P. Williams.—*Rolla Herald.*

We are informed that the rush at Hamilton this year was magnificent. The Freshmen journeyed through the Sophomores; and when the row was over, thirteen shirts had evaporated, and three students were able to comprehend the excesses of the French Revolution, as they were then *sans culottes*. The appearance of the ground after the fray reminded one of the Homeric lines:—

They fit and fit, and gouged and bit,
And struggled in the mud,
Till all the earth, for rods around,
Was covered with their blood.
And a heap of noses, ears and eyes,
Mountain-like did reach the skies.

—*Harvard Advocate.*

Report says that some twenty Freshmen finding the curriculum rather harder than they anticipated, have written to Harvard asking admission. A careful examination of the Freshmen studies this year has convinced us however that there is utterly no ground for complaint, as regards length of lessons or any thing else. The studies are in all respects essentially the same as previous classes have had at the same period of their college course.—*Yale Courant.*

Why have we no instruction in elocution? Why is it that a student may graduate from Harvard University, without ever having written and delivered an original oration?—*ib.*

“Could any one have done more for the *Southern Collegian* than our worthy and liberal friend, Mr. Joseph Santini, of New Orleans!—He has endowed the paper with a gold medal, and now he sends us a list of sixty subscribers, with a check for the whole amount subscribed.”

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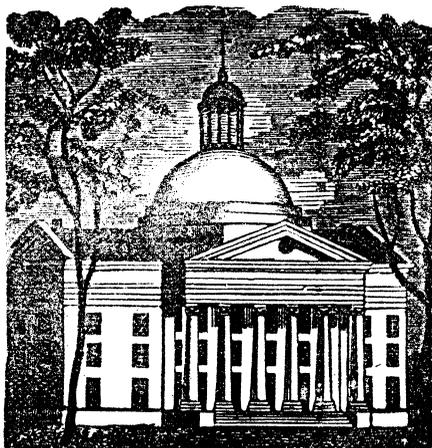
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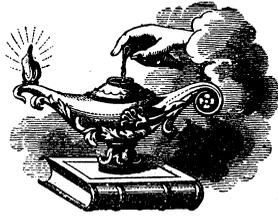
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IN THE TUNNEL.

Riding up from Bangor,
On the Pullman train,
From a six week's shooting
In the woods of Maine,
Quite extensive whiskers,
Beard, mustache as well,
Sat a "student fellow,"
Tall, and fine, and swell.

Empty seat behind him,
No one at his side;
To a pleasant station
Now the train doth glide.
Enter aged couple,
Take the hinder seat;
Enter gentle maiden,
Beautiful, petite.

Blushingly she falters;
"Is this seat engaged?"
(See the aged couple
Properly enraged.)
Student, quite ecstatic,
Sees her ticket's "through;"
Thinks of the long tunnel—
Knows what he will do.

So they sit and chatter,
While the cinders fly,
Till that "student feller"
Gets one in his eye;
And the gentle maiden
Quickly turns about—
"May I, if you please, sir,
Try to get it out?"

Happy "student feller"
Feels a dainty touch;
Hears a gentle whisper,—
"Does it hurt you much?"
Fizz! ding, dong! a moment
In the tunnel quite,
And a glorious darkness
Black as Egypt's night.

* * * * *

Out into the daylight
Darts the Pullman train;
Student's beaver ruffled
Just the merest grain;
Maiden's hair is tumbled,
And there soon appeared
Cunning little ear-ring
Caught in student's beard.
—[Harvard Advocate.]

[For the MISSOURIAN.] OUR IDEAL BOY.

In your last issue you painted, or so attempted, your "Ideal Girl," I beg leave, therefore, to give you "Our Ideal Boy." First, I will assure you that my imagination is not without limits, my desire not without measure; my fancy has no wings and my charity no prejudice. "Our Ideal Boy" is one of flesh and blood, and any one of ordinary amiability is able, by a little sacrifice, to attain the standard. In our depraved condition, I don't think I should be happy with an angel or a saint, and all who consider themselves as such, and are yet in human shape, may keep their distance. Conceit and hypocrisy are the great running scabs of the character I despise. "Our Ideal Boy" is not blemished with them. If he has conceit, he is hunchbacked when the sun is covered with a cloud and when it is removed he

carries himself erect, his eye upon his shadow, while his lips tremble in fervent prayer.

"Shine out fair sun, till I have bought a glass,
That I may see my shadow as I pass."

We banish such an one. "Our Ideal Boy," if he attends the University, is on good terms with all his fellow students; he likes them, and they like him. He never takes undue advantage of underclass men, he never laughs at their natural mistakes in the class-room or society hall. He never maligns the character of a fellow-student because he is poor and does not dress well. If anybody else does these things, he never will assent and assist to magnify the maligner's assertions. Whenever "Our Ideal Boy" goes out to any party or gathering, he will not devote himself exclusively to one young lady, even though she is his sweetheart; nor will he seek to pay too much attention to those young ladies who are chiefly admired and neglect those whom others shun. "Our Ideal Boy" is at home with the "wall flowers," and pays the strictest attention to their welfare. If he calls upon a young lady and she is in a high flow of spirits, and he is dull and stupid, he must not, when he leaves, insult her by telling her that he has spent a very unpleasant time, and hopes when he calls again she will be more sensible. "Our Ideal Boy" always considers that every girl knows her own business, and can attend to her own affairs; he will not attempt to lead her erring feet into the paths of rectitude when she has a mother who can attend to that affair. He may or may not belong to the church, yet he will despise the wicked and love the good. He may sin, but he never will commit any of those acts designated as *mean* and *little*. He is always generous and frank; he may have enemies, but he is an enemy to no one. If he belongs to the church it will have a good effect upon him, and every one will love him the more. Joining the church will never make "Our Ideal Boy" conceited. He will not try to force his opinions upon others; he will not frown upon cards and turn up his nose at dancing. If he does not believe in these things he keeps quiet. He never brands a fellow with infidelity because he is not in the church, and tells his companions that his association has an evil tendency. And again, he never bores you to death by telling you how wicked the world is, how licentious are the thoughts of everybody, and how heavenly, enobling and elevating are the thoughts that constantly sweep the passages of his own mind. Such is "Our Ideal Boy," and I have consulted several other young ladies about this little sketch, who assured me if they could find one with half the good qualities of "Our Ideal Boy," they would stay no longer outside the circle of love.

James Boony

LENA.

REMEMBER THESE THINGS.

The following article, taken from the *American Student* applies peculiarly to our own state of affairs. We merely insert MISSOURIAN for *Student*, and request our readers in college to consider well these

"THINGS THAT OUGHT TO BE KNOWN."

"There are some matters connected with this paper concerning which there is a lamentable ignorance. We wish to enlighten our readers upon some of these points, which should be well understood.

IT OUGHT TO BE KNOWN that the MISSOURIAN is not sustained simply that six students may have an opportunity to express their opinions, but that the whole college may be represented.

IT OUGHT TO BE KNOWN that we shall be glad to publish, as far as possible, well-written communications upon either side of questions that are interesting to the college public.

IT OUGHT TO BE KNOWN that the editors of the MISSOURIAN take no responsibility for articles which appear over a signature.

IT OUGHT TO BE KNOWN that we are always happy to receive communications from Students, Faculty and Alumni.

IT OUGHT TO BE KNOWN that we love our college and respect our Faculty.

IT OUGHT TO BE KNOWN that we do not find fault because we enjoy it.

IT OUGHT TO BE KNOWN that the MISSOURIAN has been and is a source of no pecuniary profit to its editors.

IT OUGHT TO BE KNOWN that the subscriptions for the MISSOURIAN are payable in advance."

THE first newspaper in England was established by Cecil, the celebrated Minister of Elizabeth, and was intended to disseminate information in regard to the movements of the Spanish Armada. By correcting exaggerated accounts afloat in the public mind, it restored confidence amongst the people and rallied them to the support of government. The number and sale of papers increased very rapidly, and in 1821 twenty-four millions were sold annually.

JEAN INGELOW.

Jean Ingelow, who is now forty-one years old, is the daughter of a country banker, and in money matters is pretty well provided for. She lives in great retirement, and her quiet London life is one of devoted purity and abounding charity. Most of the proceeds of her books are devoted to benevolent uses.—*Wis. Paper.*

Literary Department.

All communications to the UNIVERSITY MISSOURIAN must be addressed to the editor of this department. At the head of this column will appear the titles of all accepted and rejected articles. Contributions are solicited. Contributors must, in every case, send their names with their articles. Rejected articles preserved for authors, two weeks from date of paper in which they are advertised. Accepted articles returned to authors immediately upon publication.

This month has been productive of several communications. "Our Ideal Girl," in the last issue has created not a little confusion among the fair sex. Half a dozen answers have been sent in already. We should like to publish all, but that is impossible. We accept "Our Ideal Boy," not for its literary merit, but because it shows up the opposite side and does not enter into a criticism on "Our Ideal Girl." When the two sides are fairly presented, we will then be ready for criticisms.

Communication from "Corduoy" is accepted. We wish to give this gentleman and opportunity to have his wings clipped.

"Thoughts on Sympathy," from "Idlewild," is accepted, but presented too late for this issue.

If contributors are careful and send in their articles early in the month, and through the proper channel, they will be published immediately.

The American *Journal of Education* in its last issue, touches a vital point in our public school system. On the matter of "estimates," the editor says "every necessary item should be included, but whatever else is neglected do not forget to make a liberal estimate for teachers' salaries. If you wish to secure good teachers, you must pay them liberally and punctually. Their salaries should be paid promptly at the end of each month. Several of the leading principals of our normal schools contribute practical articles on "How to Teach." There is more than the usual variety of educational intelligence, beside the critical notices of new publications. J. B. Merwin, editor and publisher, 710 Chestnut st., St. Louis.

There is now an enterprise on foot to publish a series of books known as the "International Scientific Series." A wide range of topics are to be treated of in this series, prepared by eminent literary and scientific men of the leading nations. The object is to set before the public, in a comprehensive view, the latest thoughts on the various topics of inquiry and progress. D. Appleton & Co. will have the publishing of this series for America.

Appleton's Journal for the last month has been exceedingly interesting. The "Table Talk" and "Literary Notes" have been full of instruction, while the continued stories, "Lady Sweet-apple" and "Good-bye Sweetheart," are growing more and more interesting. The review of Gladstone's political life should be read by every student.

OUR WOMEN.

It is a sad fact, nevertheless a true one, that the women of our country are far more ignorant than the men. The census shows that more than sixty per cent. of those who are unable to read and write, are women, and this disproportion of ignorance is rapidly increasing. This is applicable to the New England and Eastern States more than any other part of the country. There it is where the male sex monopolize nearly all the higher schools and colleges; from these same institutions we receive monthly publications filled with jeers and ridicule at the idea of admitting young ladies to our higher institutions of learning; long accounts of "Alumni reunions" where this and that happy hit was made against co-education in some vile essay or rhyme, gotten up for the occasion. We look to the mothers and sisters of the land to educate the children who in future years are to be the men and women of this republic, and yet we keep every obstacle that we can between higher education and those to whom we look for teachers. We do not wish to advocate co-education only as the means by which woman's education can be raised to an equal standard with that of man; but under the present system of separate education, where attention and wealth are entirely given to male institutions, the instruction of our women is sadly neglected.

If the old separate system is to be followed, States and individuals must divide their attention and wealth. That man who endows female institutions with his wealth, while the great tide of attention is turned all in the other direction, is acting indeed the part of a statesman and a patriot.

ALLITERATION.

The New Haven *Daily News*, on receiving a copy of the Yale Naught-ical Almanac, thus alliterates:

"The Yale Naught-ical Almanac for 1872: C. C. Chatfield & Co., New Haven. As Candid Critics we Cannot Conceal our Compliments and Congratulations to C. C. C. & Co., and the Commonwealth of Connecticut, on the Completion of this Commendable Contribution to the Catalogue of Contemporaneous Comicalities. The Contents Consist of Cuts, Crack-brained and Captivating Corruscations of Comical Conceits; a Calendar with Concise, Correct, Complete and Careful Calculations by Competent Collegians, a Conglomerated Collection of Curious Circumstances, Consequences and Contingencies; Collectively made Comely with Captivating Cuts of Cunning Conception, Comprising Cauterizing Caricatures on College Celebrities, that Carry Convulsing Conviction of Conspicuous Correctness. Cheap for 35 Cents."

Frederick Halm, the eminent dramatist of Austria, has left a tragedy in which Major Andre and George Washington figure as the most prominent characters.

The *Western Educational Review* has changed its name to *The Western*, a review of education, science, literature and art, and will include articles relating to these subjects.

The *Qui Vive* has come out with a flourish of trumpets; it has taken upon itself a yellower aspect, happily conforming to the amalgamation theory of the State in which its lot is cast. It reminds us very much of a little boy who for the first time puts on his new breeches and jacket. We would advise you, *Qui Vive*, keep your handkerchief where it will be in momentary readiness, and when you apply it always let the rub be downward, and, perhaps, in time you will overcome that slight elevation of your proboscis which now dignifies your countenance. Do not take offence at our advice, for we like you too well to miss you from our table, but we thought these gentle hints thrown out now in the hour of success might not be untimely. Your classification of college papers must undergo an entire revolution before it is correct. We do not complain of our own position, as it is where we would have placed ourselves. But by what principle of classification you were guided, is more than we can see, when in the higher class you placed as many as in the middle class, while in the lower class you placed by far the least number. If you were guided by the gloss of your own jacket, then the matter is explained.

One of our exchanges that always brings sunshine into our sanctum is the *Philomathean*, edited at Bonham's Seminary, St. Louis, by Misses Rosa Voorhies and Ella Fletcher. Miss Voorhies was a student of Christian College last year. The February number of the *Philomathean* contains a poem, "Lost on the Prairie Belle," written by Miss Voorhies, and read at an entertainment given by the young ladies of the seminary. Here is what a witness of the entertainment says:

"Miss Rosa Voorhies, the immortal editress of the *Philomathean*, then threw the audience into hysterics of laughter by her ludicrous and mirth-provoking poem, 'Lost on the Prairie Belle.'"

For our part, we cannot see where the hysterical and mirth-provoking part comes in. "Audience" does the poem injustice by conveying a wrong impression of its intent and effect. If the young ladies of Christian College wish to read this poem of their former sister, they can do so by calling at our sanctum some sunny Saturday afternoon.

We thank the editors of the *Central Baptist* for the copies of their paper sent to us. It is always delightful to pick up a paper that comes to us solely for the good it may do. The *Central Baptist* is the only paper that comes to our sanctum whose columns are devoted to the history of the progress and propagation of the pure and liberal principles of religion.

The two literary societies of Yale, which have had an existence of over one hundred years, are defunct. The *Courant* rather rejoices over the fact, and intimates that they were a disadvantage to the college. This begins to look like *dilapidation*.

EXHIBITION AT CHRISTIAN COLLEGE.

Last Thursday evening the citizens of Columbia were entertained with an elegant literary and musical entertainment by the Martha Washington Institute, at Christian College. Long before the appointed hour people began to assemble, and soon filled the hall to overflowing. House called to order by the president—roll called, and the minutes read and adopted. Then followed music, by Prof. Prossinger's choir, a chorus from "Martha," which was beautifully rendered. After which followed the anniversary address, by Miss E. J. Crutchley. Time and space will not permit a full criticism of the exercises, and it would be invidious to make distinction, but we must particularize a little, and that is in the exquisite rendition of the soprano solo, "Clara Louisa Polka," (*Muzio*) by Miss Emma C. Stevens; this, and the exceeding rare treat of "Autumn and Spring," a Swedish ballad, by Miss Therese Stewart, were beyond exception the master pieces of the evening. The poems, essays and debates were very good. The "Literary Gem" of course will not be forgotten. It contained some bright thoughts, together with several severe criticisms. The music, "Los Ojos Creolis," by Misses Carter and Mansfield, was very fine. To say the least, the young ladies of Martha Washington Institute on this occasion gained laurels for themselves, and honor for the institution to which they belong. We cannot publish the programme, but we may speak more particularly in our next issue.

JONES' COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

Jones' Commercial College, of St. Louis, Mo., is the largest and most successful institution of the kind in the United States. It has been in session for thirty-two years, without a single interruption. The departments are separate, and each under the control of a professor who has been specially educated for his department. Its halls are large, and fitted up with every necessary appliance for a first class, full course commercial or business college. We cannot speak too favorably of this institution, and we know that thousands of the leading live business men and practical accountants of this country, who are graduates of it, will cheerfully unite with us in this testimony to its high merit. Independent departments for English mathematics are connected with the college, so that a gentleman can perfect himself in a very limited time in any one or all of the branches that make up a commercial, English or mathematical education; circulars or catalogues may be had by addressing John W. Johnson, Managing Principal, corner 5th and Olive streets.

At a recent festive occasion in Hickman Hall, a notice on the wall read somewhat in this fashion: "No smoking aloud!" The letter of the interdiction was strictly observed, and the spirit violated; for silent fumes from pipes floated above, to the great annoyance of the ladies. We would admonish the offenders to be careful in the future.

CORRESPONDENCE.

UNCLE STICK: Congratulate me, dear uncle, for the prospects spread before your nephew are most flattering. The honor with which I was to crown your silver locks, is no longer the ideal image of a musing hour. Fortune has spread her glowing canvass about me, and the sweet breath of success is gently wafting me out upon the broad main of popularity and fame. I have been located in Columbia but a few months, yet I have established a reputation unprecedented in the annals of the institution, and which would induce my professors to recommend me to any position in the gift of the American people. I think it startles you to see yourself addressed by me through the columns of the MISSOURIAN. I will relieve you. The paper depends entirely upon the patronage of the students for its support, aside from them it finds no support. The consequence is that the editors will make any sacrifice to gain a subscriber. To me they held out many inducements. They assured me that it would be a great benefit in a literary point of view; that it would keep me posted in all the affairs of college, and by sending it home it would save me the agony of writing many a disagreeable letter. Visions of literary fame, encomiums in every press, countless thousands anxiously awaiting every issue of the MISSOURIAN, a marble slab and a latin epitaph, now filled my mind. I acted instantly. I proposed to the editors of the MISSOURIAN to subscribe for their paper if they would insert my letters in its columns. Owing to their financial condition, they were willing to agree to any proposition that would prop up their pockets. They, however, consented with this slight objection: that this manner of communicating through the press is an old, obsolete style the ancients practiced, and by which Goldsmith, Addison and others made themselves quite popular at one time; but such a course now cannot be followed successfully. Knowing full well my own talents and power of invention, I assured the editors, as I now do you, that I shall not write like Goldsmith and Addison; all I desired was a social conversation with you each month. I have since heard it said that the editors are congratulating themselves on procuring, at so small expense, the monthly correspondence of the head man of the University, and think it will be the means of making the MISSOURIAN popular with the Faculty and the town.

Now, my dear uncle, I desire you to invite your neighbors in *after* supper and read them my productions, predict how great a man I shall become, and how happy the world is in possessing such youths. All these things, you know, will be interesting topics upon which to converse with your neighbors. In the meantime I shall gather what facts and fancies I can concerning this little world, and transcribe them to you. In giving these facts and fancies, I shall try to please every man and woman and child in town by flattering them. No one will be so unfortunate as to be neglected by the praises of my pen. This principle of flattery I conceive to be heretofore en-

tirely overlooked by writers, and since it is one of the broad planes where human nature cuts her antic tricks, I shall enter thereupon, and trip a waltz that will make every head in town grow dizzy with delight. There are Stephens and Christian colleges plainly visible from my garret window. They, too, shall come in for their share of the plunder, and if the soft expressions of commendations, with which I promise to illuminate those temples, shall gain the sweet smiles of the fairy occupants, ere long I shall be inexpressibly happy. Should I paint these subjects with too bright a color, my dear uncle, I shall make that color more transparent to you when I arrive at home. Books and stationery are very dear here; yet by denying myself a great many things, my financial affairs may stand erect for a week longer.

Affectionately,
CORDUROY.

SATURDAY NIGHT.

How pleasant it is on a Saturday night to see the gray-haired father—the honest laborer—the weary merchant—the devoted wife—the loving mother and the smiling children, gather around the family hearth-stone and pass a Saturday evening, in animated discussion, in innocent pleasantries and in the sweet interchange of affectionate endearment. On Saturday night, the husband, the wife, and the child owe their presence at the family hearthstone. Saturday night comes and leaves behind all the busy cares of the past week, and brings with it treasures, which if once forgotten, can never be learned again. Saturday night! what an evening of joy, what a time for reckoning, what an opportunity for love, what an evening for thought. Saturday night! how many a dear one is sleeping in their cold house of clay, who but a week ago were in the pride of life and enjoying the blessings of their family circle—how many a home is cheerless—how many a heart is broken—how many a friend is deserted—how many a breast is wounded—how many a word has been harshly spoken—how many a deed is unforgiven, since last Saturday night. How many a dear wife is patiently waiting the return of her truant and gambling husband—how many a mother and sister are devotedly praying for their erring son and brother—how many a parent's heart is bleeding for a lost daughter—how many a feeling has been shaken, since last Saturday night.

The Columbia Missouri Statesman, of the 16th inst., publishes an interesting lecture, delivered by one of our Curators, Col. Wm. F. Switzler, before the "Missouri Historical Association," at St. Louis. Subject, "Early History of Missouri."

The College Courant publishes an interesting article on "The two Oldest College Societies," "Brothers in Unity" and "Linonia," which recently gave up the ghost at Yale.

The University Missourian,

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE

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RESIGNED.

Since our last issue a change has been made in our corps of editors. Mr. J. H. Dryden having resigned, Mr. Robert Fagan was elected to fill the vacancy.

We regret very much to lose our “*Local*,” but circumstances were such that it could not be prevented.

Mr. Fagan is well known to the whole body of students, and is in every way qualified to fill the position.

OUR CAMPUS.

No institution of learning in the country has a more beautiful site than Missouri University. Our campus is large, and has scattered here and there a goodly number of oaks, elms and maples. That is to say, we have these things almost as we found them—little opportunity has been given the landscape gardener to exercise his skill. Hence, as a natural sequence, our forest trees need trimming. We need young ornamental trees to supply the place of those torn up; new walks should be laid out, and our fences should be repaired. In fine, with its natural advantages, and with little skill and expense, our college grounds could be made attractive, beautiful and lovely.

When our liberal and intelligent Legislature makes an appropriation to the University of an hundred thousand dollars, let five thousand of that sum be set apart for the exclusive improvement of the campus. Then will our college be doubly attractive to Faculty, students and visitors, and a source of just pride to the citizens of our State.

Outside influences have a wonderful effect in strengthening a student's attachment for his Alma Mater. If the chapel is large, comfortable and ornamented with paintings; if his class-room is cleanly, and lighted up with the genial countenance of an affable professor; if the campus is broad and rolling, covered with grass, and adorned with pleasant shade trees and artificial walks; in short, if the surroundings are agreeable and interesting, no student will leave his college without a sigh of regret. And even after he has engaged in the

busy scenes of life, his thoughts will wander back to the dear old college campus, the scene of so many jokes and so much delight.

Then let it be made as attractive as possible; let it be a place where students will love to linger, and rest assured college duties will be performed with greater zeal and pleasure.

A FREE UNIVERSITY.

A short time since, Senator Rollins introduced a bill abolishing tuition fees in all the departments of the University—in other words, making this a free institution. No one will deny the justice and expediency of the movement.

Missouri University should be the grand culminating point of the public school system of this State.

It should be as beneficial to tax-payers, living in distant portions of the State, as to those living in close proximity. It should be to Missouri what Michigan University is to Michigan—the great central point of higher education.

To accomplish these ends, what is needed?

First, throw open the doors of the University, free of cost, to indigent but energetic and ambitious young men.

Secondly, let the preparatory schools be graded so as to admit their out-going pupils into our Freshman class.

Thirdly, let the State have pride and generosity enough to support the University in keeping with its high aim and great office.

By making our institution free to all, we shall necessarily increase our number of students; and to accommodate these the Board of Curators will have to make provision for additional professors. As it is at present, we have barely force enough to give the proper instruction, and according to rate of increase in numbers, circumstances will demand, next session, more help in the Faculty. We have connected with the University a preparatory department; if the proposed bill is passed, this department will receive a larger quota of new students than any other. Because, Missouri has not as many high and preparatory schools as she might have, hence boys and young men come to the State University to obtain academic as well as collegiate education.

Considering the existing state of affairs, this department has been well conducted; but when the new scientific building is finished, and this school is removed to the University, we hope that a thorough curriculum will be chosen, and a strict system adopted. We hope to see this school send to the college every year a large number of well prepared students. As we have intimated, next session this department will be overflowing, and the only way to obtain the above result is to engage sufficient instruction, administer rigid discipline, and select a comprehensive academic course.

Make our college free and you remove all grounds for fault-finding; all parties will be on the same level; tax-payers far and near will enjoy the same advantages. When this is done, we sincerely hope that our Legislators; that those

who can help us if they will; that those who ought to feel in duty bound to support their own institution, will turn their eyes in this direction, and entertain for a moment the interests of Missouri in a higher educational point of view.

Build up your educational institutions and you lay the foundation for future prosperity, and make a true criterion of advanced civilization and culture. Make our tuition free, or a mere nominal sum, and narrow-minded people can no longer make the contemptible fling that Boone county is begging for money; but liberal-minded people from every section of the State will unite in saying, “Give us a University worthy of the great State of Missouri.”

Excepting the preamble, the following is the bill presented:

Be it Enacted, &c.—SECTION 1. That sections 53, 54, 55 and 58 of said act are hereby amended to read as follows: From and after the 4th day of July, 1872, all youths resident of the State of Missouri, betwixt the ages of sixteen and twenty-five years, shall be admitted to all the privileges and advantages of the preparatory department, also to the various classes of the practical, scientific and literary departments of the State University at Columbia, upon the payment annually of an entrance fee, in lieu of all charges of tuition, which shall not exceed ten dollars; provided, that each applicant for admission shall possess such scholastic attainments and mental and moral qualifications, as shall be prescribed in rules adopted and established by the Board of Curators; and provided further, that nothing herein enacted shall be construed to prevent the Board of Curators from establishing such fee for library and incidental expenses, not to exceed five dollars per term, as they may find necessary.

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

SOCIETY LIBRARIES.

One cannot estimate sufficiently the importance of our society libraries until he observes the degree of eagerness that prompts the students to seek their volumes. But they are by no means large enough to satisfy the demand. Hence, the necessity of expending all the surplus funds in the society treasury for standard books.

We merely wish to draw attention to this matter, and hope that our literary societies will continue to be a source of benefit and pleasure to their members, and not die a natural death (as in many Eastern colleges) for lack of interest and partizanship of secret societies.

THE UNIVERSITY.

The University has just commenced the second semester of this session under the most favorable auspices. Two hundred students matriculated on the first day, and the whole number continues to increase.

Dr. Read, one of the oldest if not the oldest educator west of the Alleghanies, is still presiding officer, and all departments are filled by able and earnest teachers.

All that is now required to make the University a UNIVERSITY is wise legislation.

STEPHENS COLLEGE.

This institution is rapidly becoming an object of honest pride to the Baptists of Missouri. Under the experienced care of Dr. Dulin it has attained a most enviable position, and will soon rival the best colleges in the East. At no female college in the West are there more or better facilities for acquiring a thorough education.

LEAP YEAR PARTY.

The quiet little town of Columbia was thrown into convulsions, a few days since, by the startling rumor that the young ladies were going to give a leap year party; that they were going to send invitations to the young gentlemen; and if accepted were going to escort the said young men to the scene of action.

With what breathless anxiety *we*, the young men, awaited our—"cards" can hardly be imagined. Some, indeed, waited in vain, and doubtless feel highly slighted.

But suffice it to say we were among the fortunate; our card arrived; accepted with "exquisite pleasure;" our fair escort called at precisely half past eight; was kept waiting only one hour (our toilet being rather elaborate), when we proceeded at once to Hickman's Hall. Having reached the hall in safety, the gentlemen were shown their dressing-room, and commanded to do their "priming" in short order. But holy horror, how could *forty exquisites* accomplish this with only one barrel of flour and a mirror six inches square. Yet, after much manifested impatience on the part of the *fair*, we were ready.

The dancing hall was brilliantly lighted, the floor waxed, and we were altogether lovely. The walls bore the following inscriptions: "Ladies not allowed to smoke in this hall;" "Faint heart never won fair gentleman."

Judging from sundry demonstrations, the latter sentiment was carried out to its fullest extent. It was amusing to witness the evident satisfaction with which the assumed gentlemen perambulated up and down the hall. Engagement cards were soon filled. Poor "wall flowers"—*we* always pity them—were treated without mercy; who in turn consoled themselves with the thought that "every dog has his day."

And so on, till the "wee sma' hours," dancing was kept up. Of course both ladies and gentlemen were awkward in their new sphere; the change was so novel, but every one seemed to enjoy themselves, hence we can say that the party was a decided success.

The ladies deserve much credit for their skillful management, and we hope this will not be their last attempt.

COMMITTEES.

The genial and attractive Mrs. T—r acted as hostess.

The floor managers were Misses T—t and S—l.

Committee on supper and wine, Misses R—s, W—n and L—s.

COSTUMES.

Mr. C—y presented a magnificent toilet—too elaborate for description. Mr. B—r wore a black dress suit, "biled" shirt and polished boots. Ditto Messrs. E—n, M—e, M—s, T—t, G—n, C—k, E—g, and many others whose names we failed to note. Mr. W—S—r appeared in dress coat, powdered wig and lavender tie. Mr. H—n was perfectly charming in dress coat, *a la francais*, immaculate shirt and fancy scarf. Mr. B—r looked beautifully in dress coat, low cut vest,

spring-bottom pants and spotless tie. Mr. B—y T—r attracted particular attention for stylish head dressing. Mr. R—s was admired in dress suit, elaborate bow and orange blossoms.

About 11 o'clock lunch was served, after which dancing was resumed; the order of which was as follows: 1 waltz; 2 quadrille; 3 gallop; 4 lancers; 5 waltz; 6 quadrille; 7 schottische; 8 lancers; 9 waltz; 10 quadrille; 11 waltz; 12 lancers; 13 gallop; 14 quadrille; 15 waltz; 16 lancers; 17 polka; 18 gallop; 19 quadrille; 20 gallop. Prof. V's string band discoursed sweet music for the merry throng.

This occasion will be long remembered by every one in attendance, and a similar one eagerly looked for, by the gentlemen especially.

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE.

The joint committee, appointed by the Legislature to visit Missouri University and report its condition, arrived here on the 8th inst. The committee consisted of the following gentlemen:

On the part of the Senate—Messrs. T. J. O. Morrison, of New Madrid, Chairman; J. S. Rollins of Boone, Wm. Follenius of St. Charles, J. B. Warnall of Jackson, and W. B. Rogers of Grundy.

On the part of the House—Messrs. J. W. Barrett of Lewis, Chairman; G. H. Hubbell of Grundy, D. S. Hooper of Adair, T. G. Hutt of Lincoln, O. Van Kochitzky of Laclede, H. K. S. Robinson of Holt, J. C. White of Texas, W. O. Maupin of Saline, H. Smith of Clay, and J. S. Doak of Crawford.

The next morning following their arrival, they first visited the chapel, while the students were assembled for devotional exercises. After these were concluded, Dr. Read introduced Judge Morrison, who addressed the students briefly, but in appropriate remarks. Then followed an exceedingly happy speech by Mr. Barrett. In behalf of the officers and students of the University, Maj. Rollins, President of the Board of Curators, responded most eloquently in a speech of some length. The committee then visited the different class-rooms and halls of the University.

In the evening they were entertained pleasantly at the residence of Dr. Read; some of the gentlemen, however, embraced the opportunity to visit the literary societies, and were highly pleased with the exercises.

On the following day the committee visited the agricultural farm; after spending some time there, they returned fully satisfied with their visit. They then went over to see Christian and Baptist female colleges.

Considering the short time allotted, a thorough inspection was made of all the departments connected with the University. We hope these gentlemen understand the condition and wants of the University; indeed, we are quite sure they do, and presume they will act accordingly. Being men of liberal views and scholarly attainments—many of them graduates of other colleges—they are fully able to appreciate the advantages of a higher institution of learning; hence, they know what to recommend as just and appropriate legislation.

EXAMINATIONS, ETC.

With the 9th inst., closed the first half-session and the ordeal of examinations. The session thus far has been marked by no unusual occurrences; we have had no rebellions or small-pox panics. The students, as a general thing, have pursued the even tenor of their way, by hard study, punctual attendance and gentlemanly conduct.

In mathematics, Prof. Ficklin's classes, as usual, did well. But the "boys" were very sorry that the college "girls" did not retaliate by coming over to see them.

Dr. Norwood ground his Physics class for *four hours*, in fact he ground some of them from Physics into *Physic*.

Latin and Greek still hold their own, but Agriculture is above par.

Dr. Read and Prof. Packer pounced down upon the sub-Prep. Virgil class, but the Preps. fought nobly, and passed an *excellent* examination.

And so following with French, German, Drawing, Painting, etc., the examinations passed off smoothly.

The new semester has already begun. We have a larger number of students than ever before, and others are coming in. As to the general moral standing, it is exceedingly good; billiards have "played out;" our saloons exhibit the ominous sign, to-wit: "No liquor sold to students." Amusements in the way of theatricals are "few and far between." Hence, a student can do nothing else but study and go to church. As to games, for instance cards, ever since the reading of the thrilling essay on that subject at the Theta Kappa exhibition last year, they have been pronounced vulgar. We commence the new semester under most favorable auspices, and doubtless most satisfactory results will be obtained.

TO OLD STUDENTS.

We intend to begin with our next issue a history of the University—its Faculty and students; and in order to make it as interesting as possible, we earnestly solicit you to furnish us such items as may be in your possession in regard to both Faculty and students. Give us a detailed description of each professor—his characteristics, &c., &c.; of the more notable students—their peculiarities, "scrapes," "adventures," &c., &c., and everything of college interest, comic, tragic or heroic.

Our design in commencing this arduous task is to furnish an epitome of Missouri University in which every student who still loves to dwell upon the many crowding remembrances of his college days, will find a correct narration of much which binds him to his Alma Mater—to transmit to those who come after us a delineation of the virtues which characterized their predecessors, that they may emulate them—or of their imperfections, that they may avoid them.

Address UNIVERSITY MISSOURIAN.

Dr. Ezekiel Gilman Robinson, of the Rochester Theological Seminary, has been elected president of Brown University.

POEM.

The following was found at the University window through which the late "wine raid" was made:

Ye stern old Prex
Would break our necks,
And try his best to harm us,
But hoots of owls
And tutors' howls,
Do not at all alarm us.

We come at night,
When fleas do bite
And Prof's are all a-snoring
We worked right fast,
And then at last,
Got through the floor by boring.

We tore the floor,
Ourselves did lower,
And found the wine quite plenty;
We drew the wine,
And found it fine,
And took off gallons twenty.

Thy plans were fine,
Your locks "divine,"
But neither plans nor locks prevailed,
The bolts were turned—
Such locks we spurned—
And laughed to find the windows nailed.

LECTURE BY MISS MATILDA FLETCHER.

Under the auspices and for the benefit of the Columbia Library Association, the above named lady will lecture in this place March 5th and 6th.

Her first lecture will be on "Men and their Whims," the subject of her second will be announced in due time.

As the above is a most worthy organization, striving to build up a library for this community, and as they have succeeded in obtaining the services of a most able and popular lecturer, the people of Columbia should do all in their power to assist the undertaking. From all that we can learn, Miss Fletcher is not only distinguished for ability and eloquence, but also noted for beauty and grace. Her tour, thus far, has been marked by great success, in securing large audiences, and receiving hearty indorsements from the press throughout the States.

The *Sterling Gazette* speaks of Miss Fletcher as follows:

"The lecture by Matilda Fletcher, at Farwell Hall, on Wednesday evening, was well attended. Imagine a form erect but pliant, full but replete with natural grace; a queenly head with soft auburn curls clustering over the white classic brow; eyes whose eloquent fire was blended with a subdued tenderness; a small sensitive mouth, the delicate lips of which quivered with the intensity of heartfelt emotion when giving utterance to her belief in what she considers the truth and right; a presence inspired with the spirit of an undaunted but true woman, whose contact with the public has not caused her to lose one particle of womanly delicacy or self-respect—imagine this presence clothed in a plain but flowing robe of black velvet, with but little ornamentation, and you have Matilda Fletcher."

We hope all of our readers, and the students especially, will attend Miss Fletcher's lectures.

Tickets for sale at Gilman, Dorsey & Co., Hubbell, Davis & Co., and *Statesman* office.

Col. JASPER J. SEARCY, valedictorian class '55, and late principal of the High School at Sturgeon, died at his residence in that place on the 20th of this month.

He was a man of elegant culture, high natural abilities, and a most devoted friend of popular education. In him Missouri University loses one of her most faithful children, and the State one of her most gifted sons.

Social & Personal Department.

We are agreeably surprised to learn of the return of "Sophomore B.," class '86.

Mr. R. L. TOLD, Curator, has returned home after a temporary absence in the South.

PROF. SWALLOW has gone to Washington to attend the Agricultural College Convention.

Mr. JOHN G. PROVINES, class of '53, editor *Fulton Telegraph*, was in town on Monday last.

The young ladies have joined our college choir—as better attention and sweeter music testify.

Mr. JOHN H. OVERALL, class of '65, Circuit Attorney of the 2nd judicial circuit, is here attending court.

Messrs. W. R. BAKER, R. F. WALKER and E. P. McDONALD have re-entered with the intention of completing their studies. The return of such students speaks volumes for our noble University.

Messrs. LUTHER H. COLLIER, of Chillicothe, class of '46; WILL KENNON, class '62; M. D. SINGLETON, class —, and Col. WILLIAMS, of Macon, class —, are in Columbia attending Circuit Court.

PROFESSOR FICKLIN is engaged in writing a treatise on Algebra, also one on Astronomy. We hope that he will introduce both in the University, for we have every reason to believe that they will be model works. The maturing fame of this estimable mathematician in the scientific world, is a marked illustration of what can be accomplished by singleness of purpose and persistency of effort.

THE whole number of students who have matriculated in the University up to this period this session, amounts to almost three hundred.

NEW GROCERY STORE.—Smith & Boswell, Broadway, one door west of L. Matthews', keep a large stock of goods in their line, which they sell VERY CHEAP.

THE following are specimens of the beautiful cognomens attached to rooms in a neighboring female college: "Love cottage"!!! "Sky Parlor," "Air Castle," "Paradise Regained" (?) What next?

A FEW nights since, some contemptible wretch, or wretches, abstracted a number of models from the University and scattered them around promiscuously. Such actions, to say the least, and speak the truth, are mean—despicable. Every honorable student will scorn them.

OUR late examinations have been conducted as ordinary recitations, that is, each class was examined at its usual recitation hour, the process being continued from day to day until completed. This plan has proved very satisfactory to both students and Faculty, and we hope that it will be adopted permanently.

COLUMBIA LIBRARY LECTURES.—Rev. Dr. Thomas Rambaut, President of William Jewell College, will lecture at the Baptist Church, in Columbia, on Tuesday evening, March 12th, 1872; subject, "An Hour with the Historians." Tickets, 35 cents; for sale by Hubbell, Davis & Co., and Gilman, Dorsey & Co.

RESTAURANT.—John Schwaby's old and popular Restaurant, Oyster and Game Saloon is still in full blast, where a good square meal can be had at all times, gotten up in the very best style. Also, the finest of oysters and various kinds of game served up in any style desired. The finest brands of cigars can also be had. A liberal patronage respectfully solicited. Feb-2m

FIRST-CLASS STUDENTS buy Cohosh & Tar for colds and Coughs.

LOOK HERE.—The place to buy your Groceries is at the old and popular house of Garth & Clinkscales, who are just in receipt of the largest and most select assortment of every variety of Groceries ever seen in Columbia. You can buy anything you want at this house on more liberal terms than ever before. All they ask is a call, and an examination of their stock and prices.

Students, you will find this the most liberal house in town. Call and see us. Feb-5m

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.—Through the instrumentality of our distinguished President, and the Senior class, this great national holiday was celebrated by appropriate exercises. At 10 A. M. a large and appreciative audience, composed of the young ladies of our two female colleges, the students of the University, and citizens of town, gathered in the University chapel, where, with a few well-timed remarks, President Read introduced Dr. Dulin, who opened the exercises with a fervent prayer. After music, by the University choir, and the reading of an extract from "Washington's Farewell Address" by Dr. Read, Mr. Bingham Rollins, of Columbia, was introduced, and delivered an oration on "Washington as a Warrior." Mr. Rollins was followed by Mr. T. A. Johnson, of Boonville, who spoke on "Washington as a Statesman."

We regret that our space forbids a synopsis of these orations. Suffice it to say that both speakers displayed a thorough knowledge of their respective subjects, and their orations were replete with noble thought and lofty sentiment. The choir deserves more than a passing notice for the manner in which it rendered those national anthems—"America," "Washington's Birthday," "Shout for our Banner."

We trust that this natal day of America's most unselfish warrior and statesman, will continue to be celebrated by the tributes of eloquence and song, and the garlands of a nation's gratitude be clustered around the undying name of WASHINGTON.

GOOD STUDENTS who don't want to get sick and cost "Pa" a bill, use Gilman's 888 liver pills for constipation, headache, &c.

NEVER, perhaps, since the founding of this institution has the general health of students been worse than at the present time. That most miserable of diseases, the mumps, has confined a very large number to their rooms for several days, and is still the terror of all.

While the health of a great portion of the students has been so poor, we were confident that some attempt would be made by the proper officer, or officers to remedy the evil in regard to a cold chapel. On the contrary, it still remains in the same condition. The students are still required to sit, during divine service, in a vast semi-circular room capable of accommodating two thousand persons, and listen to long prayers while shivering with cold.

As the exponent of our fellow-students views, we denounce this proceeding as little less than blasphemous. We hear the prayer "that our service may not be of the lips merely," while our limbs are benumbed with cold. We hear lectures on what should be the character and deportment of students, while we are intent only upon some means of alleviating our sufferings. We are told that our conduct has never been better than at the present time, while we are thus neglected. Is the State University unable to provide one of the first requisites of our natures? or is the health and comfort of two hundred and fifty students of no importance?

We do not counsel disrespect to any one, but we do believe that duties and rights are reciprocal; that if honor and obedience are expected from us, we are entitled to some consideration. Under ordinary circumstances this continued disregard would be unpardonable; under the present it is an insult to intelligence—an outrage upon human nature.

LIVE, WIDE-AWAKE STUDENTS buy Books, Stationery, &c., of
Feb-4m GILMAN, DORSEY & Co.

A NEW kind of type for the blind has been invented by Reuben Vose, a new York broker, by the use of which it will cost only two dollars to print a Bible, instead of fifty, as at present, and to further complete the system a printing press has been constructed by which the blind can print for themselves, enabling them to carry on correspondence with their friends as well as those with eyes.

The *Vidette* complains of the small attendance at Williams College of late. An institution with the facilities, reputation and Alumni of Williams ought to have no grounds for such a complaint.

A SECOND BYRON.

A poet's love is finely illustrated in these lines:
I stood upon the ocean's briny shore,
And with a fragile reed I wrote
Upon the sand—

"Agnes, I love thee!"
The mad waves rolled by and blotted out
The fair impression.
Frail weed! cruel wave! treacherous sand!
I'll trust ye no more:
But with a giant hand I'll pluck
From Norway's frozen shore
Her tallest pine, and dip its top
Into the crater of Vesuvius,
And upon the high and burnished Heavens
I'll write—

"Agnes, I love thee!"
And I would like to see any
Dog-goned wave wash that out.

The Harvard *Advocate* speaks of western college papers in this manner:

"Then here is another from a 'mixed' college out west. Its editors are William and Josie, and Annie and Rebecca, who seem to regard their paper as a medium for the transmission of social gossip and all that sweet, soft, sappy sapiency so peculiarly characteristic of these mixed colleges. They announce through their columns that Johnnie B. is 'going with' Annie C., and that Mahla K. don't speak to Charlie O. And then, perhaps, the 'Professor of Belles Lettres' has an addition to his family, and this event is celebrated by these journalists in prose and verse, and the 'Professor' is complimented for his enterprising nature."

The Amherst *Student* says:

"We feel called upon to pronounce the following statement, which is going the rounds of the college press, strictly incorrect lest the Alumni should receive wrong impressions in regard to our spiritual unworthiness: 'The Faculty at Amherst have at last decided to let the students take dancing lessons.'"

About a dozen students took advantage of the sleighing for a visit to South Hadley last Wednesday. They tell us that all the young ladies in that institution have been vaccinated quite recently.—*ib.*

The *Yale Naught-ical Almanac* makes the following analysis of college compositions:

- 20 parts Benton's Thirty Years.
- 19 " DeTocqueville.
- 18 " Encyclopedia Americana.
- 15 " Nile's Register.
- 12 " Standard Speaker.
- 10 " Chapel Sermons.
- 5 " Crude Metaphors.
- 1 " Originality.

The *Yale Courant* says: "We have certain exercises in English composition, though the lack of anything like rhetorical culture is plainly evident. With extraordinary exertion men may here learn to become tolerable writers, but what opportunity have we to become effective speakers?"

Mr. Brinkle has produced a literal translation of "The Antigone" of Sophocles. Mr. Brinkle is enjoying quite a share of popularity for his successful efforts in this translation, which is said to be of more than ordinary merit.

The Duty of Young Men.

It is the duty of young men who have left their homes for the purpose of receiving an education, also to appear well in society. A substantial suit of clothes, a good pair of custom-made boots or shoes, a late style hat, and all the other articles of wear; such as shirts, drawers, socks, cravats, kid gloves, linen and paper collars, &c., can be had at (seply) Moss & PREWITT'S.

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(sep27ly)

CROMWELL.

I.

Oliver Cromwell he had a big nose,
As large as a parsnip, as red as a rose;
And he cut off the head of King Charles the First.
Which no other one but brave Coppernose durst.

II.

Cromwellius Oliverus magnum nasum habetat,
Magnitudine rapa, ut rosa rubebat;
Is Caroli primi caput caedebat,
(Cuprimaso excepto hoc nemo audebat.)

III.

Cromwellius cui fuit nasus in ore,
Enormis ut rapa, sed rosa rubore,
Regem sacrosanctum, en miseram sortem!
Audacior omnibus, damnavit ad mortem.

IV.

Cromwellius dictator naso distinctus
Vir est a quo Carolus Rex est exstinctus;
Nam capite Carolum is immite truncavit,
Et prae aliis torvus regem vita privavit.

V.

Rex Angliae Carolus, et martyr vocatus
Ab Cromwellio ad mortem est olim damnatus
Regisque amicos multos expulit domo
Cromwellius iste, nasutissimus homo.

VI.

Dictator et dux Cromwell Oliverus
Nasutus et torvus erat iudex severus,
Consilio ejus occisus est rex,
Nefas! sed isti quid fuit tunc lex?

VII.

Fanaticus Cromwell est praeditus naso
Ingente, slendente simili cupreo vaso.
Dictator est factus, et rege necato
Regnabat per patriam—sic visum est fato.

VIII.

Per artes nefandas rex ad mortem est ductus,
Hinc lachrymae multae et febilis luctus,
Bex Carolus erat, Cromwell carnifex ejus,
(Praemineus naso.) Quid facto hoc pejus?

In a speech made before the Alumni of Williams College, Bryant "goes back" on Darwinism by saying it is more likely that the monkey is a degenerate man than man is a progressive monkey.

An Illinois college paper announces that certain other college papers are capable of being improved. *Mirabile dictu!* How long since you became perfect.

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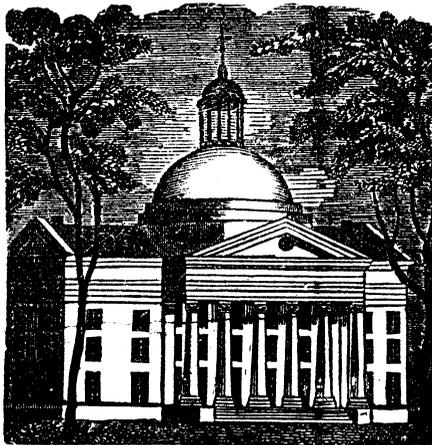
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1871.

1872.



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EIN EPISODUS.

Eh! Dancez vous, dieit mein Herr;
 Oui, oui, the charming maid replied.
 Vidit ille at once the snare,
 Looked downus quick et etiam sighed.

Das Madchen knew ein bona art,
 Stat ludicrans superba sweet;
 Simplex homo perdit his heart
 Declares eros ad ejus feet.

Mein Leibchen, here, exclaims de Herr,
 Lux of mein life ein ravum shed,
 Dein oscula let amor share,
 Si non, alas! meum be dead.

Ludit das girlus gayly then,
 Cum scorna much upon her lip,
 Quid stuituses are all you men,
 Funus to give you omnes slip.

Mein Herr uprose cum dignas now,
 Et melius et wiser man,
 Der nubis plana on his brow,
 To his dark domus cito ran.

Nunc omnes you qui eager hear
 Mea talus de falsa maid,
 Of fascinatus girl beware
 Lest votre folly thus be paid.

—Boston Advertiser.

ADDRESS BY HON. J. W. BARRETT.

The following address delivered in the chapel, in behalf of the legislative committee, has been furnished us for publication, through the kindness of Prof. Swallow. Criticism is unnecessary, as its excellence speaks for itself:

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen of the University:

I deem it a peculiar pleasure as well as a distinguished honor to be permitted to respond—on the part of the house of representatives and the committee of that body—to your generous call and to assure you of our full sympathy with the truthful sentiments expressed by the distinguished senator who has just addressed you. As the representatives of a great State we are not unmindful of its various interests, but recognize it as a commanding duty to promote as far as in our power their full and free development. While encouraging the miner to delve beneath our soil for the rich treasures buried in our hills and mountains, we are not unmindful of the precious gems that are concealed in human caskets, and needing but the hand of culture to shine forth with most resplendent lustre. We recognize the surpassing richness of our virgin soil, and rejoice with the husbandman when his fields smile with plenty; but we would not forget the richer soil of the youthful mind, where proper cultivation will secure a more abundant harvest. And in full view of our responsibilities we are prepared to give you the assurance of our purpose to provide all needful surroundings for your encouragement, and all necessary appliances for your success.

And yet when these are all supplied, you must recur to life's first lesson of self-dependence, and read as you enter these walls, the same inscription once found over the door of an ancient temple—*gnolthe seau ton*—know thyself—for, after all, personal effort is the secret of all success—

"Honor and shame from no condition rise,
 Act well your part—there all the honor lies."

Mr. President, the scene before me seems peculiarly inspiring, and affords a pleasing reminder of a visit made years ago to the national capital, where I saw a proud monument in process of construction, commemorative of him whom we delight to honor as the father of his country. There were gathered for the imposing structure, blocks from the granite hills of New Hampshire, from the iron mountains of Missouri, from the marble quarries of Tennessee, and even from the distant Italian shore, and every block and stone bore some appropriate inscription indicative of its origin and the sentiment of the giver. I do not know that the monumental pile will ever be completed, and should it be, time in its onward march will erase every inscription from the polished surface and ultimately cause the solid rock itself to crumble into dust. But you, sir, and your worthy co-laborers are building here a noble and more enduring monument, and these "young men and maidens" are the "living stones" that are to form a part of the imposing structure. And the sentiments which you engrave upon memory's enduring tablet will bid defiance to the touch of time's corroding fingers and finally appear in letters of living light before the throne of the Eternal. It is educated minds that constitutes the true and enduring monument of our country's greatness—and in full sympathy with you as master builders, we bid you God speed in your great and glorious work. Let the proud column rise until it shall bathe in the pure sunlight of eternal truth. Let it rise in beauty, in majesty and grandeur "until the Capstone shall be brought forth with shoutings of grace—grace unto it."

Mathematics.

He that gives a portion of his time and talent to the investigation of mathematical truth, will come to all other questions with a decided advantage. He will be in argument what the ancient Romans were in the field: to them the day of battle was a day of comparative recreation, because they were ever accustomed to exercise with arms much heavier than those with which they fought; and their reviews differed from a real battle in two respects—they encountered more fatigue but the victory was bloodless.—Colton.

SLANG IN THE PULPIT.

There are certain inelegant expressions in general use, known as *slang*. These phrases constitute a large portion of the language used among a certain class of people. Indeed many who make pretensions to elegant culture, frequently indulge in them.

We hear them in the school room, at the bar, and we blush to say it, in the pulpit. The little child is taught to lisp slang, which its mother thinks is smart; the boy who is not acquainted with slang, is behind the times; and the man thinks slang is necessary to give pungency and conciseness to his speech. Thus it is to the end of the chapter.

But we apply our remarks, especially to that place, where above all others, the purest thoughts, and noblest sentiments, should be expressed in refined, elegant and high-toned diction, the pulpit.

Solemnity should be the chief characteristic of a place of religious worship. For the impressiveness of the service, has almost as great an influence over one's thoughts as the sermon of the minister. But when our good sense, of the eternal fitness of things, is shocked, by low expressions, and uncouth phrases; when the church is polluted, by words, better to be repeated in the ale-house, coming from the mouth of the minister himself; the sacredness of the place is destroyed by something akin to sacrilege.

It cannot be said, these—give point to one's ideas, or that he can more readily send them home, by sandwiching, vulgar speeches among his sentences. On the contrary, they detract in a large measure, from the earnestness, dignity and real worth of the man's effort; they detract from the truth of the words uttered; they throw a shade of hypocrisy over the man who utters them, and to say the least, they are inelegant in the extreme. No! Our language can never be too pure. We shall never be able to reach that point, where it will be necessary to dilute our words in order to give greater force and terseness to their effect.

Even our standard living writers seem to have imbibed the spirit of making use of a small amount of slang. Instead of progressing, they have retrograded. Instead of improving upon the productions of former ages, they have yet to equal the pure, simple style of Addison, or the stately, classical style of Dr. Johnson.

If a minister is considered an exemplar in correctness of ideas, he should also be an exemplar in the manner in which he expresses them.

Slang can be tolerated in a slight degree, in ordinary conversation, but it becomes vulgar when pronounced in the lecture room, on the rostrum, or in the pulpit.

H. W. Ewing

Literary Department.

"Wanted a Pedigree," by Martha Finly (Farquaharson) Author of "Lillian" "Elsie Dinnore" &c. A highly interesting novel, plane truths and elaborate descriptions accompany the reader through the volume of 550 pages, cloth bound.

"Short Studies on Great Subjects," By James Anthony Froude, a bundle of essays on many subjects. Some have been contributed at various times during the four years to Frazer's Magazine. While some were written as addresses for special occasions.

"Triumphs of Enterprise, Ingenuity and Public Spirit," by James Parton, giving the portraits of such men as Franklin, Edgar A. Poe, Bryant, Matthew Vassar, Thos. West. Biography predominates in it and biography is peculiarly Mr. Parton's field.

Appleton's Journal is one of the most interesting and readable periodicals published. The table of contents for March 16th, is as follows: Cumberland Gap, by F. G. de Fontaine; Lady Sweetapple, by the author of "Annals of an Eventful Life;" Southern Country Life, by Paul H. Hayne; The Unstoried Dead, by Daniel Connolly; Unconquered, by Joel Benton; Ursa Major; "The Original John Smith's, (with illustrations); "Good-Bye Sweetheart." Part II, Chapter XIX, by Rhoda Broughton, A King's Daughter, by Mary E. Bradley; Montesquieu, from the French of Saint Beuve, The Cast of Living, by Charles Carrol; A Broadway, Bus, Table-Talk, &c., &c.

THOUGHTS ON SYMPATHY.

Neither pen nor pencil can picture the sublimity of the moonlight view of Mount Blanc. Memory recalls all the beauties of the vale of Chamounix, and again the raptures of delight are experienced. In the transport of admiration, we are inspired with intensest emotions, and become oblivious of the smaller trifles of earth. The elegant verse of Coleridge depicts the magnificence of the lofty scenery, but even he, with his marvelous artistic skill, turns for want of proper expression, and draws it ruled by the grey light of the morning. He sees might and sovereign power displayed, and awe-struck, stands and "worships the Invisible alone." Grandeur fills his soul with adoration, and he chants the glory and omnipotence of the Creator. When Cynthia rules the sky grander emotions are felt, sublimity is defined, and the beautiful is personified! The great silent mount, covered with a pure white robe, made brilliant by the lambent light, the lofty aiguilles ranged in line on either side, the glittering glaciers, the sparkling streams, the bright, full moon, and the myriads of stars, make up the gorgeous panorama. This splendid night scene produces a lively sensation of sympathy—all surrounding objects are grand, our thoughts are elevated by the associa-

tion, and there is a *rapport entre nous*.

Nature has all moods and conditions to suit the condition and inclination of man, and there is no higher delight than that which she bestows on those who hold communion with her. Sparkling brooks, sighing forests, lofty mountains and nestling lakes have a pleasant influence and exhilarate and cheer us. The sympathy they inspire elevates a man, and his conversation flows into poetry. He who elicits so much feeling in his songs, was her favorite child; and when forced to wander in exile, found the only source of enjoyment left the outpouring of his soul's emotions upon inanimate things. His wealth of sentiment was large, and his talk with nature grand. How noble his speech to the Swiss mountains:

"Above me are the Alps—most glorious Alps—
The palaces of nature, whose vast walls
Have pinnacled in clouds their snowy scalps,
And throned eternity in icy halls
Of cold sublimity, where forms and falls
The avalanche—the thunderbolt of snow!"

His address to the lake is simple and beautiful, and is heightened by the undertone of sadness pervading it:

"Clear, placid Leman! thy contrasted lake
With the wide world I've dwelt in is a thing
Which warns me, with its stillness, to forsake
Earth's troubled waters for a purer spring.
This quiet sail is as a noiseless wing
To waft me from distraction; once I loved
Torn ocean's roar; but thy soft murmuring
Sounds sweet as if a sister's voice reproved,
That I with stern delights should e'er have been so moved!"

These we may call manifestations of sympathy with the outward world, and what can we say of it in the inner circle of life. It is the fountain of feeling, inexhaustible source of contrary emotions! It takes man up from his lowly walks, and lifts him to a higher and grander plane of existence. In joy, it is robed in bright colors, and showers its radiance over all: in sorrow, it is a ministering angel, whose gentle influence transforms even grief into contentment, if not into the exquisite feeling of felicity: in mourning, it is most pure and beautiful: in love, it is all—and love is a genial and bountiful flow of the emotions: in friendship, it is kind and tender, makes the heart rejoice and spreads light upon our way. It is the conqueror of man—mightiest of all the emotions! for it overcomes when all other sentiments fail. The strong bend to its power, and the selfish pay respect to its shrine; in a moment the fierce tyrant is gentle as a maid, and quick as thought the quiet spirit is roused to deeds of daring and sacrifice. Its influence is felt and exerted by the orator, and with glowing eloquence he awakens the people from lethargy to action. It is divine!—heavenly beings have a holy kindred emotion, which binds them in sweet communion, and still have a large measure to dispense to humble mortals. In the bestowing and receiving this refined feeling our happiness depends, for it is the essence of the chief cardinal virtue. It engenders and quickens all noble actions, all pure sentiments, all holy desires and all lofty aspirations.

IDLEWILD.

INDIVIDUAL PURSUITS.

Two things in human life are at continual variance, and without escaping from the one we must be separated from the other: these are *ennui* and *pleasure*. *Ennui* is an afflicting sensation, if we may so express it, from a want of sensation; and pleasure is greater pleasure according to the quantity of sensation. That sensation is received in proportion to the capacity of our organs, and that practice, or as it has sometimes been called, "educated feeling," enlarges this capacity, is evident in such familiar instances as those of the blind, who have a finer tact, and the jeweler, who has a finer sight than other men who are not so deeply interested in refining their touch and their vision. Intense attention is, therefore, a certain means of deriving more numerous pleasures from its object.

Hence it is that the poet, long employed on a poem, has received a quantity of pleasure which no reader can ever feel. In the progress of any particular pursuit, there are a hundred fugitive sensations which are too intellectual to be embodied into language. Every artist knows that between the thoughts that first gave rise to his design, and every one that appears in it, there are innumerable intermediate evanescences of sensation which no man felt but himself. These pleasures are in number according to the intenseness of his faculties and the quantity of his labor.

It is so in any particular pursuit, from the manufacturing of pins to the construction of philosophical systems. It is observable of those who have devoted themselves to an individual pursuit that its importance is incredibly enlarged to their sensations. Intense attention magnifies like a microscope; but it is possible to apologise for their extravagance from the consideration that they really observe combinations not perceived by others of inferior application.

That this passion has been carried to a curious violence of affection, literary history affords numerous instances. In reading Dr. Burney's "Musical Travels," it would seem that music was the prime object of human life. Richardson, the painter, in his treatise on that art closes by affirming that "Raphael is not only *equal* but *superior* to a *Virgil*, or a *Livy*, or a *Thucydides*, or a *Homer*, and that painting can reform our manners, increase our opulence, honor and power. Deuina, in his "Revolutions of Literature," tells us that to excel in historical composition requires more ability than is exercised by the excelling masters of any other art, because it requires not only the same erudition, genius, imagination, and taste necessary for a poet, a painter, or a philosopher, but the historian must have some peculiar qualifications. *This served as a prelude to his own history*. Helvetius, an enthusiast in the fine arts, has composed a poem on Happiness, and imagines that it consists in an exclusive love of the cultivation of letters and the arts. All this illustrates the truth that the more intensely we attach ourselves to an individual object the more numerous and the more perfect are our sensations. If we yield to the distracting variety of opposite pursuits with an equal passion, our soul is placed amid a continual shock of ideas and happiness is lost by mistakes.—*Disraeli*.

Chaucer—Considered as the Father of English Literature.

The widely mooted question, "Do circumstances make the man," is one that finds arguments for each side in the examples of history. Often a single great crisis furnishes illustrations for either position. Bonaparte created the circumstance that made him great, but in the incidence of his career rests all the glory of Pitt, Wellington and others. They were the out-growth of the mighty revolution that he wrought. But it is more frequent that both circumstances and self-exertion are the agencies that produce a great man. Such was Chaucer's case—as the Father of English Literature. Everything conspired to assist him in establishing a national literature, especially a national poetry; and everything assisted him in establishing himself as its founder—instead of others who lived and wrote at the same time. Born at a period when England, by the ascension of one of her most splendid sovereigns, was taking her place among the powers of Europe, he was inspired by the universal national progress, and by the literary influence the revival of letters had produced.

We will look at some of the events and circumstances favorable to his career. The first was undoubtedly his genius. His was certainly the brightest that had yet shone on the British Isle. None before him, nor any of his cotemporaries, possessed that deep knowledge of human nature, the easy, simple style of narration, and the great amount of reading and advantage of travel that characterized his writings. As a soldier, he had been a man of the sterner world; as a favorite of courts, he had been a man of good society; as a diplomatist, he had been a man of travel. The next circumstance was the change he wrought in the language of the day. Others before him had attempted to build up a literature by collecting the old ballads, but 'twas Chaucer alone that first launched forth into the sea of pure and independent English. Gower had written a great work, but two-thirds of it was in a foreign tongue. Mandeville had written a work in prose, but it was first composed in Latin, revised in French and then translated into English. Barbour of Scotland had written works—beautiful thoughts, but full of Celtic provincialisms. Langlande had written his "Vision of Peers Ploughman," but he still adhered to the old Anglo-Saxon alliteration. Chaucer came forth with a language peculiar and adapted to the age. He threw aside Latin and French, he rejected alliteration, he shortened his spelling, simplified his grammar and introduced rhyme and metre.

The next thing that made Chaucer's writings popular was his position in society. Of good family by birth, and allied to the royal family by marriage, he held during his whole life (perhaps a short time excepted) the high favor of the court. He was the feudal vassal of John of Gaunt, fourth son of the King; his speedy ransom from capture at Rhetiers (age 31), shows that before his marriage he was held in high esteem. His mar-

riage to a maid of honor—sister of John's wife, the important offices he held under Edward III, his representing the people of Kent in the House of Commons, his mission to Genoa—all show that he was one of the chief men of the nation, and not only a favorite of the court but also of the people. When Edward died, the minority of Richard left the reins of government in the hands of John, and of course Chaucer received favor from the hands of his old patron. Ten years after the ascension of Richard II, we find him enjoying a lucrative office under that king. Hence Chaucer's whole life was one of popularity, which conspired to make his writings sought for in that day.

The plot of Chaucer's writings was something new, especially those of his later life. They partook largely of the Italian character—a feature before unknown to the Isle. He had visited Petrarch. The Renaissance literature was beginning to attract attention in England, and when Chaucer produced his writings after this type, they were just in time to supply a popular want. There were many outside circumstances which greatly contributed to the establishment of a national literature. Chivalry with all its refining influences and tendencies to civilization, inspired within the bards a desire to celebrate the deeds of noble knights. England's isolation at this time greatly helped.

Wickliff, by his translation of the Bible into the vernacular language and by his continued thunderings against the Pope of Rome, estranged the people from the Latin. War with France drove out the Norman element of the language, and war with Scotland repelled the Celtic. And then the continued war that had engaged England from the ascension of Edward III till the close of the 15th century, had a tendency to fuse the elements of the nation—Saxon and Norman—into one and to inspire a patriotism and a pride in a pure, independent, national language.

A THOUGHT.

Generation after generation has felt as we feel now, and their lives were as active as our own. They pass away like a vapor of beauty as when the creator commanded her to be. The heavens will be as bright over our graves as they are now around our paths.

The world will have the same attractions for our offspring yet unborn that she had once for ourselves, and now has for our children. Yet a little while and all will have happened. The throbbing heart will be stilled and we shall be at rest. Our funeral will wind its way, and the prayers will all be said and our friends will all return, and we shall be left behind in silence and darkness, for to mould away to dust.

And it may be a short time we are spoken of, but the things of life will creep in and our names will soon be forgotten. Days will continue to move on, and laughter and song will be heard in the room in which we died, and the eye that mourned for us will be dried, and will glisten again with joy, and even will cease to think of us and will not remember to lisp our names. Then we shall have become, in the touching language of the Psalmist, "forgotten and gone out of mind."

A JOURNEY ROUND MY CHAMBER.

This is the title of one of the prettiest little books in the French language; deservedly popular for its originality of thought and purity of style. The author was under arrest in Turin for forty-two days, and employed each in writing a short essay. He invests every article embellishing his room with life and animation. His brilliant thoughts suffer by translation, but even in a rude dress they are beautiful. The following is a translation of the fifth chapter of the book:

"After my easy chair, journeying towards the north, you discover my bed, which is placed at the end of my room and makes a pretty prospective. Its situation is a happy choice; the first rays of the sun come and play upon my curtains. I see them in the bright days of summer slowly advance along the white wall, as the sun rises higher above the horizon; the elms before my window divide them into a thousand fantastic shapes, and they dance upon my bed, sparkling with a tint of *couleur de rose* and white, which reflects a brilliant color on all sides. I hear the confused chirpings of the swallows that have taken up their abode on the roof of the house, and of other birds that have their nests in the elms; then a thousand radiant fancies cluster about me; and, in the whole universe, no one enjoys a pleasanter and more peaceful waking hour than mine. I avow that I love these sweet moments and that I always eke out as long as possible the delight of meditating in the genial warmth of my bed. Is there a theatre which excites the imagination more, which awakens more tender thoughts, than the couch on which I sometimes forget myself? It is here that fantastic thoughts, fruits of the imagination and of hope, come to disquiet us. It is in this delicious couch that we forget, during one-half of life, the cares of the other half. But what pleasing and sad thoughts crowd all at once upon my brain? Marvelous mixture of the delightful and the terrible!

A bed sees us born and sees us die; it is a changing scene where the human race play by turns interesting dramas, humorous farces and horrible tragedies. It is a cradle decorated with flowers; it is the throne of love; it is a sepulchre."

Amusements.

Miss Kate Bateman commenced a professional tour at Glasgow, Scotland, Feb. 5th.

Kate Fisher and horse "Mondes" at Woods', Cincinnati, 26th, two weeks.

England is afflicted with a "Prince of Wales Recovery Polka."

M. Copoul is universally considered the best lover on the operatic stage.

Lydia Thompson troupe, New Orleans, to 17th; Galveston, 29th to March 2nd.

Oliver Dowd Byron, St. Louis, March 18th.

Jenny Height is to open at Fort Wayne, Ind., March 18th, with a new company and a new drama translated from the German.

London will have Nilsson, Tieteus, Marimon, Trebelli-Bettini next season.

Life is a strange thing. There are persons who will curse woman in one capacity, defend her in another, try to act her in a third, and then write long and windy articles on the hypocrisy and inconsistency of the world. "*Ne crede colori.*"

DE GUSTIBUS NON DISPUTANDUM.

The above well known expression, so commonly quoted in ordinary discussion, Laurence Sterne freely and laconically translates: "Let every *man* ride his own hobby-horse." Now, we will be even more liberal than the eccentric humorist, and say "Let every *woman* also." But to each of either sex we would like to make this restriction, that in their equestrian exercises that are of a personal character they will keep entirely clear of our editorial sanctum.

We are led into this strain by the late sensation which our "Ideal Girl" has produced among the fair. Many are the little "spats" that we have received on her account, and it has been a strong test of our devotion, to stand by her in this hour of adversity. Like Job of old, we sat ourselves down and felt that we were much afflicted, (not through the same immediate agency, we hope.) Our friends too, like his, have come around us and tried to console us by offering many reasons why the ladies should have been so indignant. One said it was because they feared our article might infuse such high ideas of true womanhood into the minds of the rising youths that they (the youths) would be inclined to overlook a lady of many imperfections and thus debar said indignant ladies from a chance of matrimony. He argued largely and cited that one had earnestly and publicly insisted on young men sending cards to her class; that she, in order to make her chances as great as possible, had drawn her "Ideal Boy" with a sweeping hand—so much so that he knew about 117 of his own personal acquaintance who would "fill the bill"; that she had said her prospects of meeting her "Boy" was not based upon any improbable expectations of reaching heaven, but from what he could learn they depended on the hope that sub-seniors in a certain female college would be allowed to receive the attentions of gentlemen, and also on the contingency that said attentions would be proffered. Although our friend's speech was logically elaborate, yet we could not think the ladies so "solicitous," and we generously set aside his arguments by saying it was leap year. Our next friend was also complimentary to us as an "Idealist,"—for his reason was that our "Our Ideal Girl" stood out so beautifully and queenly among them (said indignant ladies) that they beheld their own imperfections by contrast, and in a fit of frenzied envy had attacked us who had wrought such a conception. "It's a good thing," said he, "that she *was* ideal, for if she had been real and tangible, they would have long since scratched out her sparkling eyes, torn out her flowing hair, and would have been now wearing the latter on their own heads, as a trophy of their valor and a monument of their envy." Although from the demonstrations seen and felt among the ladies, our friend's argument seemed plausible, yet, since we never deemed ladies to have any envy or jealousy, we could not accept his explanation of this remarkable disturbance in the female world.

A third friend said he had no reason to offer,

but it reminded him very much of an anecdote he once heard, and without our asking him what it was, he went on to relate that one of the pioneer bishops of this country was in the habit of preaching sermons so heart-searching and true to the failings of human nature that each auditor felt that the minister was aiming directly at him. One person felt himself specially assailed, and vowed he would never again "hear that man." But his friends prevailed on him to go once more, and he concluded to go early and hide behind the door in order to test "the matter." The bishop came in and after the usual preliminaries, glanced toward the back of the house and read as his text the latter portion of Isaiah xxvi, 20, "Hide thyself, as it were for a little moment, until the indignation be overpast," when the hidden man stepped out, swore at the minister, left, and ever after had a particular aversion to bishops. We thought it reminded us of a great many things, but we were tired of hearing such ungenerously elaborate reasons, and we dismissed our friends, as Job did his, by saying "verily you are the people, and wisdom will die with you." But we doubt not that ages hence when this great nation will have passed away; when the "Athens of the West" will have been buried beneath the Vesuvius-like outpour of progress and learning; when the *Missourian* and other college papers will be read as cinder-charred classics, it will then be a question of scientific discussion and philosophical research, of historical inquiry and literary speculation, *why did "Our Ideal Girl" produce such a sensation?*

Success in the Senate.

Dispatches of yesterday, report that the bill appropriating one hundred thousand dollars to the University and School of Mines, has passed the Senate by a vote of twenty-seven to two. They further state that Senator Rollins made one of the finest efforts ever made in that chamber in favor of the bill. The House will probably take action in the matter immediately.

There are a few men in this State who have labored unceasingly for the University, of whom the principal is Maj. Rollins. His first measure was the introduction of a bill establishing a University at Columbia, his subsequent acts have been devoted to the building up of that institution, and his last, in the Senate, is still in her behalf.

"Whence comes such another?"

Strange Coincidence.

Fanny Fern, in speaking of men wanting saintly wives, uses words to this import: "You want an angel! Now, you'd look nice with an angel beside you, wouldn't you?" Strange that a certain editress ("not a thousand miles away"), while speaking in a similarly indignant strain, should have a similar thought similarly expressed. *Of course* it was original with each.

OUR increased subscription list, caused by our late sensational articles, renders it necessary that we should publish a hundred additional copies for this month.

The Demonstration of Last Night.

Expectation was on tip-toe yesterday afternoon, to get the first intelligence in regard to the appropriation bill. The glad tidings came at dark and spread to every quarter. The students assembled in the chapel to give expressions to their intense gratification at the wise and honorable course of the Senate. A call was made for Dr. Read, and that gentleman was soon among us. He felt the inspiration of the occasion which brought us together, and in an elegant effort eulogized the happy issue of the bill. Prof. Swallow followed, and in a pretty speech, acknowledged his deep sympathy with the joyous sentiments of the students. The students *en masse* then called upon Col. Switzler, and were favored with an eloquent address, which produced rounds of applause. A few remarks from several of our boys were in order, and after many jubilant demonstrations of joy, all went quietly home entertaining high hopes for the future prosperity of the University.

Art Gallery.

While many college journals are advocating the establishment of schools of art, we deem it not untimely to throw out a few hints in the same direction.

We have a nucleus, in the way of art specimens, around which, in process of time, a fine collection could be gathered. As all know, the rotunda, a large, well-lighted room, is put to no use whatever; with little expense this could be fitted up and made to present a most attractive and interesting place. A department of fine arts, comprising drawings, paintings and statuary, cannot fail to be highly appreciated by all lovers of culture, and if this should be finally established, we venture to say, it would soon have as many disciples as any other branch of learning in the University.

We know it would require time and money to secure a fine collection; but at present let a start be made, however insignificant, and every succeeding year will contribute its mite.

Some philosophic and consistent writer says it is not in the range of ideal boyhood for a young man to use his influence for the moral good of a young lady, "when she has a mother that can attend to that matter." Whether this be improper or not, it is certainly far more noble and manly than to try and induce a "girl in her teens" to disobey the precepts of her mother and violate the rules of her church. In the nature that will do the latter there are tinges of seduction which by no means characterize the true, highminded man.

Lena expresses a willingness (on a few conditions) to "come within the circle of love." We have since learned that this *fair maiden* (?) has of her (?) own accord started the rumor that she (?) was actually married, and persuaded others to assist in circulating the report. Verily, the "old girl" seems fond of making false impressions. She (?) will be dyeing her moustache, wearing false curls, or canting about the great amount of hypocrisy and deficiency of truth, next.

Local & Personal Department.

DR. NORWOOD has started a class in zoology.

MR. COONEY, class '73, is teaching school eight miles west of town.

HINKSTON BREWERY is becoming a common resort for students.

Prof. Packer left on the 15th for Boston. He will return in a few days.

"Lena" was not a woman. It has been suggested that she was not a gentleman.

Dr. McAlester has vaccinated our students gratuitously. Such disinterestedness speaks for itself.

Mr. R. L. Todd, curator, left on the — for the State capitol. He goes in the interests of the University.

ALL professional base-ballists are requested to meet on the base-ball ground, Saturday 23rd, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

Prof. Swallow has returned from Washington, and expresses himself well-pleased with the College Convention.

Mr. Joseph Robinson, class '70, at present of St. Louis Medical College, is in town visiting friends.

Mr. Barfoot, class '75, and lady, were in town a few days since on their *bridal* tour. "Go, thou, and do likewise."

He who is so foolish as to doubt the "influence of the press" should visit the University chapel some *cold* morning.

Mr. Curtis B. Rollins has gone to Augusta, Georgia, on a visit to his brother, Capt. James Rollins, commanding officer at that post.

Mr. Paul Waples, class '70, was in town a few days since. He goes to Saginaw, Michigan, where he intends to make his future home. Success to you, Paul.

We regret to learn that Mrs. Ripley is suffering with a severe attack of rheumatism. She is a teacher whom all students are glad to meet in the recitation room, and we shall be very happy to note her recovery.

PROF. DE LAUNY of the "Catecomb" notoriety gave a *free* (?) lecture some time since in the University. He now presents to the Athenæan Society a claim for *twelve, fifteen or twenty dollars!*

Dr. Read returned, a few days since, from Jefferson City, where he had gone on business connected with the University. He reports cheerfully concerning the future prospects of the institution.

The members of the graduating class of the St. Louis Medical College, presented to Dr. Smith of that institution, a fine Laryngoscope, as a token of their regard for him both as a teacher and gentleman.

THE Literary Societies are making active preparations for their coming exhibitions. The Athenæan comes off on the evening of the 29th. The Union Literary on the Friday evening following. The public are cordially invited.

Hon. James S. Rollins, one of the oldest and best friends of the University, and at present, President of the Board of Curators, is prominently spoken of in connection with gubernatorial honors. No one possess higher qualifications for the position.

C. S. Gray, formerly of the University, and a member of the present graduating class of the St. Louis Medical College, delivered the presentation address at the close of Dr. Smith's last lecture, Feb. 25th. The address was both appropriate and eloquently expressed, reflecting much credit to the speaker and the class he represented.

Lieutenant McMurray, U. S. A., has reported by letter for duty as military professor. He is a young man of much talent, excellent education, and is a true soldier. We hope that the whole body of students will avail themselves of the opportunity which is now afforded them to combine valuable instruction with bodily culture. No other exercise is so well calculated to improve the *physique* as military evolutions.

Major McMurray, U. S. A., has arrived and was formally introduced to the students this morning. He presents quite a soldier-like appearance, and impresses all very favorably.

In Michigan University, a tall girl by the name of Miss White, whom the students call *Alba Longa*, has solved every problem in the mathematical course, including one which has remained unsolved by the graduating classes for 15 years.

LECTURES.—Matilda Fletcher delivered two lectures on the evenings of the 6th and 7th in the University chapel, for the benefit of the "Columbia Library Association." Her subjects were, on the 6th, "Men and their Whims," on the 7th, "Are You for Sale?"

Matilda Fletcher is a woman of great natural abilities, excellent education, and high culture. She is indeed devoted to the work in which she is engaged; and the earnest, eloquent manner in which she advocates her principles would command attention from any audience. Her views are presented with a womanly bearing which wins encomiums from all. She has no ultra measures to propose. Her avowed object is to benefit her race; to give her sex a true appreciation of the position which woman is entitled to hold. To this she bends all the powers of her mind, and the whole-souled sincerity of her nature.

She has made many friends in our community, and, whether victory crown her efforts, or defeat disappoint her hopes, of one thing we feel assured, that no truer woman has ever consecrated life and talent to nobler purposes, or is actuated by purer motives than Matilda Fletcher.

NEW GROCERY STORE.—Smith & Boswell, Broadway one door west of L. Matthews', keep a large stock of goods in their line, which they sell VERY CHEAP.

LIVE, WIDE-AWAKE STUDENTS buy Books, Stationery, &c., of
Feb-4m. GILMAN, DORSEY & Co.

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Students, you will find this the most liberal house in town. Call and see us. Feb-5m

COLUMBIA LIBRARY LECTURE.—Rev. R. S. Campbell, pastor of the Presbyterian church, will lecture in the Baptist church in Columbia, on Monday evening, April 1st, 1872, for the benefit of the Columbia Library. Subject—"Success in Life." Tickets 35 cents: for sale at Gilman, Dorsey & Co's.

Mr. Campbell is a scholar of great and varied learning, a speaker of much grace and power, and we doubt not his lecture will be one of the most interesting ever delivered in Columbia. We infer from the subject of the lecture that it will be especially valuable to young men, and we hope that all the students and the public generally will go and hear it.

FIRST-CLASS STUDENTS buy Cohosh & Tar for colds and Coughs.

RESTAURANT.—John Schwaby's old and popular Restaurant, Oyster and Game Saloon is still in full blast, where a good square meal can be had at all times, gotten up in the very best style. Also, the finest of oysters and various kinds of game served up in any style desired. The finest brands of cigars can also be had. A liberal patronage respectfully solicited. Feb-2m

A GOOD THING.—It is a good thing always to be honest and upright; it gives you a character that cannot be tarnished. Another good thing for the young men of the College is to save money (and a good deal of it too), by buying at Moss & Prewitt's cash store, anything they may need in the way of clothing, hats, collars, cravats, &c

CENTRALIA was visited by another terrible conflagration on the night of the 21st. The principal portion of the town was reduced to ashes. This is the third time that it has been consumed.

Our college exchanges that favor co-education notice the fact that a young lady took the Greek prize in the Missouri State University.

GOOD STUDENTS who don't want to get sick and cost "Pa" a bill, use Gilman's 888 liver pills for constipation, headache, &c.

We had a very heavy fall of snow night before last. Every thing indicates "weather till June."

The Substitute.

The appropriation bill that passed the Senate yesterday, was a substitute offered by Senator Morse. It provides that bonds amounting to \$201,000, payable in twenty years, shall be issued in behalf of the University. Of this sum \$147,000 result from the proceeds of the bank stock of the "seminary fund," besides \$19,000 as back dividends. The school of mines receives \$35,000. This indicates that the University is obtaining her dues, although it be at the "eleventh hour."

If this bill passes the House, we may expect to hear a half dozen nondescript sheets throughout the State send up the old cry of "Boone County steal." We really pity the men that edit these one-horse papers. Having no collegiate education themselves, and very little of any kind, they try to prevent others from securing it.

Law Department.

The prospects of a full law school next session are very flattering. Mr. John H. Overall having accepted the professorship, will enter upon his duties promptly, and we doubt not will exhibit that energy and ability requisite for high success.

Another gentleman of fine legal learning, is spoken of as an assistant in this department.

When it is in thorough working order, we shall have distinguished lawyers from abroad to lecture at regular intervals. Dr. Read will probably give instructions in international law; and all combined will make a formidable faculty.

We see no reason why the State University should not afford as good advantages for instruction in this science as Harvard or Michigan Universities. Instead of sending students abroad to obtain their professional education, we want to keep them at home, and at the same time make good lawyers of them.

Concert.

On Monday evening next, a concert will be given at the Court House, under the auspices of the Presbyterian church. It will consist of vocal and instrumental music, by some of the leading lady musicians in Columbia, and a dramatic recitation by Col. Jas. Taylor. The proceeds of the concert are to be devoted to the building of a parsonage. All should take advantage of this musical treat.

Melete Society.

Rev. A. H. Burlingham, of St. Louis, will deliver the anniversary address in the chapel of Stephens College, before this society, on Tuesday next. As this gentleman's reputation is well known, it is needless to say, that his lecture will be both interesting and instructive. The public are invited to attend.

If the honorable gentlemen who oppose our bill, in the greatness of their intellect, will show us how to conduct a University, if they will show us how to employ professors, buy apparatus, build up a library, and accomplish a thousand other things, without money, we shall be more than happy to adopt their plan.

Our Exchanges.

AMHERST wants a scientific course.

THE Yaleusians have been prospecting for a base-ball ground, and find they can buy one for \$90,000. Cheap!

YALE '72 triumphantly asserts that the Class Cup shall be given to "the first boy," and that no one has a right to refuse the honor.

SHALLOW senior remarks to Angelica that if ladies are admitted to Cornell, it will be gal-lor-ious. "Yes and then it will be less boys-terous, you know," is Angelica's ready amendment.—*Cornell Era.*

SPECIMEN of what may be expected from (prospective) female College students: "Oh Charlie, I expect to graduate at next Commencement." "Graduate! what will you graduate in?" "Why, in white tulle!"—*Ex.*

NO HIGHER compliment has been paid to President Porter, than that daily given by the Seniors in recitation room, in always agreeing with him and also, in allowing him to recite the entire lesson when he feels inclined.—*Courant.*

THE *Collegian*, (Cornell College, Ia.) editorially denounces fraternities. Sour grapes. Some students of Cornell recently attempted to secure a Charter from a prominent secret society, but it was peremptorily refused them.—*Ex.*

MISS H. A. CUMMINGS has taken charge of the scientific department of the University of Missouri, at a salary of \$1,500.—*Hedding College Register.*

We know of no such lady in this institution.

WESTERN College Societies have some curious names. For instance, at the Iowa State University will be found the Erodolphian, Symponian, Hesperian, and Zethagathian. At the N. W. C. University, Indianapolis, Indiana, the Mathesia, Hythonian, Phylokurian, and Athenian.—*Harvard Advocate.*

THE *Harvard Advocate* dilates upon the "sweet, soft, sappy sapiency so peculiarly characteristic of mixed colleges," and exhibited in the western college papers. This includes the *Chronicle* and other western publications, many of which are as far above the *Advocate* as Heaven is above Hell. The *Advocate's* reputation for contemptuous arrogance and infinite silliness is universally recognized, and no one will question its rights to occupy the fool's bench, and wear the dunce's cap.—*College Courier.*

The following is an extract from the Grundy County *Times*. Although it speaks of our worthy Professor of Mathematics in rather familiar terms, yet it indicates in a measure his reputation:

I saw our former townsman, Prof. Ficklin, who is Professor of Mathematics in the University. He gets a salary of \$2,000 a year. He is admitted to be the best mathematician in the United States. His European correspondence is quite large. "Jo," as we used to call him, looks thin; a large beard, has good property here, and a family of four children. He is about to publish a work on Algebra for high schools and colleges; and it will of course be the standard. He is the most modest man for his attainments I ever saw. He ought to go where he would get the best position and salary. I think some Eastern or English University will gobble him up pretty soon.

We are authorized to deny the statement that Gen. Custar held a buffalo by the tail until the Grand Duke dispatched him.

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(sep27ly)

STYLE IN AUTHORSHIP.

For the attainment of correctness and purity in the use of words the rules of grammarians and of critics may be a sufficient guide, but it is not in the works of this class of authors that the higher beauties of style are to be studied. As the air and manner of a gentleman can be acquired only by living habitually in the best society, so grace in composition must be attained by a habitual acquaintance with classic writers. It is indeed, necessary for our information that we should peruse occasionally many books which have no merit in point of expression; but I believe it to be extremely useful to all literary men to counteract the effect of this miscellaneous reading, by maintaining a constant and familiar acquaintance with a few of the most faultless models which the language affords. For want of some standard of this sort we frequently see an author's taste in writing alter much to the worse in the course of his life; and his later proceedings fall below the level of his early essays. D'Alembert tells us that Voltaire had always lying on his table the *Petit Careme* of Massillon and the tragedies of Racine; the former to fix his taste in prose composition, and the latter in poetry.—*Stewart*.

The opening address which Dr. Dollinger delivered a few weeks ago at the University of Munich is said to have been the grandest affair ever witnessed at a German university. A number of eminent *savants*, authors and professors, as well as the diplomatic corps, and several of the royal princes, were present. The king himself was anxious to hear the address, but his ministers dissuaded him from going. Only the orthodox Catholic professors of the university were absent.

THE annual Symposium of the Phi Kappa Psi fraternity, occurred in Philadelphia, in December. Tilton delivered the oration.—*Ex.*

THE Syracuse University opened with members in each class—twenty-eight in the Freshman and ten in each of the others. Its property is valued at \$600,000; its endowment between \$250,000 and \$300,000. The Hall of Languages, which is to cost \$136,000, is in the process of erection. Five Professors have been selected. It is intended to endow nineteen or twenty professorships.—*Exchange.*

THE editor of the *Volante*, University of Chicago, are on the lookout for the prep. who touched his hat to a senior on the street. They want to print his name as that of a gentleman possessing wisdom beyond his years.—*Qui Five.*

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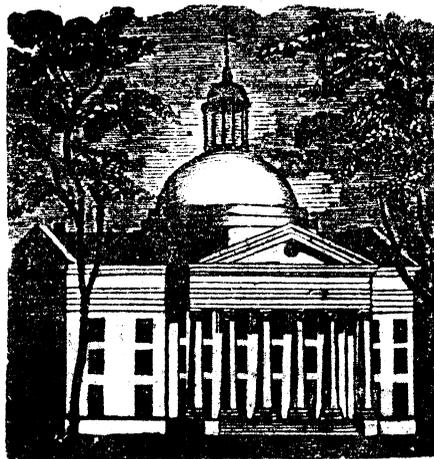
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1872.



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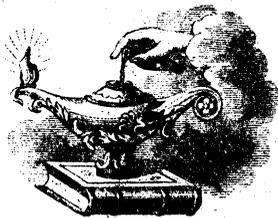
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(Selected.)

They say the dark-eyed maids of Spain,
 Are passionate and fond;
 But eyes of blue are tender and true;
 Give me my Saxon blonde!

An arch coquette is the bright brunette;
 Blythe and merry and gay;
 Her love may last till the summer is past,
 But my blonde's forever and aye!

If the bards of old the truth have told,
 The Sirens have raven hair;
 But o'er the earth, since art had birth,
 They paint the Angels fair!

Ah well!—maybe, the truth to see,
 A lover is ever fond;
 And I can't deny—nor will I try—
 My love is a golden blonde!

THE LOST ARTS.

The origin and extent of early civilization, and the general history of mankind, during the pre-historic ages, have always been subjects of inquiry. Nations have risen, flourished and passed away, carrying with them their literature and arts. Time, the great enemy of mortal things, has not spared primeval history, but with ruthless hand has swept the fields of ancient renown and glory, and what had escaped the merciless barbarian has fallen into decay. It is not my purpose to discuss improbabilities, or to speculate upon the past; but moderns have always underrated the antiquity of man, and the extent of his early civilization.

We know comparatively nothing of the history of early ages. We are prone to look upon the past as a dark void over which the light of science never show, when mankind existed in a state of barbarism. To-day we are apparently treading new fields of science, and basking in the sunlight of a higher civilization than the world has ever before known, but modern research and investigation are bringing to light from beneath the mould and veins of ages, the remains and monuments of a civilization and grandeur, which neither Goth nor time has spared; but which has suffered the fate of all earthly things. The great question to be solved by modern philosophers, is the origin and antiquity of civilization.

Who can show that many civilized communities, wealthy cities and powerful nations, with a knowledge of the spoken and written languages, of all our great inventions, and of the arts and sciences, did not successively appear, run their course, and perish in the veiled ages of prehistoric times? Unroll the mouldering record of the past, and seek an answer amid the wrecks of the world. What scenes are presented to the aston-

ished view of man! He beholds empires and cities, which triumphant time has hurled, with all their grandeur, to the dust.

Where now is ancient Egypt—the land of science and art, the "cradle of civilization?" Where are her thousands of cities, her Thebes, her Cairo and her Alexandria, with their magnificent temples, their schools of learning and their collections of art and science? The revengeful power of the Goth and the Vandal has leveled them with the dust; and wild beasts inhabit the ruins, where once stood, in silent grandeur, the proudest works of man.

Where is ancient Greece, the pride of her inhabitants and the glory of the world; the "bright luminary of learning, liberty, laws and arts?" Her classic fields have not escaped universal ruin. The choicest productions of her poets, orators, historians, sculptors and philosophers have perished in the long night of time, and the lamp of her genius has been extinguished.

Her civilization was grand and magnificent. She carried the arts to perfection, and the productions of her genius have been the admiration of the world. Even the wonders of Rome herself were but the spoils of this land. But her grandeur and magnificence have yielded to their destroyers. Her arts became the prey of greedy barbarians, and she fell before the sword of Mahomet without a struggle.

Where is the imperial city of the Caesars, once the haughty ruler of a world? She lies low, but still mighty in the dust. What treasures perished with her downfall! Arts that can never be replaced. A civilization that, in some respects, can never be surpassed. Rome is still eloquent amid her ruins and fragments. The city of seven hills still resounds with the voice of her Cicero.

Were these the only scenes of desolation, were these the only monuments of by gone glories and "lost arts," we might well be contented. But the world is full of the ruins and desolation of former civilization and grandeur.

Even our own loved land has been the scene of waste and desolation. Here may be seen the remains of empires more extended than the empires of the East. Though founded and inhabited by an unknown race, though they left no monuments of poesy, painting and sculpture to the world, yet still great are they in their ruins. They once had mighty cities and temples, but where are they? They once had their arts and literature, but what has become of them? They are swept from the face of the earth, or lie hidden beneath the just wrecks of former revolutions, and thus swell the list of our "lost arts."

Such are a few examples of the ravages of time. The monuments of art and genius, the temples of ambition, pride or vanity have sprung up and have been hurled to the earth again in the path of man, reminding him of the instability of all human grandeur.

GEOLOGICAL ABSTRACT.

The office of the state geologist having become vacant in the latter part of August, 1870, Prof. Norwood, of the State University, accepted the place at the request of the governor for a limited time, or until a suitable person could be appointed to the office. He was instructed to organize a corps and proceed with the field-work. In the meantime he took possession of the state geological cabinet, together with property belonging to the survey, then in the hands of Prof. Hager. Mr. G. C. Broadhead, was appointed assistant geologist and Charles M. Sutton, assistant of the second class.

Mr. Litton entered on his duties on the 31st of August, and Mr. Broadhead on the 14th of September. During a part of the preceding summer Prof. Norwood says he had been engaged, under the direction of Prof. Hager, in completing the survey of Madison county. The collections of rocks, minerals and soils from this county are very large and complete. The report shows that there are a few counties in the state so rich in metallic ores, marbles, building stones, clays, &c., while at the same time there is a large area of the most fertile soil. The report of this county, could not be completed last winter, for want of the necessary chemical analysis.

Prof. Norwood alludes to the progress made by him in finishing up the reports of the counties surveyed by him during the first survey. of these and other matters embraced in the report, the professor states that the value of the results can only be determined when the final report of the work shall be made.

STUDENTS' MEETING—SCHOOL OF MINES.

At a meeting of the members of the class of '72 of the Missouri School of Mines and Metallurgy, held April 3rd, 1872, John H. Gill, of Phelps county, was called to the chair, and Millard Godwin, of Tennessee, appointed secretary. On motion of John W. Pack, of Phelps county, it was unanimously

Resolved, That we recognize in the measure recently passed by the General Assembly of Missouri, securing State aid to this and other departments of the State University, an important step towards placing the cause of higher education on a firm basis, from which its foes, ignorance and prejudice, may not easily dislodge it.

Resolved, That the gratitude of this class is due to those friends of education and progress by whose efforts the measure was obtained, and to them and especially to the Hon. James S. Rollins, for his eloquent and earnest advocacy of the measure, our heart-felt thanks are due.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to Mr. Rollins, and that copies be furnished the Rolla papers for publication. JOHN H. GILL, Ch'm.

MILLARD GODWIN, Sec'y.

Stephe R. Smith, one of the bohemians of the Galesburg (Ill.) Press, has written a satirical work upon Spiritualism, which is taking amazing-ly with the public.

Literary Department.

LITERARY NOTICES—NEW BOOKS.

Tains' Art in Greece; a neat little volume of two hundred pages, containing much useful and practical knowledge, and is highly recommended to all lovers of art.

Spectrum Analysis, by Dr. H. Schallen.; a comprehensive work translated from the second enlarged and revised German edition, with numerous illustrations, and designed especially for scientific men and students,

Poor Miss Finch: a domestic story by the well known English novelist Wilkie Collins. With characteristic ingenuity and skill the author has woven a plot and underplot, and so charmingly is the story of the blind girl's love told, that this last work of Mr. Collins', will meet with that popular favor which has greeted his favored stories.

My wife and I; Hubbell & Davis have just received a supply of Mrs. Stowe's last work. Also, have on hand a full supply of all the above named books. "My wife and I;" although this story appeared last fall, we refrained from criticism at the time, knowing that it would be useless to recommend to public favor a book which could not be obtained. "My Wife and I" has excited a vast difference of opinion, many pronouncing it an interesting and fruitful picture of the life it purposes to represent, while others condemn it as a sensational maudlin story with little pith and no moral. There can be no doubt that Mrs. Stowe is retrograding. Not one of her later works can compare with "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and "The Minister's Wooing." Prosy as she has always been, and inclined to protract her stories to tiresome length, Mrs. Stowe is becoming prosier in her old age, and by the time one has finished reading "My Wife and I," he will be apt to exclaim with a yawn, "She could have told her story in half the time and it would have been doubly pleasing." Not that the book is devoid of interest, for many of its likesses, particularly that of Boulton, are faithfully drawn, and with a force and originality, that remind us of the Mrs. Stowe of former years. Nevertheless, many of the scenes are flat and unnatural, and the conversations are very apt to be moralizing, without the moral. Mrs. Stowe has endeavored to write a modern sensational novel to captivate popular opinion; she has failed—we are sorry to say it—signally.

BRIEFS.

Taine's History of English Literature has been translated by H. Varnpaun.

Foster's Life of Dickens, is probably the best memoir of the great novelist, yet published.

James Cooney, late Literary editor of the UNIVERSITY MISSOURIAN, has resigned his position, and George F. Barr takes his place. Mr. Cooney has abandoned the profession of journalism for that of school-teaching.

HUMAN TROUBLES.

Each individual has laid upon his own shoulders a burden which he alone must bear. As to the nature of the burden, it is all owing to the nature of the individual, and the amount of courage that he has, in reference to life and death.

Self acquaintance is essential to every one, and without it we are unable to detect the various burdens that are ever heaping themselves upon our poor tired shoulders. But after we know ourselves, and have not courage to ward off the evils that we have already accumulated, then we need not expect to be able to ward off similar evils. But what are the characteristics and the nature of these evils? We answer, that they have the same characteristics, and are of the nature as the individual who is burdened with them.

It is for the gratification of our physical nature that we take any part in the affairs of life; our bodily desires alone prompt us to perform certain actions, and as to whether they are morally wrong or not, depends upon the motive of the individual, and as to whether it is a burden or trouble, or perhaps better an evil, depends upon the nature of the individual's conscience. When we see men ever anxious to inquire into the private affairs of their fellow men, we are immediately impressed with the idea that those men are accruing for themselves trouble, which some day or other they will have the sorrow of reaping. Because, if they have a desire to pry into the social, the family, and the private affairs of their neighbors, they will exert every means to reach that end, and after they have obtained the desired information they will be prompted with a greater desire to impart it to others.

Now, the amount of evil done depends upon the nature of the parties concerned. If they have all been bred tattlers and eavesdroppers, then there will be no harm to account for. Their consciences will not be questioned. Among such persons, "tit for tat" will be fair play.

There are individuals who are ever ready to condemn what they call the faults of others. They argue that certain faults are morally wrong, and that because it would be an evil if they themselves practiced it, therefore all persons committing or practicing this habit are guilty of evil. It may be an evil or it may not; it depends altogether upon the nature of the individual who committed the act. The fact that it is an evil for one man to perform a certain act, does not prove that it would be an evil for another man to commit the same act. These questions must be settled with the individual himself.

These same men that are always finding fault with their fellows, and thereby engendering trouble, are constantly at war with nature itself. They are grumbling and growling about the weather. It is either too warm or too cold, too wet or too dry. They are never satisfied. Even while prosperity is showered upon them, they complain of hard fortune and the adversity of the times. When misfortune overtakes such persons, we hear them exclaiming: "Oh this vain, this

wicked, this sinful world," while if they only knew themselves, a happier, a lovelier, a more affectionate world they could not wish for.

Let such men go out beneath the arched heavens, and commune with nature's teachings. They will learn that each one of them is an element among men, and is destined to perform a certain work, and that often they will be compounded with other elements—though compounded, yet they must remain the same unchangeable, perfect individual.

Before we take a part in the affairs of this world. Let us learn courage. Let us lay a foundation upon which we can build. Let us mark out a chalk-line from which we will not deviate through life. Let us practice those things that will give us pleasure and happiness, and lay aside those things that tend to give us trouble. Finally, when fortune and ambition has favored and carried us to the very pinnacle of fame, and we there meet with misfortunes, let us endeavor manfully to reduce all around us to the scale of right reason as the best support of true courage. This ledge of rock, "We can argue," is but narrow, yet it has breadth enough to support me; these cliffs and crevices in the surface are small and distant, but the one affords as secure a resting place to my feet, the other as available a grasp to my hands, as if I stood on a platform of a cubit broad and rested my arm on a balustrade of marble; my safety, therefore, depends upon myself. If I move with decision, step firmly and hold fast, what signifies how near I am to the mouth of an abyss. But if it is my doom to lose my life like a hunted fox amidst these savage misfortunes, restore at least my natural sense of patience and courage, and let not one who has lived like a man, though a sinful one, meet death like a timid hare.

Then let us live like men—let us ever extend a heart of sympathy to the afflicted—and, finally, when death, whose approach every heart-beat hastens, shall have overtaken us, let us not turn tremblingly from him, but welcome his coming with true moral courage, and descend with him into the Dark Valley trustingly and fearfully, "like one who wraps the drapery of his couch about him and lies down to pleasant dreams."

Appleton's Journal, April 20th, contains, as in all former numbers, many highly interesting articles. We always love to find among our exchanges this high-toned literary journal. The following is the table of contents of the number before us: "Old Van Renselaer House," admirably illustrated; "The Picture 'Vicotine,'" a very interesting article; "Lady Sweet-apple," "The Probable Future of France," "Good-bye Sweetheart," "Going to bed in a cold room," "Venus, the morning star," all of which are ably written articles. "Arbut Carmen," a lovely poem; "Soldiers Playing at Cards," illustrated; "Old Virginia Manners," and a number of other appreciative articles and illustrations. We would advise every lover of literature to subscribe for *Appletons Journal*.

THE STUDY OF HISTORY.

The study of the past through the medium of written records, is a very interesting and profitable task. Interesting, so far as furnishing us a glimpse of the ages which have rolled away since time was born; and profitable, as revealing to us the true nature and progress of man. The experiences of others teach us to guard against the faults they committed, and encourage us in pursuing a similar course when the results of their actions have been productive of good. The individual is governed to a great extent by this rule, and it should receive the same consideration and be of equal weight with the assemblies of a nation.

If we are superior in this generation to all previous peoples, it can be accounted for mainly in our better facilities for instruction, by means of the numerous volumes of lore which each revolving year adds to the history of the past. We are sometimes astonished at the number of parallel cases, which the ripe scholar in this branch of learning can apply to the acts of government, and with what certainty he can disclose every step, which must follow from a given line of policy, and the final results of different measures. He enjoys a great advantage over others who have neglected the same training.

Many difficulties, however, present themselves to the searcher after historic truth. Few writers are free from inaccuracies, and it requires not only careful reading, but close thinking to discover from the language, spirit and disposition of the author whether he was impartial or was influenced by prejudice, malice or preconceived ideas. The historian, above all others, should be a man possessed of those qualities necessary to make a true chronicler—thoroughly unbiased, not seeking favor of the great by smoothing over their blunders and foibles, nor heightening beyond credence the recital of famous actions; careful to a nicety in judging the motives of men, and the causes which produced national peculiarities of thought and custom—he should rise to an eminence, and feeling secure in his high position, look down into the very nature of man and note faithfully all the promptings of his mind and heart.

The same qualities which make the historian are necessary to the reader, who wishes to reap reward from his labor. Some are apt to give their minds up to doubt, if they perceive disagreements between contemporaneous writers recording the same events; they do not stop long enough to compare and reason over these incongruities, so as to discover that in the most essential parts there is perfect agreement. An analytical mind will resolve apparent incongruous statements into unquestionable truths, and remain convinced. If we have any reason to doubt the veracity of a writer we should understand him first, and put him to the test by comparing his record with others of equal notoriety. Be bold and state the reasons, and if we have been too superficial in our observations, we may have our arguments met

and successfully refuted.

We have little sympathy with doubters, and as explorations among the ruins of the East continue to bring to light engraved tablets, which being interpreted, agree with the writings of historians of later periods, we feel assured that they will soon have no ground upon which to stand. We do not want men to tell us of the inaccuracies of historic annalists, but laborious investigators who will give us what the closest study has convinced them to be correct.

While some doubt everything, there are others who give credence to the testimony of all writers except those of Holy Writ. The former have no faith, while the latter are the most unreasonable—rejecting that which is most to be believed from the severe tests to which it has been put. The pure morality, the genuine wisdom, and the sublime conceptions of the scriptures, ought alone to convince us that their pretensions are not unworthy the belief of all mankind.

IDLEWILD.

The Central Baptist—Brief Sketch of Its Editor.

We don't often step out of our way to praise anybody. But we think our Baptist friends throughout the State will feel some interest in a sketch of the editor of their chief organ in the West, and the novelty of Caucasian commendation and our long and intimate association with our victim determine us to try it anyhow.

John Hill Luther, now the sole editor of the *Central Baptist*, is a native of Rhode Island. On his mother's side he is of Huguenot origin, while his ancestors on the father's side were among the Welch emigrants who founded one of the earliest Baptist churches on the American continent, the Rev. Samuel Luther being the second pastor of the Swansea Baptist church.

He graduated at Brown University in the class of 1847. Among his classmates were Dr. Fisk of Yale College, Dr. Boyce of South Carolina, and R. A. Guild of Providence, who have distinguish themselves as authors, and the late Benjamin Thomas, probably the most distinguished missionary to the East since the day of Boardman. While a resident at Brown he received the University prize for English Composition.

Immediately on his graduation he repaired to the Newton Theological Seminary, pursuing a thorough course of theological instruction and graduating with honor in 1850.

Declining several calls to the pastorate, he chose the South as the place of his residence and life labors, and immediately opened a classical school in Savannah, Georgia. For three years his career in this State was a series of successes in the work of teaching.

But his heart was in another department of labor. He longed to devote himself exclusively to preaching. In 1852 he was ordained and having received a call from the church in St. Peter's Parish, Beaufort District, South Carolina, he immediately took charge of that ancient church. Here he married and here he won for himself a reputation as a man and a minister which is to-day cherished with affectionate remembrance by thousands in the Palmetto State.

In 1857 Dr. Luther emigrated to this State in company with several families from South Carolina, settling in Kansas City, where he established a Young Ladies' Seminary, which when the civil

war broke out contained over a hundred pupils and bade fair to be one of the most successful institutions in the West.

Compelled to abandon his school, he retired to Saline county and took charge of the Miami church, succeeding the late Dr. A. P. Williams. Yet again by the unsettled state of things forced to seek another settlement, he became the pastor of the Palmyra church.

It was in this city that he commenced the publication of the *Baptist Journal*, in January, 1866, Rev. W. R. Painter in connection with a few co-laborers obtaining a thousand subscribers before the first number went to press. Among the gentlemen who strongly urged Dr. Luther to embark in this hazardous enterprise where Williams, Buckner, Hollis, Hickman and Pitts, now gone to rest, and Dr. Dulin, Prof. Rothwell and Rev. S. A. Beauchamp who yet live. Dr. Luther was then under bonds for preaching without taking the oath required of ministers, and it was mainly with the design of opposing this encroachment on religious liberty and furnishing a common organ of communication for the Baptists, that this paper was established.

In 1868 the *Journal* and the *Record* were merged into one paper, becoming the *Central Baptist*, and the leading Baptists of the State called to its support as the organ of a united denomination.

Whether this periodical has been a success may be judged from the fact that it is now on its eighth thousand—its subscription list is steadily increasing every week, and it is recognized in every part of the country as a first-class journal.

Its editor has at different times been associated with some of the best minds of the State in the editorial department; but he has always been the recognized chief and has devoted himself to the paper with an unwavering faith in its ultimate success, an energy untiring and a spirit of self-sacrifice which but few will ever know.

That he is eminently qualified for his position is not doubted by those who have watched his progress from the commencement. His training under Wayland, Sears and Hackett, his intimate association during the early years of his ministry with such spirits as Sherwood and Campbell of Georgia, and Johnson and the elder Manly of South Carolina, all conspired to fit him for the various duties of a journalist. He is emphatically a newspaper man.

The *Courier-Journal*, of Louisville, and the *Boston Traveler* in their sketches of the ministers of the South Carolina convention, speak of Dr. Luther as a fine rhetorical scholar, a thorough theologian and a "born editor." Wm. Jewell College, for whose endowment he has ever labored, conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Divinity. He is also an honorable member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society.

In politics, as might be supposed, he is thoroughly Southern in his sympathies, but we doubt if any editor has succeeded better since the war in making a strictly religious paper. Better than all other things he loves the Baptist cause, and to make its adherents a unit in this great State, his religious sympathies have overshadowed all others. Success to the brave spirit who conducts the *Central Baptist*. He deserves the confidence of the people for whom he has so patiently and hopefully toiled, and he will have it.—*Lexington Caucasian*.

I am glad that there is something that I hate, for otherwise one is in danger of falling into the habit of literally finding all things good in their place; and that is destructive of all true feeling.—*Goethe*.

MILITARY.

Our military professor, Major McMurray, having arrived, will commence operations immediately. As he has devoted some time in collecting specimens pertaining to his department, it cannot fail to be both interesting and instructive.

A thorough knowledge of the military science implies an acquaintance with almost every other science. Of course we shall not be able to go to that extent here, but if this study is prosecuted properly, the instruction received will be valuable in any profession or calling whatsoever.

The uniform that will probably be adopted is neat, and at the same time cheap. It consists of dark blue coat, with gilt cord lapping over in front, chasseur cape of same color, and gray pants.

The Professor's system and time for drilling will commend itself to every one. Instead of following the old method, he will require students to drill every morning, occupying about twenty or twenty-five minutes. Thus making this exercise pleasant as well as effective.

He will not now attempt to drill all of the students, as the session is far gone and one man could accomplish little or nothing, but will organize at once a company of forty or fifty of those who intend to return next session, and drill them as officers. By this means he will be able to commence work promptly next term, and doubtless render the military department one of the principal attractions of the University.

BASE BALL.

The University Base Ball club, has been reorganized, and in point of numbers, and working material, is in better condition than ever before.

With steady, and constant practice this club will soon be one of the first in Missouri. But the grounds now used, are not at all suitable, and we hope this deficiency will be supplied at an early date.

Base ball is our national game, and we should use every endeavor to encourage it at Missouri University. While affording pleasant recreation, it is also useful exercise.

Persons wishing to ascertain particulars are referred to Mr. A. M. JOHNSTON, the Secretary.

WE heard of a student, who when asked for what particular branch of study he had the most tact, replied, "Well, I don't like arithmetic much. I think my talent lies most in spelling and reading." Some may be inclined to smile at this, but there are many who, if they ever had any tact for spelling and reading *correctly*, do not set it forth in the samples of either which they may chance to exhibit.

As we were passing along a few days since, we saw a female bovine glorying in the power of her strength by horning and pawing up the beautiful green embankment in front of our president's mansion. It's a shame that our *janitor* will be so careless and thus allow the good nature of our president to be so abused.

THE CAMPUS.

In a former issue we suggested the propriety of improving the campus. Our suggestion has been acted upon, and at a recent meeting of the local Board of Curators, definite steps were taken towards this end.

Col. Switzler, who has directed his efforts particularly to the improvement of the University grounds, is now corresponding with a landscape gardner in St. Louis, whose services will doubtless be engaged. If such an one is employed, he will find plenty of room for improvement, and with proper aid, should be able to make our college green beautiful and attractive.

We understand that it is purposed, to lay off new walks, and set out trees and shrubery. By this time, we suppose, the rubbish around the new building will have been removed, and the fence repaired, where it is especially needed.

Now is the time to act, if deferred the season will be too far gone to accomplish anything of consequence this year. If the work is done promptly, we shall be able to show our visitors next June, a college campus second to none in the country.

SHAKSPERIAN PRIZE DECLAMATION.

Mr. Eugene Field has offered three prizes for excellence in declamation. The selections to be taken exclusively from Shakspeare, and the contest to take place at the close of the session. The number of contestants shall not exceed sixteen; they shall be chosen from the four college classes; with the provision that no one who has taken a 1st or 2nd prize in a previous contest in declamation shall compete. The awarding committee are to consider the speaker's conception of his piece, his gesture, tone of voice, expression of countenance, articulation, and general delivery. Under these conditions Prof. Abert, on Friday last, appointed the following declaimers: W. H. Houston, G. F. Barr, Scott Hays, E. L. Runyan, Turner McBain, jr., E. R. Marvin, J. W. Daniels, Enoch Fudge, A. M. Johnston, C. B. Rollins, E. B. Crane, D. B. Seibert, V. B. Bell, F. W. Thies, W. H. Douglass and Warren Switzler.

It should certainly be a stimulous for students to do right, when they see how exceedingly clement our faculty are toward them. If there is the slightest doubt in any case, the student has always the benefit of it, and it is especially characteristic of our president that he is always inclined to put the mildest construction on any boyish pranks, and a frank, honest statement, goes far with him in exculpating any one. We make this statement because there are some who think our faculty have a prejudice toward them. It is *far otherwise*.

We did not exactly understand our president, in his remarks at chapel a few mornings since, to encourage duelling, but he gave us the impression that if students had any difficulties to settle, swords and pistols, in his opinion, were weapons much to be preferred to the fist.

UNION LIT. EXHIBITON.

The Union Literary Society gave its annual exhibition on the evening of the 5th. Although the night was intensely dark, and otherwise forbidding, the chapel was crowded to its utmost capacity.

Mr. Hayes, President of the Society, called the house to order and introduced Hon. W. F. Switzler, who presided with much dignity. The exercises were then opened with prayer by the Rev. L. B. Wilkes.

With one or two exceptions, the performances were unusually good and well delivered. Clear and distinct articulation was a prominent characteristic. We could not but admire the ease and classic elegance which some of the speakers displayed.

Several persons in the audience however, detracted very much from the general success of Exhibition by their untimely applause. This mark of approbation should *follow* and *not* precede a literary exercise. As it was, more applause greeted the performer than his performance. Below we give the programme:

- MUSIC—PRAYER—MUSIC.
- Declamation....."Temptation."
DAVID B. SEIBERT, Altonburg.
- Oration.....Our Republic.
THOMAS J. OWEN, Black Oak.
- MUSIC.
- Oration.....The Smile,
J. NEWT. BASKETT, Mexico.
- Declamation....."Curse of Regulus,"
EDWARD R. MARVIN, Sedalia.
- Oration.....The Swiss Guard at the Tuilleries
GEORGE F. DAVIS, Columbia.
- MUSIC.
- Oration.....Action
A. MONROE ELLINGTON, Louisiana.
- Reading of.....Union Literary Bombshell
SCOTT HAYS, Springfield.
- Oration.....Totalities
HENRY W. EWING, St. Louis.
- MUSIC.
- Oration.....Law and its Upholders.
DAVID C. HEDDEN, New Orleans, La.
- Declamation....."The Bell of Liberty,"
ELGIN L. RUNYAN, Columbia.
- Oration.....Progress of Knowledge,
THOMAS A. JOHNSTON, Boonville.
- MUSIC—BENEDICTION.

THE MELETE EXHIBITION.

The Melete Society of Stephens College, celebrated its anniversary on the evening of March 25th. The exercises consisted of music by Misses Barth, Hardin, Marston, and Welch; readings by Misses Vicars and Moore; and anniversary address, by Rev. Dr. Burlingham, of St. Louis. At the opening of the exercises, Mr. Fred. Young, in behalf of the honorary members, presented the society with a beautiful silk banner, which was accepted in a very neat little speech by Miss Orme, the president. The recitations were well delivered, except perhaps the gestures in one, which although appropriate, were, we thought, too frequent. The music, both vocal and instrumental, was excellent. The Melete Society may well be proud of three such musicians as those who performed. The address was both entertaining and instructive. A better could not easily be delivered. On the whole the occasion reflected great credit on the society and Stephens College.

Local & Personal Department.

Asa Mills, class '96, is rustivating at De Sota.

G. N. Elliott, class '73, is farming near Brookfield.

Jas. F. Pitt, class '72, is studying law at Platte City.

"Neal" Burgess, class '71, is farming near St. Joseph.

Mr. Frank Merryman graduates at Bethany, in '73.

Mr. J. P. Goodson, class '73, is prospering finely at Carrollton, Mo.

Mr. R. M. Field, class '72, is recuperating himself at Aiken, S. C.

F. M. Houts, class '71, has been admitted to the Bar at Warrensburg.

Mr. S. C. Douglas, valedictorian class '70, is City Attorney of Columbia.

Our former class-mate Mr. ——— Samuels, has returned to College.

Mr. Joseph Hearne, class '70, is attending the Medical College in Philadelphia.

Mrs. Rollins and her daughter, Miss Sallie, are visiting friends at Augusta, Ga.

Major McMurray and Rev. Mr. Taylor, have been elected Honorary members of the Athenæan Society.

Mr. Robt. Rector, class '74, was here last week. He came to attend the late celebrated "Wine Raid Trial."

Our old friend, Gene Field, class '72, called at our sanctum a few days since. Gene looks well, feels well, and *is* well.

The National University at Athens, Greece, has a corps of 60 professors, and about 1,200 pupils. It receives its support from government and is *free* to all classes.

We were glad to meet our old friend, Mr. T. E. Holland, class '71, in town a few weeks since. "Doc." looks well. It is rumored that he attended church regularly.

In a recent lecture before his class in Zoology, Dr. Norwood, totally ventilated the Darwinian theory. His arguments were strong, and proved satisfactory to the class.

W. F. Williamson, Class '74, is teaching in the High School at Smithville. We understand that he has "sacrificed" himself upon the altar of Hymen and is now enjoying the sweets of matrimony. Long may he wave.

Mr. Adams, formerly a student here, is associate editor of of the *Mississippi Valley Globe*, published at Cape Girardeau. Judging from the Saturday sheet, we are confident that the *Globe* is destined to be among the leading papers of Missouri. Success.

Our late Business Manager has left College and is now "devoting himself exclusively to agriculture" When we last met him, he had purchased a full supply of "tools" viz. two mules, one whip, and Greeley's "What I know about Farming." He has been elected corresponding member of the "State Agricultural Association" &c.

Mr. Thomas J. Lowry, class '70, writes Prof. Ficklin, from Matagorda Bay, Texas. He is still on the Coast Survey, and seems to like his position. He has invented some mathematical instruments which promise to be of great utility. While a student he was noted for his correctness and precision in the class-room, and no doubt he has brought these qualities into practical life, for we learn that his salary has been very much increased of late.

It is the misfortune of every College to be cursed by the presence of some mean, contemptible, two-legged puppy. Ours, we are forced to say, is no exception to this rule. Some time since, one of these obtained access to a professor's room, and in pure vandalism destroyed several rare and valuable books. What sort of spirit can actuate any one to a willful destruction of property, we are at a loss to imagine; but when this property is *books* and the destroyer claims to be a *student*, no language can adequately express our detestation.

A GOOD THING.—It is a good thing always to be honest and upright; it gives you a character that cannot be tarnished. Another good thing for the young men of the College is to save money (and a good deal of it too), by buying at Moss & Prewitt's cash store, anything they may need in the way of clothing, hats, collars, cravats, &c.

NEW GROCERY STORE.—Smith & Boswell, Broadway, one door west of L. Matthews', keep a large stock of goods in their line, which they sell VERY CHEAP.

"The Day We Celebrate."

All Fool's Day "was celebrated in (?) Missouri State University." Immediately after prayers the students *en masse* started down the campus and made for the woods, singing that well-known song: "Farewell, Faculty, we're going to leave you now." The president telegraphed to the various lunatic asylums bidding them prepare for additional supplies. "Faithful Joe" adjusted his theodolite and took their *bearing, direction, &c.* He afterward remarked that they had "gone off on the cycloid." Ridgeway advised that the militia should be called out. President Rodgers sent word to "keep quiet." Stephens College was said to be at the brewery. This turned out to be a bare assertion. The different railroads now offered half-fare tickets to all who wished to leave town. Fred. Mayfield hoisted a large placard labelled: "For students only." The military professor planted several pieces of artillery on the adjoining hills. By request, Col. Schwaby re-delivered his "Farewell Address." Tom Garth said it was a *d—d dry* affair." This had the desired effect; the faculty threw open the "wine vault," and bid all help themselves. McBaine made a syllogism, which Prof. A—— mistaking for a mud-turtle sent to Prof. S, who placed it in the *model* room. The wine now began to operate. Our reporter seemed to catch the *spirit* of the occasion, and in the "rapping" which followed in the evening neglected a further account of this wonder-fool day.

Appropriation Bill.

The glad tidings that the "Appropriation Bill" had passed the House, by a vote of 83 to 21, was received by our students with every manifestation of joy and gratitude. They immediately assembled in the University chapel where speeches were made by several students, and also one by the eloquent divine, Rev. John D. Vincil. A column was then formed and each of the professors received a call and three rousing cheers. Nor were Stephens and Christian colleges forgotten; and thus till 2 A. M. the joyous revelry continued. We are very happy to bear witness to this commendable expression of gratitude, and not less to the *gentlemanly* manner in which it was displayed. Had our legislators been present they would have felt proud of the occasion, and realized the fact that it was *not* boys but *men*, who were about to receive the benefits of their legislation. All honor to such wise legislators and grateful students.

The statement made by the *Republican's* correspondent that Maj. McMurray went to St. Louis after his *family*, is a base fabrication. The Major is still in a state of single blessedness, but is ready to make any judicious contract.

The Sub Rosa clique, of Christian college, has challenged the University B. B. C. to a match game, to be played on the college grounds next Friday afternoon. Truly, the members of this worthy organization are ambitious.

Great excitement! Goose creek to be bridged! The *first* span of a suspension bridge across this classic stream will be set in place on the 29th. Dr. Luximon Roy will deliver the address. Public invited,

Prof. Ficklin's algebra contains an able article on *negative quantities*. He treats the subject in a very clear and forcible manner, successfully overthrowing the usually received explanations.

Will the city Marshall order something to be done with that hog-pen immediately west of the flouring mill? It is horribly offensive.

Prof. Pompelly, State Geologist, visited the University a few days since on business connected with the geological survey.

Cornell University has a professor who, with other "accomplishments," can swear in seven different languages!

It is currently reported that the Faculty have referred the recent wine "case" to the "Geneva Convention."

The Board of Curators meet on or about the 8th of May. Women are now admitted to fifty American Colleges.

ATHENÆAN EXHIBITION.

On the evening of the 19th inst., the Athenæan Society held their annual exhibition. At an early hour the audience began to assemble, and in a short time every available seat was filled. The chapel was beautifully decorated and brilliantly lighted; large festoons of cedar extended along the railing of the gallery from end to end, connecting with two arches of the same material that reached to the ceiling just above the president's stand. The banner bearing the motto, *Scientia Regina Mundi*, was also prettily ornamented. The front view of the building was ingeniously illuminated, so that the lights of the nine windows would spell the words "Athenæan," each window containing a letter. In a word, the *tout ensemble* was attractive and impressive.

Mr. Jerome More, the president of the society, having taken the stand, introduced Prof. Joseph Ficklin as presiding officer for the evening. After an appropriate prayer by Rev. Richard Campbell, the exercises commenced.

It would be individuious to make distinction, hence we can only speak of the literary performances in general terms. They exhibited no little merit and taste, both in composition and delivery, and reflected much credit on the society from which they emanated. We take exception to only one sentiment, namely, the motto of the paper, "We do as we please," which, under the circumstances was hardly appropriate.

The Columbia Orchestra discoursed sweet music during the evening.

The following is the programme:

	MUSIC—PRAYER—MUSIC.
Opening Address.....	ROBT. FAGAN, Milwaukee, Wis.
Declamation.....	Sparticus to the Roman Envoys, LORIN STANLEY, Columbia.
	MUSIC.
Oration.....	An Educated Republic, J. W. HORNER, Columbia.
Declamation.....	National Glory, J. W. DANIELS, Mexico.
Oration.....	Destiny and Love, G. B. ROLLINS, Columbia.
	MUSIC.
Oration.....	Exaggerations of History, G. F. BARR, Quincy, Ill.
Original Poem.....	WARREN SWITZLER, Columbia.
Oration.....	Eloquence, Its Power and Influence, W. L. HOUSTON, Mexico.
	MUSIC.
DEBATE—Question: Tha the system of granting public lands to railroad companies is injurious to our country.	
Affirmative—	JAMES DRYDEN, Carthage, Mo.
Negative—	S. C. ROGERS, Lathrop, Mo.
	MUSIC.
Athenæan Joker.....	JEROME MORE, Boesville, Ark.
	MUSIC—BENEDICTION—MUSIC.

QUERY.

What has become of the Theta Kappa Society? Is the Freshman class of this year unable to give an exhibition? It was always a pleasant interruption of our college duties to listen to the exercises of this class. Their organization bound them together, in the first year of their college course, by ties which are liable to last to the day of graduation, and their appearance on duty at so early a period would give them an ease and confidence that would characterize them in all future exhibitions.

There is a Female College at Athens, but female education is sadly neglected in Greece.

Vinum et Pueri.

Unus March nox, cum Doctor D—
 Jacet in lectum peacefully.
 Existimat audire noise
 Vemens ab damnatis boys.
 Ille dixit, "Duterturbo,
 Et statim ab sacellum go."
 Non sooner dixit quam 'twas done,
 In viam daret on the run.
 Sed primus at Josephus' door,
 He stops et raps, et—nothing more.
 Josephus too, in lectum lay.
 Et planned up problems ad next day,
 Et lost in meditatio deep,
 Tameque tired, could non sleep.
 Cum suddenly a magnum sound,
 Roused illum ab his thoughts profound;
 A vox outside was heard to say,
 "Come, care Joseph, sans delay!"
 Id was the Doctor's vox he heard,
 Et so he dressed sans nary word:
 Et cum he ab the fores came,
 He heard the Doctor loud exclaim,
 "O age, age! dear old feller,
 Damnati boys sunt in the cellar!
 Et ere nos know id, they'll have drank,
 The vinum ex the vinum tank!"
 "Yes, we'll away of spoil hoc fun
 Et catch the regues ere they're begun!
 If I can't flunk 'em at their tasks,
 Ego will flunk 'em at the casks!
 Et nos will vero mimo see,
 Si they can fool geometree."
 Ita the duo make their way,
 Ad vinum cellar sans delay.
 The Doctor stands outside the door,
 Audiet young kits in a war.
 Says one, whose nomen I'll not state,
 "If Doc. comes here, I'll break his pate!"
 Com lo! the door was opened wide,
 The Doc. was seen, and by his side,
 Stat carus Joseph, full of glee,
 Et in his hand, geometree.
 Magnus deus, how the boys
 Cessarunt ex their drink et noise!
 Et unus Senior, on his knees,
 Cries, "Doctor, let me go sir, si tu please."
 A Junior dixit in contrition,
 "Don't keep me off from exhibition."
 A Sophomore, wild and in despair,
 Describes triangles in the air.
 Cum, care Joseph cries with glee,
 "State problem tenth, from Liber three."
 The frightened pueri all crowd,
 Around the Doctor, who aloud,
 Proclaims ut he will have to see.
 Them ranged before the Faculty.
 Sed gloria to that Faculty.
 Doctor cavet, pueri, free.

Eugene Field

AGER PRIMUS.

The *College Courant*, of April 6th, devotes a lengthy article to the memory of Prof. S. B. Morse who died on Tuesday, 2nd inst. Prof. Morse deserves great credit for his many abilities and his usefulness to human society, and the *Courant* has not failed to give him his just merits.

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ROCK BRIDGE KEEPSAKE.

The following lines were indited by a susceptible junior, at a picnic, given on the 17th of June last. The writer was the happy discoverer of a very delicate and pretty, but unmentionable article, and his feelings gave vent to the following strain. Nothing but incorrigible modesty, would allow a poetic gem like this, to have remained hidden so long. We leave the reader to make his own surmises:

Though many a youth in wonton glee,
Have gathered 'round thy crescent form:
Partook the festive bowl as free,
As though unconscious of alarm.

Brazilian soil has reared a part,
Of thy constituent atoms given;
Another to the south belongs;
A third to northern Europe—Sweden.

Thet up from this secreted spot,
Where mishaps never more shall come.
Where rest shall be thy cherished lot,
And justice shown, thy race as run.

I'll keep thee for thy own dear worth,
As intuition bids me do;
Though cast away on mother earth,
I'll hold thee ever dear and true.

The bill providing for an annual appropriation of \$10,000 to the University, passed the Assembly, as was stated in our last, by a vote of twenty-four to thirteen and the Senate by twenty-seven to one. While this is a small amount, as compared with the sum yearly donated to Michigan and many other Universities, we are thankful for the favor and can but rejoice.—*University Press.*

The majority of the corps having gone up into the country to vote the Democratic ticket, the glorious minority take this occasion to announce that the *Courant* is strictly a Republican paper, in this as in all other respects, being the true representative of college sentiment.—*Yate Courant.*

Michigan University female sophomores haze good looking freshmen by blindfolding and then kissing them. So hazing in mixed colleges assumes a more agreeable aspect than the one in which our Eastern brethren have regarded it.—*University Review.*

The law department of the Howard University, at Washington, recently graduated thirteen (colored) lawyers.—*Southern Collegian.*

You may as well talk of an honest thief, an ignorant philosopher, or a cowardly hero, as of a proud christian.—*Central Baptist.*

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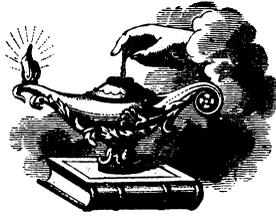
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VOLUME I.

STATE UNIVERSITY MAY, 1872.

NUMBER 10.

Ode to Columbia.

In years that have past I was a free-willed jolly lad,
I roamed and loved, and cared not where I strayed;
I loved hills and mountains, and people both good and bad,
I loved men of pleasure, and women who prayed.
Since then I have loved them more than ever,
For in Columbia, I find them all so dear;
This I vow, I'll forget them never,
But will remember them with a tender tear.

Columbia friends, listen to my song,
For of thee alone I long and love to write;
For my stay with you will not be long,
Yet thy memory will wrap me in delight.
The thought that I'll remember, in years to come,
The many blessings that I've received from thee,
That thought will carry me to my own dear home,
And cherish my love for thy hospitality.

Columbia, the time may come, when I again shall tread,
Your lovely glens, o'er hung with spreading bloom,
Or o'er your streaching heaths, by fancy led,
Or over your hills, crept in awful gloom.
Then will I dress once more the loving little flower,
That "Pearl" had planted in the classic shade,
Or stray once more o'er Providence lofty tower,
Where "Pearl" on my bosom the floweret laid.

G. F. B.

Geo. F. Barr.

*"The Pearl" was a
Miss Robinson and
of Tom. & N. S.*

Jefferson and the University of Virginia.

The University of Virginia, founded by Thomas Jefferson was opened 7th March, 1825.

There was much opposition to the institution by the different religious sects, and there was hardly a step taken by the University which was not severely criticised and spoken against both in the religious papers and by the clergy of the day.

Mr. Jefferson was always in advance of his time, from the day he secured in the first constitution of Virginia the overthrow of rights of primogeniture, religious establishments and tests, and at a later day higher and better principles for the government of young men in the University. Yet time justified his wisdom and foresight in all these cases.

The old college regime at that time had not been relaxed. It was according to the ideas then existing, the chief duty of College Professors to administer discipline, which meant punishment, as was the solemn and farsical opinion of the day; and it was the duty of all spirited students to furnish the Faculty with cases of discipline. So between the two, both students and Professors were kept very busy upon cases of discipline.

Mr. Jefferson saw the evils of this so-called discipline and desired reform, and accordingly modified the University code according to his ideas.

But the students were not at that time prepared for government and rules to regulate the conduct of gentlemen—for such modified government as is now universal in our best institutions of learning, and which has broken down the old college trickery and antagonism to Professors, with all

the folly and stupidity of rustication, suspension, expulsion, fines—the whole, to be interspersed with an occasional college rebellion to render things more spicy and lively.

Greatly to the mortification of Mr. Jefferson, the young bloods of Virginia thought they must show that they needed rules suited to govern felons instead of a body of students.

On the very night that the board of visitors were in session, composed of the most venerable and venerated men of the age, the University boys were guilty of outrageous and indecent disorder. Mr. Jefferson went to the University, accompanied by Mr. Madison; and these two great men addressed the students with such effect, that the rioters came forward and confessed their guilt, and among them was a near relative of Jefferson himself. The general principles, however as laid down by the great and good Jefferson still prevail in the University of Virginia.

The government is based upon the moral sense of the student, and every effort is made to cultivate truth and uprightness among them.

The word of students is taken without questioning; and it is said that no attempt to obtain honors or avoid punishment by prevarication has been made for a generation. Such is the sentiment, that a lying student could not live among his fellow students.

Another important principle Mr. Jefferson introduced—that the good order and manly culture of institutions depend very largely on friendly social relations between students and professors. Hence he placed professors houses and students dormitories in close proximity, that daily intercourse might be maintained not merely in the recitation room, but in hours of relaxation. The professors are at all times accessible to students, and kindly relations bind them together.

Here is a lesson to all institutions of learning, which many of them are adopting.

But Mr. Jefferson did more than any other man to introduce the system of elective studies—not binding the student to one uniform curriculum without regard to his taste or future pursuits. This freedom of study is now becoming universal in our highest and broadest institutions. Mr. Jefferson was in fact as great an educational reformer, as political.

Col. James R. Shields of St. Louis, class '53, will deliver the Alumni Address at the coming Commencement. We also notice that the Colonel is prominently spoken of for Attorney General. This would be a most admirable selection, as he is in every way peculiarly fitted to fill the position, and would reflect honor and credit to the State.

Plagiarism Among Students.

Not unfrequently students receive no credit for what they do write, but are often praised for what they do not write. The great object of education is to teach us how to think for ourselves. As a means for attaining this end, the composition of orations and essays should enter into every student's duty. While this, in many instances, is entirely ignored, in others it is carried out with so much laxity as to produce no good result whatever.

When a student has an oration to write, on a certain subject his first cry is; what book shall I read. Where shall I go to find ideas? While it is true perhaps, in most cases that he does not copy verbatim. Yet he accomplishes the same end in transposing some great author's idea as he found it in the volume, to his own sheet.

It is no less a crime to steal a man's mental goods than to appropriate his material goods. On this point however, our morals are exceedingly loose. We have not been taught to respect the thoughts of others. Some indeed, have even the brazen effrontery to copy whole paragraphs, get up before an audience, and deliver them in the blandest manner possible, as originating with themselves.

The encyclopedia is a great source for this species of vandalism; the essayists also suffer extremely, and even the poets contribute to these original compositions. We often wonder how Chambers, the British Essayists, Shakespeare and Milton, last so long under this continual demand for their effects.

Campus.

In our last issue, we stated that the local Board of Curators, had intended improving the campus. This intention is now being carried out under the design and excellent supervision of Maj. McMurray.

Walks have been laid off, trees and shrubbery set out, rustic bridges and arbors will be built, and two lakes will complete the plans, as now adopted.

Thus the good work goes bravely on, which we hope will be vigorously prosecuted until finished.

The Major has been laboring under difficulties as regards weather, but has shown indomitable energy in this enterprise, which we trust, is duly appreciated.

Indianapolis girls, when at the opera, occupy balcony seats, and playfully hang their feet over the railing. A man in the parquette recently had the top of his head crushed in by one of the young ladies dropping her shoes on him.

Literary Department.

Tables and Legends of Many Countries—rendered in rhyme—by John Godfrey Saxe.

Principles of Geology, or "The Modern Changes of the Earth and its Inhabitants"—By Sir Charles Lyell Bart, M. A. F. R. S.; it is the eleventh and entirely revised edition—in two volumes. This is an exhaustive work on Geology. It treats of everything concerning it that has been reduced to exact science, and many things which are only speculations, but well grounded in what is certainly known.

A Woman's Experience in Europe—including England, France, Germany and Italy—By Mrs. E. D. Wallace. This volume contains records of actual experiences of a woman traveling in Europe alone, and this fact gives it an interest which would not spring from the experiences of a male writer covering the same ground.

Appleton's Journal—Contents of No. 159, April 13, 1872—"The Fountain, Forsyth Park, Savannah," (with illustration.) "Margaret Norris"—by Constance Fenimore Woolson. "Lady Sweetapple; or Three to One;" chapter XXVI—by the author of "Annals of an Eventful Life." "Forest-Music"—by F. R. Goulding. "The Passion Procession of Monaco"—by N. S. Dodge. "Good-bye, Sweetheart!"—Part III; chapters III, and IV.—by Rhoda Broughton, author of "Red as a Rose is She," etc., (from advance sheets). "In a King Cambyses Vein"—by Barton Grey. "A Sketch of Lower Canada," (with illustrations)—by Gilbert Burling. "Trailing Arbutus"—by Emma M. Converse. "Sonnet"—by Paul H. Hayne. Table-Talk; Literary Notes; Miscellany; Foreign items; Varieties; Contemporary Portraits.

Meeting of Curators.

The Board of Curators held a called meeting in the University library room on the 8th inst.; the following members were in attendance.

Jas. S. Rollins, President of the Board; R. L. Todd, Secretary, and Messrs. J. W. Matthias, of Greene, Henry Smith, of Clay, Elijah Perry and Samuel G. Williams, of Phelps, Edward Wyman, Wm. T. Essex and N. J. Colman of St. Louis, J. W. Barrett, of Lewis, Wm. H. McLane, of Henry, W. S. Dyer, of Jefferson, Paul Hubbard, John D. Vincil and W. F. Switzler, of Boone.

A gold medal worth fifty dollars, was offered by Hon. John W. Harris of Boone, to the member of the Junior class in the Agricultural Department, who would write the best essay on "Best breeds of cows for Dairy Purposes. Prof. Geo. C. Swallow and Mr. Geo. F. Barr also offered premiums in this department.

In the matter of prizes this indicates a good spirit, and an interest in the University. If now some gentleman in good circumstances, wants his name to go down to posterity, let him establish a prize in declamation.

The following is taken from the *Columbia Statesman*:

An able and interesting report from Mr. Swallow, the Professor of Agriculture, was presented, touching his department, which was referred to a special committee.

On motion of Mr. Barrett, President Read and Professors Swallow and Norwood were appointed a committee to report to the annual meeting in June what books are most needed as additions to the library.

President Read made a lengthy report in reference to the condition, wants and prospects of the institution.

Maj. Rollins presented the institution bound volumes of the *Congressional Globe* and appendix from 1830 to the present time, which were accepted with many thanks.

The Board appropriated \$1,000 for books for the Agricultural department, to be selected by Prof. Geo. C. Swallow.

SCHOOL OF MINES.

On motion of Mr. Perry, the executive committee of the School of Mines, at Rolla, were authorized to lease in the Public School Building the necessary rooms for said school. Also to procure the services of N. W. Allen as instructor and Mr. Couch as assistant instructor, during the next collegiate year.

The Treasurer of the School of Mines was authorized to negotiate a loan of \$6000, on the basis of state bonds, for the purchase of apparatus as follows: Mathematics, \$1000; Physics, \$2,000; Analytical Chemistry, \$1500; Mineralogy and Geology \$1000; Library and Journals \$500. All to be purchased under the direction of Prof. Williams.

The Executive Committee of the School of Mines were also authorized to employ a Professor of applied mathematics and such other instructional force as may be required.

CADET UNIFORM.

Maj. J. W. McMurray, Professor of Military tactics, recommended the following uniform for Cadets, which was adopted:

CAP—McClellan or Chassuer pattern, dark blue cloth, with scarlet welt in top seam; device, yellow metal coat-of-arms of state in front, Pampon on front of top.

COAT—Dark blue-black cloth, English; Artillery patrol jacket trimmed with scarlet; skirts to extend from hip half-way to knee; two rows of buttons, state device; loops across breast; on shoulder and arms device of rank.

PANTS—Cadet grey, (West Point) spring buttons—the whole suit to cost not more than \$23.

TUITION FEES.

Mr. Smith of Clay, introduced a resolution, which passed—that all persons resident of the State of Missouri shall be admitted to all the privileges and advantages of the preparatory department; also to the various classes of the practical, scientific and literary departments of the University, upon the payment annually in lieu of tuition of an entrance fee of \$10, and upon the payment of an additional fee of \$5 per term or semester for Library and incidental expenses; provided, applicants possess the required scholastic attainments and mental and moral qualifications.

On motion of Mr. Smith it was also resolved that all applicants, not residents of the state, shall pay annually an entrance fee of \$20, and an additional fee of \$5, for each term or semester; and law students an annual fee of \$40.

The Faculty were authorized to fix the age and qualifications requisite for applicants in the Preparatory department.

LAW DEPARTMENT.

On motion of Maj. Rollins, Mr. Boyle Gordon of this place was unanimously elected (in addition to Mr. Jno. H. Overall) a law Professor in the University. The president of the board was authorized to negotiate with Judges Treat, Kregel, Bliss and Perry for the delivery of lectures on special subjects.

The law term in the University is to open on the 1st of October and continue six months.

On motion of Maj. Rollins the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That it will meet the approbation of this Board for the President of the University to make any arrangements he may deem proper, with the President and faculty of Stephens College, and Christian Female College, whereby the young ladies in the advanced classes of these institutions, may be admitted upon the most favorable terms, to courses of Lectures upon special scientific subjects, which may be delivered in the various departments of the University.

On motion of Mr. Vincil the following was adopted:

Resolved, That the President of this Board be authorized to negotiate with Prof. Pompelly in regard to giving part pay for services of Prof. Paul Sweitzer from the Geological fund, for services in making Chemical analysis in the New Scientific Building. The other portion of his compensation to be provided for by this board for said assistance.

On motion of Mr. Matthias, Miss Mary B. Read was re-elected for one year after the expiration of the present scholastic year, assistant in the department of Preparatory and Normal instruction, and that leave of absence (in Europe) be granted her one year.

Take Notice.

All persons indebted to the MISSOURIAN are requested to pay up at once, as we are now squaring up accounts for the past year, and need the money.

All subscribers who wish their paper continued for the next year, will please send in their names as soon as possible, together with the money.

To any person who will send us a club of ten subscribers with the money, we will send him the MISSOURIAN for one year free of charge.

All subscribers finding an X on their papers will understand that their subscription has expired.

"A literary coincidence," is a genteel phrase used in accusing Wilkie Collins of plagiarism. This "literary coincidence" is said to take place between the "Maid of Malines," and "Poor Miss Finch." Bulwer and Collins will have that coincidence settled some time—most probably in eternity.

University Law College.

It is a matter of sincere gratification that we are able to announce, that the Curators at their late meeting made provisions for the opening of this department of the University on the first Monday of October next. The Law session as we understand, is to be continued until the last week of March.

The Faculty is constituted as follows:

President Read, who is to take the part of an ordinary Professor in giving instruction on some titles of the Law.

John H. Overall, Esq., who is the immediate Principal or Dean of the College.

Hon. Boyle Gordon, who comes in, as a regular Professor.

Besides, Judge Krekel of the U. S. District Court, has been engaged to deliver a course of lectures on the organization and jurisdiction of the U. S. Courts.

Judge Treat, also U. S. District Judge, is expected to deliver a course on Maritime Law.

Other distinguished lawyers, both of the State judiciary and the bar, have promised their aid in this new and honorable enterprise by one lecture, or more, upon some chosen title.

Few, if any Law Schools, have ever been commenced in our country under circumstances so favorable.

The instructional corps is both able and well adapted. Mr. Overall, who is to take the laboring oars and bear the chief responsibility, is a graduate of our own University, late a student of the Harvard Law School, and bearing the highest testimonials of the eminent Professors and law writers, Washbourn and Parsons, of that school. Mr. Gordon is an able practitioner, of long experience, thorough in his knowledge of principles, clear-headed, and will greatly add to the strength of the school. Dr. Read is versed in the institutes of the common and civil law, and is not only willing but able to take part in the instructions and lectures of the school.

The lecturers who are called in on special subjects, are among the most honored jurists of the country.

A complete course of legal education and practical training is intended, except as to matters of merely local law and practice.

The instructions are to be so conducted as to prepare for the practical duties of the profession.

All students, so soon as prepared, will have the advantages of the moot courts, and be required to take part in the proceedings. Papers of a given character and contracts will be required to be prepared—cases will be assigned to students for written and oral opinions, and there will be exercises in drafting pleading, both at common law and it equity.

The courses for graduation is designed to embrace two sessions; and two classes, a Junior and Senior, will be at once organized. Young practitioners and those who have made proficiency in their legal studies will be permitted to join

both classes, and thus graduate at the end of the first session, if upon examination found qualified.

But the two sessions are advised even in cases where considerable advancement has been made.

The Board has made an appropriation for Law Library; and the Professors give the use of their own libraries, so that the institution will be well equipped with books.

Alumni and former students designing the law as their profession or as an accomplishment of citizenship are especially invited to return and avail themselves of the near advantages now presented.

It has often been said, and we doubt not, with much truth, that the students in the Law School, with the aid of the moot court and other appliances proper to such an institution, will in half the time be better prepared for his profession than he can be in double the time without these aids. Solitary study is no better in the acquirement of legal science than of any other kind of knowledge. The presence and inspiration of Professors and fellow students are indispensable to rapid acquisitions.

We welcome this new department of the University. We feel that it will give aid and strength to the whole institution. We call upon law students to gather into our new college, believing that they cannot anywhere have better advantages, nor at rates anything like so moderate.

With this addition to our school, we must say in conclusion we are inspired not only with new hopes, but stronger faith, that the University of the State, will soon be looked to by all classes as one of the proudest monuments of our Commonwealth—and in no respect stand behind the great seats of learning in our older states. Thanks to our Board of Curators, to our President, to our Legislature.

Departure for Europe

It is understood that Miss Mary Brice Read, daughter of President Read of the University, is to sail for Europe in the Anglia of the Anchor Line, on the 22nd prox., in company with, and under the guidance and instruction of the well known Greek scholar, Prof. Boise, late of the Michigan University, and whose acquaintance, if not intimate association, our Greek boys early make. The Professor's daughters, Miss Mayhew, of Indiana, and two or three other selected and spirited young ladies, intent upon the best culture, in art and literature, with Miss Read make up the admirably constituted party. They are to land at Glasgow and proceed to London; and taking in Paris and Berlin on their route, will fix their abode for some months at Leipsic, the great book market, and celebrated for its advantages in linguistic and philological studies.

Miss Read has been an assistant instructor for some two or three years in different departments of our University, and will go abroad bearing with her the respect and admiration of the whole body of students.

Prof. Cooney, of Terrapin College, is in town.

Closing Exercises at our Female Colleges.**STEPHENS' COLLEGE.**

Examination of candidates for graduation, May 22d.

Examination of ungraduated, June 5th to June 12th.

Sermon before the Foreign Missionary Society by Rev. J. H. Luther, D. D., Sunday June 9th.

Anniversary of the Orophalians, June 10th.

Address before the Library Societies, by Rev. C. D. N. Campbell D. D., June 11th.

Union session of the Hickman Institute and Melete Sociery and contest for the three gold medals, June 12th; these prizes consist of one medal for best essay; one for best recitation; one for music.

Annual Address by Rev. Joseph Cross, D. D., and Commencement, June 13th.

Senior's Levee, Thursday night June 13th.

CHRISTIAN COLLEGE.

Final Examination begins June 5th, and closes June 13th.

Prize essay reading, Wednesday afternoon, June 12th.

Public session of Aurora Institute, Wednesday evening, June 12th.

Public session of Martha Washington Institute, Thursday evening, June 13th.

Commencement exercises at 10 o'clock, Friday, June 14th.

Annual Address by Eld. W. T. Moore of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Prizes.

There are three prizes offered in the Agricultural Department: The Harris gold medal for "best essay on best breeds of cows for dairy purposes." This medal is to the junior class, and to be worth fifty dollars. Offered by Hon. John W. Harris.

The Swallow prize for the "best verbal examination in pruning;" to the freshman class. The prize is "Loudon's Encyclopedia of Agriculture."

The Barr prize to the freshman class, for "best essay on grape culture in Missouri. The "American Stud Book," offered by G. F. Barr, a member of the graduating class.

There are two prizes in the president's department; one the Field prize, in honor of the late distinguished jurist, Judge R. M. Field, by his heirs, to the student who shall sustain the best examination on "British and United States Constitutional Law."

The other by the president on International Law and the Philosophy of Government.

These prizes will consist of valuable books on the subjects of examination to be awarded upon written examination by a committee appointed as judges.

During the late flood in Columbia, the banks of one of our lakes were being washed away; when, while passing up the campus, one of the students asked the superintendent of the work, why he did not dam the water. The M—r responded, "I have been *daming* it all the morning but the *damed* water will run over."

The University Missourian,

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE

STUDENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

Editors:

H. W. EWING,	Editor-in-Chief.
J. NEWT. BASKETT,	} Associates.
WARREN SWITZLER,	
G. F. BARR,	Literary Editor.
ROBERT FAGAN,	Local Editor.
W. H. DOUGLASS,	Business Manager.

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Subscriptions and Advertising due on receipt of first number. All subscribers who have not paid are urgently requested to remit by return mail.

Retrospective.

With this issue, the first volume of the MISSOURIAN is completed. As to whether or not it has been a credit to Missouri University, we leave the public to judge. One year ago, when the idea of establishing a college paper here was first agitated, it was rather frowned at and discouraged by some in high places; but by dint of labor and perseverance on the part of its editors, the MISSOURIAN was started and has we think succeeded reasonably well.

There can be no doubt as to the advantages resulting from a periodical of this character, if properly conducted; and this can be done, for we have in our midst, both talent and energy, which only wants to be turned in the right direction.

Although the career of our paper thus far, has been short, yet we have no hesitancy in saying, that it has been a decided benefit to the University. It is true, some things have been said through its columns, which might have been withheld, but these are common in all papers, and can be afterwards remedied.

People abroad are very apt to judge of an educational institution according to the matter and style of its organ, which is the college representative. Hence we cannot be too careful, in selecting the men to conduct such an organ. They should be chosen for their real merit, and not for any personal or society feeling.

In order to make the MISSOURIAN a permanent establishment, and a good success it is the duty of students, alumni and friends of the University to lend their aid and support. But we must say, the alumni have been exceedingly lukewarm, in their effection towards us, in this, our first year. We supposed, that those who had been connected with the University in former years, would naturally be anxious to glean anything of interest from their Alma Mater. But judging from the number that subscribed for our paper, after having been solicited, our surmises had no foundation in truth.

The students as a general thing, come to time pretty well; yet there are some, who would rather wait a week or two, in order to borrow a paper,

training and character, which were formed by the good influence of home. For there it is, we become versed in the common branches of knowledge, without which, no one can be successful.

The essential part of a home education depends on our efforts. We have been trying for some time to divine reasonable motives for their opposition, but we are not equal to the emergency.

As the second volume begins with the June number, the regular election of editors has already taken place. The only changes made, however, were in the persons of Messrs. J. H. Dryden and R. F. Walker, the other members of the corps having been re-elected.

As this is the last appearance of Messrs. Baskett and Barr, the out-going members, we feel in duty bound to say a parting word in their behalf. Mr. Baskett has been associated with the MISSOURIAN since its establishment in June last, and from that time to this has rendered signal service. Having thus contributed largely, towards whatever of success we may have brought about we are sorry to loose his aid and experience.

While Mr. Barr's connection with the paper has not been for so long a time, yet it has been valuable, and his departure causes sincere regrets.

Now that we have tried the experiment, and succeeded in the matter of a college organ, we hope all friends of the University, all who have any interest here whatever, will assist us in making the MISSOURIAN an honor to the institution which it represents. And the only means by which this can be done; and the only assistance we ask of them, is to send in their subscription, for which we hope to return a neat, spicy, readable college paper.

Home Education.

In former times, wealth was the only requisite for admission into good society, but the world is now beginning to value a man for the intrinsic worth of his mind and manner.

The qualifications necessary to enter the first circles, are not obtained solely from colleges and universities, but can be acquired around ones own hearth-stone as well. Parents are too apt to think that when their children have completed the regular curriculum prescribed by a fashionable seminary, learned a few high-sounding words, and made themselves familiar with the several conversations of the day, that their education is finished. But their lies back of all such frail instruction an education which cannot be obtained outside the home circle. Here it is that study is made a pleasure instead of a task. It is here that the little events of the day are brought up, which furnish food for unrestrained discussion. Here books are read and their contents freely criticised and explained to the youthful mind.

The college system, on account of its expense, can never be adapted to the popular wants. Even here where every one is put upon a common level, ones success virtually depends upon his early

than to pay for one. We now speak of those who are fully able to subscribe; for such, we have no language adequate to express our opinion.

Again, we are surprised and mortified, that, some in *authority*, would fain throw cold water upon mothers. How fortunate then, are those who have a mother of intellect, patience and force of character.

One of the most important principles that should be taught at home is selfreliance. Many an unwise parent, labors hard during life, for the purpose of giving his children a financial start in the world. But those persons, as a general thing who are thus favored early in life, never amount to anything until they have spent their inheritance. If indulgent and considerate parents would give their children an early common-sense education, and teach them to depend upon their own resources they would bequeath a legacy, of which no misfortune could deprive them.

Our Library.

Our reading room now is a pleasant resort and one cannot find a place to spend an afternoon more pleasantly and profitably. In a short examination of its books a few evenings since we observed numbers of reviews of high order which are not accessible—except to the Faculty—because they are unbound. There was the Edinburgh Review, the North British, London Quarterly, Westminster Review, Blackwoods Magazine—all containing the best of literary matter and just what the students need. We are informed that an appropriation has been made for our library, and we hope that those who invest it will not fail to have these interesting papers bound, so they can be used. Several other books, we are told, are withheld from students because the binding is too much worn for them to be let out. We hope these may all be attended to. We were much disappointed when we called for E. A. POES works and was told they were too badly bound to be let out.

Our New Bell.

Our new bell has been hung at last in the tower of the Scientific Building and its loud clangs now proclaim the passing hours. Its tone though not so clear as usual is deep and cathedral-like. It is much to be regretted that the tower was not placed either in the center of the building or built higher, as in the direction of the town, the sound is greatly retarded by the roof. It is also accompanied by a disagreeable echo. On the south side its tones are sublime. Our curators had boasted that they would secure the rope in an iron-tube and thus prevent this midnight bell-ringing—but the boys slightly “got the run on” them and rang it the first night it was put up. However our local board rather prides itself that this untimely ringing of the college bell will no longer arouse our quiet little city from its midnight slumbers. We shall see.

The jolly local of a paper in Boone county says: “Come where my love lies dreaming—and see how she looks without any paint on her face.”

Agricultural College.

HISTORICAL.

The first impulse to the idea of an Agricultural and Mechanical College in Missouri was given by the farmers of Boone county in the year 1852. The address to the people of Missouri, written by Prof. G. C. Swallow, speaks in no doubtful terms of the value of such a college.

"In our effort, we ask the sympathy and aid of every profession. We do not ask others to labor for our benefit only, but for theirs also. We are the great heart of the body politic; if its pulsations are languid, the life blood will flow feebly in every department of human industry. We do not ask it as a favor, we demand it as a debt of long standing, one so just that all have frankly confessed the obligation whenever and wherever its claims have been presented.

"We have been freely taxed for the support of public schools, and have contributed liberally for the endowment of colleges and universities, for the education of physicians and clergymen, lawyers and gentlemen; and yet we look in vain for a school where the science of agriculture is practically taught.

"This we contend is wrong; and, as the guardians of our children's inheritance, as the lovers of our common country, we have resolved to do our duty in remedying the evil; that we, who have so freely aided others, will make one manly effort to aid ourselves."

We will labor to induce our State to provide a school, or an adjunct to some school, where our sons may be thoroughly and practically taught all those sciences which pertain to the Agricultural and Mechanical arts." Such was the manly language of the farmers of Boone to their fellow-citizens twenty years ago. The late Thos. M. Allen, Theodric Jenkins, Archibald Turner and Col. Switzler were among the first workers and actors in this great industrial drama. In the following winter the farmers of St. Louis county adopted the Boone county address and organized an association which to-day stands as the monument and outgrowth of the Boone county address, and to those laboring minds who took such an active part in the early stages of this great work. After the act of Congress donating land to the Industrial College, the question of location was warmly debated in the State board of Agriculture and the State Horticultural Society. The inducements which the people of Boone offered if the college would be located at the Missouri University, and the energy with which Major Rollins, President Read, Prof. Swallow, J. W. Harris, Paul Hubbard, Col. Switzler, J. L. Stephens and many others of the good people of Boone, we say, the energy with which these men worked, secured its location at Columbia. Not only have they located it, but they have made it what it now is, the pride of the State. Boone county made this location possible by the gift of \$90,000 for purchasing the farm and for the erection of the buildings.

After the location of the college on Feb. 21st,

1870, the Professor of Agriculture who was elected in September immediately entered upon his work and organized a class. In September 1871, a second class was formed and a full course of study was reported by the Professor of Agriculture and adopted by the curators in the same collegiate year. It is but justice for us to say that no one person deserves more credit than Prof. Swallow for his great energy and constant labor in managing the affairs of the Agricultural College, and in planning and superintending the erection of our new scientific building.

The agricultural department will stand equal to any other department of the University. And why should it not, when its purpose is to educate, develop and direct the intellectual and physical powers of the industrial classes!

Junior Exhibition.

On the evening of May 8th, the Junior class held their exhibition in the University chapel. For several days previous to the appointed time, the amount of rain falling, was excessive. Late in the afternoon, however, the sun came out, making the walks passable and the atmosphere pleasant. The audience was large; and numbering among those present, were the majority of the Curators of the University and the Junior class from Westminster College at Fulton. The chapel was neatly decorated with evergreens and flowers. Prof. Jas. W. Abert, presided.

The oratory of the evening, taken all-in-all, compared favorably with that exhibited on similar occasions of previous years. The excitement which has been manifested from year to year, ever since the establishing of a prize by the Senior class, was fully demonstrated on this occasion, and the society spirit ran very high.

There were prizes offered for the two best orators; taking into consideration thought, delivery, and style of composition. The first prize, which consisted of books, offered by the Senior class, was awarded to Mr. Robert Fagan. The second, consisting of a wooden spoon, offered by the Sophomore class, and a wooden bowl offered by the Freshman class, was awarded Mr. Scott Hays. The delivering of the second prize was one of the interesting features of the evening. The Sophomore spoon was delivered by Mr. S. H. Ware who, after calling Mr. Hays to the rostrum, gave him much good advice, as to the proper mode of using the spoon, and the value it would be to him in house-keeping in the future. The address was spicy, and appropriate. Representing the Freshman class Mr. J. L. Torrey presented the bowl. He told the candidate to consider the great tax it was, upon the small number constituting this class, and in accordance with their strict moral character, he advised him never to appropriate it to the mixing of intoxicating beverages, or to use it as a flowing bowl, in which to drown his sorrows.

The awarding committee, consisted of Hon. J. W. Barrett, Col. S. G. Williams and Hon. Henry Smith, curators of the University.

Whilst the committee were consulting, President Read read some resolutions which had been adop-

ted by the faculty of the University, complimentary of Hon. Jas. S. Rollins, for the very important services he has rendered the University.

In behalf of the students, Mr. Henry W. Ewing read similar resolutions, which they had adopted. Maj. Rollins was present, and responded in his accustomed dignified and eloquent manner.

The following was the programme of the exhibition:

- MUSIC—PRAYER—MUSIC.
- Oration.....Injustice of History.
J. H. DRYDEN.
 - Oration....."A man is a Man."
RANDALL DRYDEN.
 - Oration.....Mental Freedom.
ROBERT FAGAN.
 - Oration.....Secret of Success.
S. G. FORRISTER.
 - MUSIC.
 - Oration.....Chivalry.
E. H. FUDGE.
 - Oration.....No time to lose.
SCOTT HAYS.
 - Oration.....Influence of Libraries.
E. P. HORNER.
 - Oration.....Mississippi Valley.
E. R. MARVIN.
 - MUSIC.
 - Oration.....Influence of our Newspaper Press.
T. M'BAIN, JR.
 - Oration.....The American Bar.
JEROME MOORE.
 - Oration.....American Antiquities.
S. C. ROGERS.
 - MUSIC.
 - Oration.....Restlessness, its National Results.
E. L. RUNYAN.
 - Oration.....Compulsory Education.
L. A. STALEY.
 - Oration.....Will vs. Genius.
S. T. SWINFORD.

MUSIC—AWARDING OF PRIZES—MUSIC—BENEDICTION.

Missouri Medical College—St. Louis.

Dr. A. P. Lankford, late Professor of Principles of Surgery in this institution, has been made Professor of Principles and Practice of Surgery and Clinical Surgery. A new chair, designated by "Chological medicine and diseases of the nervous system" has also been created, to which Dr. J. K. Bandny, physician in charge of St. Vincent's Insane Asylum, has been appointed. The college is in a very prosperous condition—the number of students in attendance being greater than ever since the war.

Amherst offers to swallow William's College, and the representative of the latter is reminded of the story of Hon. Alexander H. Stevens, who, when some Northerner threatened to eat him, replied: "If you do, you will have more brains in your stomach than you ever had in your head."—*Courier*.

The *Harvard Advocate* has refused the publication of a humorous poem of two hundred lines, beginning.

An elephant sat in a swallow's nest,
Drinking a cup of tea;
And watching a delicate hen, that sang
From the top of a neighboring tree.—[*Ex.*]

A Lawrence Freshman thinks that the idea of misery is expressed by "seven studies and one girl." The *Chronicle* thinks the height of happiness would be "seven girls and one study."—*Ex.*

The last question that has troubled philosophers is this: "Which causes a girl the most pleasure, to hear herself praised or another girl run down?"

Local & Personal Department.

Herr Thies is "ziehmlich gut" on "Clarence Dream."

Mr. A. M. Johnston has returned from a late visit home. During his absence war er ein wenig betrunken.

Our editor-in-chief is representing the MISSOURIAN at the editor's convention at Sedalia.

Major Asa Miller, class —, at present, editor of the *Decoratur* (Ill.,) *Magnet* was visiting here last week.

Mr. J. E. Johnston, class '71, is studying law in Kansas City.

Hon. J. V. C. Karns, class —, was in town on Saturday, 9th.

Rev. J. S. Dingle has accepted a Professorship in Stephens College.

A *caul*-meeting of Prize Declaimers was announced a few mornings since.

Mr. T. A. Johnston, class '72, has been home during the preceeding week on a visit.

Mr. Eugene Field, class '72 is in St. Louis. He will return to Columbia in a few days.

L. H. Stephens, class '72 is a merchant in Jackson port, Arkansas.

Mr. George Settle, class '71, and Luke Eyars, class '68 are on adjoining farms, near Bridgton, St. Louis county.

Mr. Arch. RoBards, class '69 is a member of the firm of Gilman, Dorsey & Co., of Columbia.

J. Marven Eddy, class '72, is in St. Louis, engaged in Bradstreet's Commercial Agency.

The President of a neighboring Female College, says that his Senior class is a (w)right-sharp one.

Mr. R. M. Field, class '72, attended our late Junior Exhibition.

It is said that the Curators have determined to divide the remainder of the wine amongst the students!

Hon. John H. Overall, Professor, elect of Law, was in town a few days since.

Mr. H. W. Ewing, Editor-in-Chief, has gone to St. Louis. He is authorized to invest the surplus earnings of the MISSOURIAN in P. R. R. Bonds.

Mr. R. W. Dorsey, class '70, is farming near Gillispie Illinois. "Tobe" has a splendid farm and is bound to make it a success.

Mr. Henry Chomeau class '72, is teaching school in Florissant, St. Louis county. He will probably return to college next September.

We are very glad to state that Mrs. Ripley has recovered sufficiently to meet all her classes. During her illness they were taught by Prof. Ripley.

Miss Nellie Willis a member of the present graduating class at Christian College, died in St. Joseph, on March 31st, 1872.

Mr. D. C. Hedden, who has been studying Law in the University during the present session, is recuperating himself out in the country.

Mr. Edwin W. Stephens, editor of the "HERALD" delivers the Annual Address this year before the Zeta Phi Fraternity of Wm. Jewell College, on the 5th of June.

Mrs. Alice Nelson, formerly Miss Estell, who graduated at Christian College in 1869, died in Fort Scott, on May 23d, 1872.

The Misses Alice and Minnie Woodward, neices of Dr. Read, who attended the University during the session of 1869-70, are at Cottage Seminary, Pottstown, Pa.

Dr. Hoskins, class '72 was recently married to a young and beautiful representative of the Buckeye State. Go, thou, and do likewise.

Maj. McMurray has sent to the Agricultural Department for a supply of frogs for Bettie Lake in the Campus. He is moving the chalybeate spring nearer the University.

Judge Boyle Gordon, of Columbia, one of the ablest and most experienced lawyers in the West, was lately elected a member of our Law Faculty.

Mr. W. H. Douglass, our business manager, has withdrawn from college, and is found at present in Moss & Prewitt's. He still retains his connection with the MISSOURIAN, as he will return to school next fall, and will be happy to see all those who owe us a dollar or more.

Mr. T. C. Wilson, class '72 and Bob Evans, class '68 are together on an engineering corps, engaged on the R. R. Mr. Wilson expects to return to the University next session.

The entrance fee to the Literary, Scientific, and Preparatory departments of the University is fixed at \$10, with \$5 contingent fee each semester. This reduces the tuition to \$20 per session of ten months.

Mr. E. G. Dulin, late Business Manager of the MISSOURIAN, paid us a visit last Monday. "E. G." is about to import some improved stock for his farm near Martinsburg. He is a live, wide-awake farmer, and is bound to succeed.

The honors of the graduating class have been awarded as follows: To Thos. A. Johnston, of Boonville, as the first in standing, the Valedictory; to J. Newton Baskett, of Mexico, as second in standing, Scientific Oration; to Miss S. Anna Ware, of Chillicothe, as third in standing, The Philosophical Oration. Mr. Nelson W. Aller, of Allenton—though instructor in the Mining Schools since holidays, on account of his classical attainments and scholarly culture—our faculty have honored with the Salutatory.

Miss Ware is the first female graduate of the Institution.

Prize Declaimers.

The Athenæan and Union Literary Societies appointed committees some time since to select contestants to represent them in a public exhibition to take place on the evening preceeding commencement. The Athenæan committee, consisting of Messrs. Rollins, Barr and Fagan, made the following selection: Messrs. Buckmaster, Crane, Moore, Rogers, Rollins, C., Staley, Switzler, and Welborne. The Union Literary committee, consisting of Messrs. Davis, Ewing, Hays, Baskett and Runyan, selected Messrs. Chamberlain, Frost, Hall, Ranney, Riggs, Seibert, Swinford, and Torrey. The prizes are furnished by the societies themselves.

Exhibition.

We had the pleasure of attending the annual exhibition of the Cannie Russell Institute, on the 17th. A large and select audience was present and displayed its interest in the exercises by strict attention. These consisted of dialogues, recitations, charades, essays, &c., interspersed with music, vocal and instrumental. The little performers displayed an ease and dignity worthy of special mention. Altogether the occasion was both pleasant and instructive, reflecting much credit on Miss Jacobs, who has charge of that department in Christian College.

Reading Club.

A few evenings since, a party of young ladies and gentlemen of Columbia, formed themselves into a Reading and Social Club. Officers were elected and committees appointed, and the interest manifested by all present, indicated a firm determination to make the organization permanent. One of the objects of the club is to cultivate excellence in reading; that branch of an education, which is most sorely neglected in our higher colleges of the day.

As the University is represented by both sexes, and the object a plausible one, we wish them every success.

A professor not a thousand miles from Missouri University gathers his half-dozen mathematical offsprings around him and amuses them thusly: The differential of a fraction is equal to the denominator into the differential of the numerator, minus the numerator into the differential of the denominator, divided by the square of the denominator, &c.

The Junior class has at length succeeded in adopting a hat. It is of dark felt, and made in fourteen different styles. The Freshmen have also gotten a class hat, but, have not shown so much variety of taste as their Junior friends.

The graduating class turned their benches over to the newly-fledged Seniors on Friday last. The new Senior class is composed entirely of *good-looking* young men and they are determined to sustain the dignity of their position.

Correction.

The five lines at the top of the second and third columns on the fourth page, should be exchanged for each other, having been mixed in the "make-up."

The Union Literary Society received two invitations, inviting the Athenæan Society to attend a late exhibition at Christian College. May the rising "Star of its glory never grow dim!"

The honors of the graduating class at Stephens College have been awarded as follows: First, to Miss Nannie M. Sharp, of Callaway county. The second to Miss Nannie A. S. Wright, of Howard county.

The Junior class of Westminster College, by invitation attended our Junior Exhibition. They are an unusually fine looking body of young men, and we shall be glad to have them with us on future occasions.

The little "mud daubers" are again building their nests under the cornice of the University. A sub-Freshman says they have returned for eight consecutive years, to his certain knowledge.

Would it not be well for the Faculty to set an example of punctuality by causing all the University exercises and announcements to be held and made at the time specified in the Catalogue?

The young ladies of Stephens and Christian Colleges will hereafter be entitled to the privileges of the University lectures.

An "amnesty proclamation" in the case of the late "Wine-raiders" was greeted by the students with every mark of approbation.

Present prospects indicate an attendance of five or six hundred students at the University next year.

The Faculty have not yet succeeded in determining whether the female graduates may become *Bachelors*.

Louis Kossuth earns a precarious living at Genoa as a teacher of foreign languages.

The tuition fee to the Law Department is \$40. A very good attendance is expected.

There is nothing beter calculated to make a man an ass than a slight knowledge of Greek. Latin is trying, but Greek is fatal.—*Bharding*.

A Senior in attendance at the late "revival" on being requested to repeat the "publican's prayer" said that he was "not a Republican."

The Board of Curators adjourned on the 9th to meet on June 25th.

LOOK HERE.—The place to buy your Groceries is at the old and popular house of Garth & Clinkscales, who are just in receipt of the largest and most select assortment of every variety of Groceries ever seen in Columbia. You can buy anything you want at this house on more liberal terms than ever before. All they ask is a call, and an examination of their stock and prices.

Students, you will find this the most liberal house in town. Call and see us. Feb-5m

Rising Star Institute.

This society gave its annual exhibition on the evening of the 24th. The chapel was tastefully decorated, and well-filled by an attentive audience. Several of the exercises displayed considerable talent and were rewarded by showers of bouquets. "Burning of Chicago"—recitation, by Miss I. Johnson, attracted particular attention. We return many thanks to the second reader of the *Rising Star Journal* for the handsome advertisement of the MISSOURIAN, and hope to number that enterprising paper among our exchanges. The late hour compels us to omit the programme.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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(sep274y)

Some time in January last, Prof. Abert organized a class in drawing and painting. Commencing with the first lesson, the class have made wonderful improvement; and their drawing room is now ornamented with specimens of their work. Although this useful and refining art has at times been successfully pursued in the University, it has never before reached that high degree of excellence it now occupies. Prof. Abert is recognized as one of the best artists of the State, and since his connection with the University, he has executed work that will justify such a reputation.

LIVE, WIDE-AWAKE STUDENTS buy Books, Stationery, &c., of Feb-4m GILMAN, DORSEY & Co.

FIRST-CLASS STUDENTS buy Cohosh & Tar for colds and Coughs.

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Oct. 24 '71-4f.

PRINTED AT THE HERALD JOB OFFICE, Columbia, Missouri. All kinds of Book and Job Work executed with neatness and dispatch.

College Bells.

Hear the ringing of the bells,
College bells!
What a tale of serious work their melody foretells!
How they swell in clashing numbers
Breaking in on pleasant slumbers
In the morn;
As they call to solemn duties
Student boys and college beauties,
All forlorn.
How the measures of their rhyme
Chants the requiem: "Time, Time
In his onward flight sublime
Has his warnings in our chime;
And our tones are but the echo
Of his voice."
How the vibratory swelling
So voluminously welling
Sordid thoughts of care dispelling,
Death unto the past is knelling,
And each youthful heart is telling,
"Now rejoice."
Ah, the languid bosom swells
And its drowsiness expells
At the ringing of the bells,
Bells, bells, bells,
At the ringing of the morning College Bells!

S. N. Barrett

Hear the ringing of the bells,
College bells!
What a plot of merriment their clanging now foretells!
How they clash and how they clatter
How the folks cry "what's the matter?"
In the night.
How their tones the silence breaking
All the midnight air is shaking.
How the drowsy people waking,
Feel a sort of inward quaking
Rather direful;
And their downy beds forsaking
Quickened steps to streets are taking
With imaginations making
Objects fireful.
How the "Prex." or "Prof." arises,
And the mischief quick surmises!
How he many a plan devises
To give the ringers great surprises
In these midnight exercises
Of their pranks!
How the boys the tables turning
By cunning tricks (as powder-burning,)
Are all his proffered pleasures spurning
Without thanks!
Ah, these jolly sprigs of learning,
At the midnight hour adjourning,
Have a sort of frantic yearning
For the bells, bells, bells,
For this forbidden midnight ringing of the bells.

Hear the ringing of the bells,
College bells;
What a train of doubtful hopes their music now compels,
As they swell in loud vibration
Calling to examination
Girls and boys.
How the timid-hearted quiver!
How they tremble—how they shiver!
At the noise.
But there is a consolation
In their deep reverberation
As they sound the termination
Of the hourly probation,
And they place in contemplation
Sweeter joys!
Ah, there's sorrow—there is bliss,
There is trouble—there is peace,
In the bells.
For their monotone expels
Many pæans many knells,
And the spirit sinks or swells
With the bells, bells, bells,
With the tolling and the chiming College Bells.

STUDENT.

Gleanings.

Prof. Harris of Yale, sailed for Europe on Saturday, April 20th.

Prof. Packard of Yale is blessed with an infant daughter.

Prof. Irving of the University at Madison Wisconsin, is quite ill.

Prof. Tenney of Williams College is delivering a series of lectures on Geology and Zoology.

There are sixty-eight recognized women preachers in the pulpits of the United States.—*Union Literary Magazine.*

Both Seniors and Juniors of Williams College manifest a commendable interest in Shakspeare. One of their number not having much histrionic talent, concluded to take his history blind.

Noisy—Some of the students going home from the Society. We are sorry that this is the case, for it certainly does not speak well for the students of the University, and we hope it will be indulged in no more.—*Hesperian Student.*

The third term catalogue is out. The number of academical students has fallen off during the year from 527 to 496. The Freshmen number 108, compared with 128 in the fall; the Sophomores have left 131 from 135; the Juniors 128 from 134; while the Seniors remain intact at 129.—*College Courant.*

A select committee of Board of Regents consisting of Messrs. Gray and Hinckley, visited several of the student's rooms to see what repairs are needed and what improvements can be made. We have hired three reporters to furnish accounts of their proceedings. Later—They have ordered a new broom for the editorial sanctum.—*University Press.*

A professor having written some answers upon the blackboard for the next day's recitation, neglected to erase them after the class had copied them. The next day the class was remarkably well prepared, (answering from the black-board,) and the Professor was about to dismiss the class when he was told by a member that there were still three more on the board he had passed by.—*Ex.*

The largest collection of autographs ever sold in Germany was recently disposed of by an auctioneer at Leipsic. The bidding was spirited, and most of the autographs of distinguished personages brought high prices. An autograph letter by Benjamin Franklin sold for \$24; one by George Washington, for \$22; Bismarck's autograph was knocked down for \$9; a brief letter by King Louis XVI. of France, \$11; Marie Antoinette's autograph brought \$30; that of Peter the Great, \$11; Alexander I. of Russia, \$12; Napoleon's father, \$21; Josephine, \$10; Marie Louise, \$14; Napoleon III., \$12. Beust's autograph was not in demand. A long letter of his was sold for twenty-five cents.

1871.

1872.

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OF THE

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KEEP a full supply of Drugs, Medicines, and complete assortment of School Books, and a well assorted line of miscellaneous works. Good Cigars, Tobaccos, Wines and Whiskies. Students will do well to give us a call and examine our stock.

June, 1871-1yr.

J. N. Bassett

University



Missourian.

This is the look ^{of} before vacation -
J. N. B.

"Fax Mentis Incendium Gloriæ."

STATE UNIVERSITY, COLUMBIA, MISSOURI. JUNE, 1872.

No. 11

(Selected.)

THE RAINBOW.

I sometimes have thought in my loneliest hours,
That lie on my heart like the dew on the flowers,
Of a ramble I took one bright afternoon,
When my heart was as light as a blossom in June.

The green earth was moist with the late fallen showers;
The breeze fluttered down and blew open the flowers;
While a single white cloud to its haven of rest
On the white wing of peace floated off in the west.

As I threw back my tresses to catch the cool breeze
That scattered the raindrops and dimpled the seas,
Far up the blue sky a fair rainbow unrolled
Its soft tinted pinions of purple and gold.

'Twas born in a moment: yet quick as its birth,
It had stretched to the uttermost ends of the earth,
And, fair as an angel, it floated all free,
With a wing on the earth and a wing on the sea.

How calm was the ocean, how gentle its swell!
Like a woman's soft bosom it rose and it fell,
While the light rippling waves, stealing laughingly o'er,
When they saw the fair rainbow, knelt down on the shore.

How wide was the sweep of its beautiful wings!
How boundless its circle, how radiant its wings!
If I looked on the sky—'twas suspended in air!
If I looked on the ocean—the rainbow was there!

Thus forming a circle as brilliant and whole
As the thoughts of the rainbow that circled my soul!
Like the wing of the Deity, calmly unfurled,
It bent from the cloud and encircled the world!

GEOLOGY.

Man is remarkable for his desire to investigate the workings of Nature and to explore her hidden recesses. This desire has influenced him to leave home and friends, to cross mighty oceans and penetrate the wildest forests. It has sent him from the temperate climes of Europe and America to the extremes of the frigid zones. Health, and even life, has been sacrificed upon the altar of this universal passion. But while the discovery of natural laws and of oceanic passages presents a noble field to the enquiring mind, certainly no other scientific truths or discoveries are of more deep and practical importance than those which Geology affords.

The Geologist from necessity is brought into close communion with nature, and reads in her hieroglyphic characters the works of Nature's God. He does not need to travel in foreign lands in order to trace the "foot-prints" of the Creator. His own immediate vicinity, wherever that may be, is inexhaustible in its supply of the food craved by his insatiate mind.

Every rock has its story, every hillside its volume, every field its library of scientific records.

Throwing aside baseless theories, he probes the depths of earth and drags forth silent, voiceless witnesses to the truth of his science. He reaches the calendar of Time far back beyond the "Mosaic Record" and proves to the certainty of demonstration that millions of years have passed away since the voice of Omnipotence spoke the Globe into existence.

Standing upon its granite foundation, he views the myriad hosts of animal creation which have thronged the earth since the azoic age. Coming down the pathway of centuries, he finds at every step the impress of the Creator's hand, and the besom of destruction; all eloquent in their fossil remains with the story of a thousand generations. He studies out the anatomical structure and physiological characteristics of genera that man has never seen in "living form."

He finds as he proceeds, the animal types of one age retelling those about to appear in the succeeding.

Each age presents an animal and vegetable structure essentially different from both the preceding and succeeding.

No sooner was one creation destroyed by some mighty convulsion of nature than another was supplied, and thus onward to the creation of man and the present animal kingdom.

He learns to absolute certainty the *soil* and *climate* of each successive "age." Not content with the boundless prospects placed before him in the animal kingdom, he turns to the vegetable world and again finds unity in variety, harmony amid seeming discord, and order amid apparent confusion. Over all he beholds the unmistakable tracings of *design*, the gradual preparation of the earth as man's abode is made manifest to his mind just as he is about to consider all these "mutations" as meaningless phenomena.

He sees the soil which is to furnish him its productions, the animals which are to minister to his wants, and the vegetation which is to furnish him food.

Every circumstance tends to convince him of his own *divine* origin and to rouse his "longings for immortality." He finds that it is his part to follow the directions of *truth* no matter *where* they may lead him. Yielding to this conviction, despite the fears of zealots, he realizes that his conceptions of the Deity are enlarged, and his dependence on Him established.

After his hurried excursion, he turns in retrospection and beholds in one sublime vision the grand route of Creative Power. Lost in profound contemplation, his thoughts involuntarily rise and soar to Him who is "Lord of all." In the swelling emotions of his mind while all nature confirm his expressions, he there finds vent to his thoughts which rise from the depths of the soul.

Day unto day doth utter speech,
And night to night thy voice makes known;
Through all the Earth, wherever thought may reach,
Is heard the glad and solemn tone:
While worlds, beyond the farthest star
Whose light hath reached the human eye,
Catch the high anthem from afar
That rolls along immensity!

The Farm.

Mr. Thomas Maddex, Farm Foreman, is giving great satisfaction by his industry, energy, and pains—taking care of all property belonging to the College Farm. No better man for the position could be found. He works himself and keeps his hands at work, and is showing how much can be done with a very small working force.

The other day the President wanted to go over the farm and found himself locked out—he wanted a hammer (we don't know whether to batter down the gate or not), and he found it locked up. He therefore retired in good order, saying his inspection for that day was ample and satisfactory.

GUSTAVE DORE has just completed his grand painting, "Christ leaving the Prætor's Palace." Its dimensions are thirty by twenty feet, and it contains no fewer than four hundred distinct figures. It took Dore four years to paint it, and he pronounces it the greatest work of his life. It will be exhibited throughout France for the benefit of the National Relief Fund.

THREE thousand dollars are to be expended at once on casts for the Art Gallery at Amherst. The collection is to include, besides others, the most famous of the Elgin Marbles, the Ghiberti Gates and the Moses of Michael Angelo.

THE Shelby Female College, at Shelbyville, Ky., was burned on Thursday of last week. Loss, \$15,000; insurance, \$10,000.

Goethe's "Faust" has been translated into twenty-nine different languages.

AN INTERESTING OCCASION.

On the evening of the 13th inst., the University Library Room was the scene of a most interesting ceremony: namely, the reading of testimonials from the Faculty and local Board of Curators, to Miss Mary B. Read, on her departure for Europe. A goodly company of ladies and gentlemen assembled at an early hour and for some time enjoyed themselves in social converse, until Rev. John D. Vincil called the meeting to order, and in stating its object, paid a glowing tribute to the lady in question.

In behalf of the Faculty Prof. George C. Swallow then read the following paper:

MISS MARY B. READ: As you are about to leave us and for a season vacate your seat in our faculty, it becomes our painful duty to bid you "Good-by." In doing so permit us to express something of our appreciation of your labors, our regrets at your departure, and our hopes that you will soon return to a chair in our midst, for we have not failed to observe the eminent success with which you have discharged the high and delicate duties devolved upon you as a teacher of the University.

We have been proud of your sound learning and scholarly attainments; we have admired the quiet dignity and the easy grace with which you have controlled the wayward and commanded the respect and esteem of all.

We would imitate your appreciation of our higher natures and that better culture, which has inspired so many of your pupils to labor so earnestly for the purer pleasures of a more refined social intercourse and more elevated intellectual and moral culture.

We feel grateful that your labors have been a source of constant pleasure and profit to us. You have cheerfully performed every duty in your own peculiar quiet way, and yet with a power and energy that yielded to no obstacle. You have relied upon your own efforts for your success, never complaining of your colleagues and pupils, but ever ready to assist us all as our circumstances required.

You have so enlisted our affections as to make this parting hour very sad, as from day to day we shall see your place vacant, our thoughts will follow you to those far off lands, and we shall remember you each morning as our prayers ascend for the *absent ones*.

We shall be with you in the palaces of England and in the saloons of Paris, amid the ruins of the Eternal City, on the Acropolis of Athens. We shall sojourn with you in the Fatherland, climb the mountains and rest by the lakes of Switzerland. We shall be with you to shed a tear at Bingen on the Rhine, and then pray for favoring winds to hasten you back to our shores, lest as Proserpine, while gathering flowers you be snatched from us to gladden some other social circle than ours.

Col. Switzler, in the name of the Executive Committee, presented this resolution:

Resolved, By the Executive Committee of the Board of Curators, that in parting with Miss Mary B. Read, in view of her contemplated visit to England, and the Continent, we beg to testify our high appreciation of her scholastic attainments, faithful services as a teacher in the University of Missouri, and rare combination of the virtues and accomplishments which so well adorn her sex; and that it affords us sincere pleasure to wish her a safe and prosperous journey and a speedy return to friends, who will follow her abroad with their prayers, and to the responsibilities of a position she has met with more than womanly grace and courage and discharged so successfully.

Mr. Robert L. Todd, one of the Curators, then read the following appropriate response of Miss Read:

I cannot say farewell to my classes in the University without expressing to them my deep and fervent gratitude for their uniform, kind and respectful deportment in the class room and out of it, and in all my relations with them. I can truly say, (and it gives me unfeigned pleasure to be able to say it), that among the large number of students who have recited to me during the year now closing, there has occurred in my presence hardly an impropriety of manners, or act, or word.

I shall carry with me wherever I go the recollection of such generous and manly conduct as a grateful souvenir, with the request that my own faults and short-comings may be overlooked.

I hope still, when distant from the scenes of our common labor, to share a place in their memory and good wishes. For the tributes paid me this evening by you, Prof. Swallow, as the representative of the Faculty, and by you Col. Switzler, as the organ of the Executive Committee of the Board of Curators, in whose service I have been so long and so pleasantly engaged, I beg you to accept my warmest thanks, which are gratefully tendered, not more on account of this expression of their approval and appreciation than for the uniform and constant kindness and consideration shown me alike by my associates of the Faculty and by the Board of Curators. Although aware that the terms in which you are pleased to speak of my services are far beyond my deserts, I gratefully accept, and shall ever prize this tribute from you as among the cherished memories of my life.

With a heart trembling with anxiety for what is before me, I desire to utter my farewell to the students of the University, and to the members of the Faculty, committing myself and all that I hold dear to the keeping of that gracious Being who will guide and protect all who put their trust in Him.

☞ Advertise in the "Missourian."

PHI KAPPA PSI.

The Missouri Alpha Chapter of this fraternity, held its Third Annual Symposium in the University Library room on Friday evening, the 21st inst.

Brothers from different sections of the state and from other states, representing several chapters, were present.

This Fraternity is one of the largest and most prosperous secret organizations in the United States, comprising, as it does, many of the "master spirits" of this age; such as Charles Sumner, Carl Schurz, and Theodore Tilton. "Its fellowship is far as noble and chivalrous, and such as was the goodly order of King Arthur and his Fable Round. If it produces no other result than the fraternal toleration with which its members of various creeds and parties listened to each other's views, this would be triumph enough, for this is seldom successfully done either in the conferences of the church, the parliaments of the state, or the discussions of the press."

Having been established in Missouri University for more than three years, its membership embraces many of the most promising young men of the Alumni and of the State.

Songs, toasts, speeches, wit, and wine flowed freely at this conclave of brothers, until a late hour, when they adjourned, carrying with them many happy impressions that will last as long as the principles of old "Phi Psi" herself.

The following is the programme:

Welcome!—James Cooney, Class of '73.
Poem.—Roswell M. Field, '72.

SUPPER.—REGULAR TOASTS.

Our Fraternity.—John H. Overall, '65.
Mo. Alpha's First Initiates.—Bently H. Runyan, '69.
Our Old Bachelors.—Eli Penter, '70.
Mo. Alpha's Benedicts.—Wm. A. Leintz, '68.
Brothers of '72.—Henry W. Ewing, '72.
Our Sweethearts.—Prosser Ray, '69.

Rev. J. A. Quarles of Va. Beta, Chas. H. Allen of Va. Delta, and Thos. H. Holland, also made happy responses to impromptu toasts.

BACCALAUREATE ADDRESS.

At four o'clock, on Sunday last, the University Chapel was filled by an attentive audience to the Baccalaureate Address delivered by Rev. Mr. Holland of St. Louis. Mr. Holland, although quite a young man, has achieved a high and well-merited reputation as an orator, and on this occasion displayed his full native power. He portrayed in most elegant terms the necessity of *spiritual culture*, and bade those about to enter the arena of life's stern conflicts, provide well for its emergencies, and at last realize the full measure of a blessed immortality.

He concluded his address by the usual ceremonies of the Episcopal church, and dismissed his well-pleased auditors to their homes.

COMMENCEMENT WEEK AT STEPHENS COLLEGE.

The people of Columbia and vicinity manifested their usual interest in the exercises of this week. They opened on Sunday 9th inst., with an address by Rev. J. R. Suther, delivered before the Foreign Missionary society. It was an able and studied literary effort and was highly appreciated.

On Monday evening occurred the anniversary of the Orophalian society. The exercises of the evening were good without an exception, if space permitted we would gladly make mention of each individual. On Tuesday evening Rev. C. D. N. Campbell delivered an address before the society. It showed thought, literary culture and was well delivered. On Monday evening the contest for the gold medals, between the Melete society and Hickman Institute took place. One of which was given for the best essay, one for the best reading and one for the best musician. This was one of the most interesting exhibitions of the week. It showed that the contestants had spared neither time nor pains in their efforts for a prize,

Commencement, which occurred on Thursday the 13th inst., was largely attended. The exercises of the day passed off in a manner creditable to both young ladies and preceptors. Miss Sharp, the Valedictorian, delivered an essay on China and the Celestials. It showed great strength and thought; was written in an easy and pleasant style.

Miss Wright, the Salutatorian, had a subject with which she showed herself to be thoroughly acquainted—Scott's Pictures of Scotland. It was written in a chaste, elegant and perfect style. No one who heard it will ever forget its thought, poetry and sound reason. Dr. Dulin's address to the graduating class was a masterly production, replete with sound advice, logic and common sense.

It was followed by an elegant and able address from Professor Cross, DD. The exercises of the day were interspersed with music appropriate to the occasion. The exhibition closed with awarding of Medals, presentation of diplomas, &c.

We left, as the audience seemed too well pleased with the commencement exercises of Stephens College.

CATALOGUE.

The new catalogues have been received and are ready for distribution. From them we glean the following:

The number of students in the Agricultural Department last year was twenty-six: the present year it is fifty-eight. The total number of students in all departments amounts to 322.

The total cost of the New Scientific Building will be but little short of \$50,000.

COLLEGE COLORS.

Why does not the Stare University of Missouri show her colors? It is true that the students were once compelled to wear long frock coats cut *a-la-militaire*, shining buttons on which two bears reminding us of the temper and manners of two Prof's. of M. S. U., ramped around the beautiful and touching motto of our native state, and loose fitting inexpressibles along which flowed a green rivulet of faded cord; but these thrilling experiences are gone forever. It is true that a few gents of a military turn of mind and limbs, sparkle in the resplendent hues of red, blue and gray; but where are the University colors which should float from the prow of the University boat as she glides along the classic shores of Hinkston lake, which, if allowed to accomplish his designs, warm hearted, energetic young Prof., beneath whose skillful touch grows the beauty of the campus, will build for the future regettas of our college. Harvard's color is red, Yale's blue, Brown's brown, Dartmouth's green, Williams' purple, Bowdoin's white, Union's magenta, Hamilton's orange, Amherst's purple and white. Let us now choose *our* colors. Let us have all the tints of the Rainbow. Let us choose them as beautiful and attractive, as glowing and brilliant as the most fastidious finiky, simpering lady of fashion, or the most sanguine red blanketed female aborigine could desire.

It is a prevalent opinion among many students in the preparatory department, that they will derive but little benefit from attending the University during the latter part of the collegiate year. In consequence of this opinion many procure excuses and return home at least a month before the close of the session. This is a mistaken idea; instead of its being of little or no benefit to the student, it is in reality, of more practical and æsthetic value than any other portion of the session. It is during the last month that the annual examinations take place, and every one who wishes to complete the studies he has pursued or contemplates returning, should remain until after examinations. In addition to this, much literary knowledge and culture may be gained by the young student in attending the numerous exhibitions, addresses and lectures which transpire during this time of the year.

Hereafter we hope there will be no dropping off, but that every student will consider his year's work but half done if he does not remain until the close of the session.

THE Amherst boating men evidently regard the condition of things as desperate in the last degree. Class prayer-meetings have been established to invoke the assistance of the supreme powers in the coming regatta.—*Advocate.*

ABSTRACT OF REPORT ON CAMPUS IMPROVEMENT.

Maj. MacMurray reports to the Board of Curators that up to date, about three thousand yards of excavation and fills have been made; three hundred yards of gravel have been laid; three bridges have been built; two hundred feet of fence reset and repaired; about six hundred yards of sod have been cut and laid; three hundred small elms, twenty-five creepers, ten Madeira vines, fifteen rose bushes, two hundred and forty cedars, pine, hemlocks, norway spruce and arbor vitae, have been planted. Forty seats have been placed about the grounds, one summer house, a hooded stile and a new gate at the carriage entrance are under construction. Several large trees on the grounds which were being destroyed by washing of soil from about their roots have been protected by filling and embankment. About twelve hundred willow and cottonwood slips have been placed about the margin of the lake in front of the University building and most of them have grown well.

Wild grape vines planted late have been backward, but several are growing.

A terrace has been raised in front of the University to the level of the lower step.

The dry, hot weather has retarded the work of late almost as much as the too wet weather of April. Water had to be carried in buckets and barrels to keep sods alive until they became rooted in place.

The difficulty of getting proper gravel has prevented completing the covering of the walks. That used coming from the bed of Hinkston creek is coarse and full of dirt, and should not be used until washed and screened.

SOCIETY ADDRESS.

The Annual address before the Literary Societies was delivered on yesterday (Monday) evening by the distinguished divine Bishop Marvin. The Chapel as on former occasions was crowded to its utmost capacity, and the Columbia Cornet Band enlivened the audience by its sweetest music. The Bishop's subject was, CHARACTER MAKES DESTINY.

It is needless to say that he did justice to the subject and to the occasion. His depth of thought and power of original illustration shone forth with wanted luster; At the conclusion of his address and in behalf of the societies, he presented the diplomas to the graduating class, and urged them to wear well the honors conferred.

"A member of the Virgil class, while translating, came to the words, 'arrectisque auribus adstant.' For a moment he hesitated; then, a smile breaking over his countenance, he read, 'and they got up on their ear.'"—*Den. Col.*

The University Missourian.

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EXPLANATORY.

It is our intention to make the present a Commencement issue and to begin the second volume of the MISSOURIAN with the next College Session. For various reasons we deem this the better plan. All business matter connected with the paper will be conducted in the ordinary manner.

We are confident that the New Year will enable us to improve the MISSOURIAN in several respects.

Vacation Study.

There are several students here who intend to pursue their accustomed studies during vacation, hoping thereby to attain a corresponding advance in their next session's course. Now this desire is certainly laudable in itself, but in practice very erroneous. Ten months mental labor ought to be and is sufficient in every twelve to meet the demands of the teacher, and to attain an honorable and even distinguished eminence in the educated world. It is not how *much* nor how *long* but simply *how* we study that tells on the intellectual highway. One hour's close, philosophic application is far more beneficial than a day's "sledge-hammer" work.

It has seemed to us that there is something radically and practically wrong in not requiring the student to investigate the laws governing his mind, before the last year of his college course, as is the case in many instances—particularly our own. Time and attention should be expended in directing the student *how to proceed* rather than in *forcing* him along his route.

Any one, even the most casual observer cannot fail to notice the remarkable ease and rapidity with which some students prepare for their recitations, and also how hard and tedious it is for others. The simple explanation

for this consists in the fact the former *know how to study* and the latter *do not*. In nine cases out of ten, the trouble may be traced to the mentioned source instead (as is commonly thought) to original difference in the mind. Let the student first learn the true philosophy of study and when he does this he will have learned to his great delight that to hold an honorable place in his classes will not require his continual labor. He will not only have his lessons better afterward but will find an abundance of time left in which to increase his store of general information by recourse to the library and reading room.

When vacation comes, 'twill subserve the end for which it is designed and on the arrival of the next session, he will enter upon its duties with a healthy body, a sound and vigorous mind. To those students then whom we mentioned at the beginning of this article, we say throw your finger-marked volumes aside, go out into the open air, exercise your bodies, rest your tired minds, and never try to make up by incessant application what you can acquire far better by intelligent study.

A Stringent Law.

Is it not too much so? It is the law of the State of Missouri that neither the President, Professors, or tutors, in the University of the State shall preach or exercise the functions of a minister of the gospel or of any of the learned professions, during continuance in office.

The law is understood to have been especially designed to exclude ministers of the gospel from these positions, and was gotten up for the reason, that the President of the University, a minister of the gospel, was at the time the law was enacted in the habit of preaching pro-slavery sermons extensively through the State, these doctrines having become offensive especially to Mr. Benton and his friends. The law produced the immediate resignation of President Shannon who would not for any pecuniary emolument violate the law of the land on the one side, nor his ordination vows on the other.

The Board of Curators certainly have no power to change this law, or to remit any one of its provisions. The Professor on his part agrees by his contract of which the law is a part, not to preach, nor to exercise any function of a minister. If he agrees to give up his sacred office, and does do so, he is placed in a questionable attitude.

Several preachers, eminent for learning and piety, who having dropped the pastoral relation or not having entered upon it, have when applied to to become candidates for Professors chairs, refused to do so with the existing legal disability. One not long since when thus applied to, declared that though he never expected to preach, yet he would never by contract, engage not to do so.

The Board of Curators, some two or three years since, resolved to apply to the Legislature for relief from this disability. It becomes the more important, that this should be brought about, as with the increasing numbers of students a chaplain will be needed, who should also perform professional duty.

It is not thought, that the law is applicable to professional schools, as law, medicine or even divinity, since these schools were at the time of its passage no part of the University, and existing not even in contemplation—and that in legal intendment, the departments of arts and letters only were included.

But the whole law should be changed—or so modified as to leave the matter to be regulated by the Board of Curators.

Manifestly while the law is as it is, it should be strictly enforced by the curators, and conscientiously observed by the Professors.

EXAMINATIONS.

The examinations for the present session were closed on Friday last. Taken all in all, they compared favorably with those of preceding years, and a few excelled any before had in the institution. The class in Astronomy, and the Normal graduating class deserve special mention. The aversion to examination was perhaps never less than at the present time, for the students as a general thing are beginning to realize their beneficial influence. The comprehensive view which preparation for them imparts is alone more than sufficient to vindicate their adoption. Besides it is a splendid accomplishment in the student to be able to communicate whatever knowledge he may possess. But at the same time we do not believe that *examination* standing is the true criterion of scholarship. We have too often seen our best students fail on examination day and the poorest come out ahead, to advocate any such doctrine.

A CHANGE.

The students were boarded at the College Farm under the late superintendent, Mr. Gardner, at \$2 50 per week, Mr. G. being paid by the University for commissary services, and the boarding to be at actual cost. Since the new departure, or after the old one, students have boarded themselves, paying their own commissary, at the rate of \$1 50 per week, and in a more satisfactory manner as to table. This rate it must be remembered, includes table expenses only. The college hands were boarded by Mr. G. at \$3 50 per week, to be also at cost. They are now boarding at club rates (\$1 50 per week.)

Thanks to our President for the change. Things generally do better when looked after.

Subscribe for the "MISSOURIAN."

WHERE TO EDUCATE.

It is but a few years since nearly all our educational institutions were situated in the eastern part of the country. But as civilization has marched westward institutions of learning have been established in the west, and by state and national aid they have attained capacity and facilities for instructions not excelled in any practical way by any institution of the east. We speak of education as a preparation for work in practical business life. To a person who expects to live in the west, western universities offer superior inducements as it is one inestimable advantage to be educated where a person intends to prosecute his profession. A young man completes a course in an eastern institution, and goes west in search of professional success and a fortune. He hangs his neatly framed diploma in his office and swings his glistening shingle to the breezes. He now patiently awaits patrons. But they cannot be found until he becomes acquainted. But after the expense of time and money in locating, and forming acquaintance he discovers the painful fact, that the climate does not agree with him and consequently he has to go to further expense of time and money to find another still doubtful location. A knowledge of the character of the people with whom a person associates in business is essential to success. The character of the people of one section of our country differs from that of another and that of the people of the west is most complex of all. During the time occupied in a college course a person can become thoroughly acclimated, can form an extensive acquaintance, and can have a good knowledge of the character of the people of that part of the country.

Let a person be educated in the state in which he proposes to remain a citizen and he then has a laudable pride in her institutions. Every upright student has a kind solicitude after college days for his alma-mater, and is interested in her prosperity. It is the duty of every citizen to build up state institutions. If a person's alma-mater is situated in one state and he resides in another, desire and duty conflict. He has in such a case an involved partnership, from which follows a conflict of interest and his duty and vigilance in respect to one or the other if not insincere are much relaxed.

Hence we conclude that the section of the country, or the state where a person intends to live is where he should seek his education.

Darwinianism.

There are no doubt many of our readers, who, reasoning from the higher development noticed in plants and animals at the present time, are inclined to believe that a careful study of the vegetable and animal kingdoms of the past would substantiate the "theory"

of progression or "development" advanced by Darwin, and by Lamarck some fifty years before him.

To these it may not be untimely to state some of the facts set forth by the researches of eminent Geologists and generally accepted by the scientific world.

The globe or earth upon which we live was formerly a molten mass and the crust was formed by its gradual cooling as ice is formed upon the surface of a lake or pond. As time passed on the earth was gradually prepared for the growth of plants and the abode of animals. The first plants consisted exclusively of seaweeds. This was the case in the Silurian age. But in the next or Devonian age we find Cryptogams or flowerless plants, of the very highest or Acrogen order. These acrogens were ferns, lycopodia, and equisetia.

The ferns were similar to those of the present time. The lycopodium tribe, or ground pine, of the present seldom exceeds four or five feet in height, and are very slender; but the lycopodia of the Devonian age were as large as forest trees. The equisetia or "scouring rushes" of the modern wet woods, were in many respects the same as those now in existence.

As for the animals—the first trilobite or articulate was much more perfect than the last that appeared. The fishes or vertebrates of this age belong to the two highest groups of the class—the ganoids and sharks, and both are above the level of our ordinary fish. The ganoids were in fact partly reptilian. They had the power of moving the head up and down at the articulation between the head and the body. The air-bladder, which corresponds to the lungs of higher animals, had a cellular or lunglike structure, thus approximating to air-breathing species. The teeth had in general a structure like those of early reptiles. The body was covered with large plates, like a turtles, and unlike ordinary fishes, it moved by means of paddles attached near the neck-joint. In this characteristic also, it resembled turtles. Here then we find that instead of mosses, which did not appear until long after the close of the Carboniferous age, cryptogams of the highest order, and in general exceeding in size and perfection those of modern times, flourished at the very dawn of the vegetable creation; and the facts in regard to the animal kingdom were precisely similar.

These as all Geologists are aware, comprise but very few of the many facts with which Geology abounds, contradictory of "development theories;" but will serve to illustrate the truth of creative action.

SHAKESPERIAN EXHIBITION.

A very large and select audience assembled in the University Chapel on the evening of the 21st to listen to readings from "The Bard

of Avon." Every available seat was crowded and every one exhibited a commendable interest in the occasion.

Pres. Read with a few appropriate remarks, introduced the exercise, and vacated the chair to Prof. Abert, the presiding officer. A programme comprising eleven contestants had been selected and a committee consisting of R. L. Todd, R. B. Price, and A. Denny to award the prizes offered by Mr. Eugene Field. The Columbia Cornet Band discoursed sweet music. The number of readers being small the exhibition was soon over. The performers did themselves much credit by their excellent rendition, and the committee would willingly have given prizes to others besides the successful ones. As it was however, the first prize, consisting of Shakespear's and Byron's works, was meritoriously awarded to Mr. Warren Switzler. The second, consisting of a copy of Shakespeare, was in like manner awarded to Mr. F. W. Thies, and the third, consisting of Chamber's Cyclopaedia of Eng. Literature, to Mr. F. L. Russell.

The awards gave general satisfaction, and the audience retired well pleased with the exercises of the exhibition.

Vandalism.

No sooner were the rustic bridges in the campus finished, than some enterprising persons desirous of leaving their names to posterity, commenced defacing the work by cutting off the bark and carving their initials in the wood.

It is a small ambition that prompts one to leave his autograph unsolicited in any public place, but when in doing so he mars the object, his aspirations are contemptible indeed.

And just now, we will say for the benefit of those who visit the campus, especially small boys and girls, if they don't want the wrath of the University authorities visited upon their heads, let them keep their hands off the improvements going on there.

We can't afford to beautify the campus for the benefit of vandals, and we hope, both students and citizens, will exercise some care and pride in preserving the beauty of our park.

BOAT CHALLENGE.

The University Argonautic Club sends greeting to all the boating clubs of the known world. We propose to start in the "Swift Argo," under Capt. Jason, from our mooring, in "All Souls Bay," in St. Mary's Lake, and row to ———— Bridge and back through the Symplegades, down the Colchian Narrows to the place of starting, within two hours and a half. Now we say to every club, English or American, College or Sporting, that if they, or any of them, will perform this novel and dangerous feat in less time, why—why—"we will acknowledge the corn."

THE PROFESSIONS.

Were a person to enter conversation with our students he would soon find that the majority of them are intending to pursue a profession. Some have the ministry in view, others the law, and a third class, medicine, while a comparatively few are preparing for the profession of teaching. This "professional rage," we think, is practically absurd. In a new country like this, we want men to develop our natural resources, to redeem the forests, and to cultivate the soil. We want intelligent educated men to do this. The learned professions are the offspring of social necessity, and depend on society for their support. Consequently the more in the professional ranks the greater burden on society. We do not, however, claim that they are altogether a burden, since we acknowledge them to be social necessities, but we do claim that even one professional man more than is required is a burden and a nuisance to society. Let our young men remember that the places to which they aspire are crowded, and, although "there is room in the upper story," it demands knowledge, will and intellect to get there.

Let them place a higher estimate on agricultural and mechanical pursuits. They have always been and will ever continue to be the substrata of civilization. They afford ample room for the highest knowledge to occupy. Their rewards are not dependent except in a minor degree on society, but society is dependent on them. Such a thing as too many need never be feared. It has not yet occurred and in the nature of things never can. Then why will young, healthy, vigorous men consent to shut themselves up in some fourth-story back-room and waste the morning of their lives, and the noon-day of their power vain in attempts to squeeze out a scanty sustenance from the "professional" sponge, when the broad prairies fertile fields, mineral mountains and noble streams of the mighty West invite cultivation, development and utilization? There is far more beauty and honor in sun-browned hands and face than the poor starving "professionalist" ever dreams of. There is more true independence in one of nature's landscapes than in a dozen crowded cities.

MR. EDWIN W. STEPHENS, a regular graduate of this University, delivered the Annual Address before the Zeta Phi Fraternity of Wm. Jewell College, on the evening of June 5th. The *Liberty Tribune* speaks of the occasion in the following terms:

ADDRESS OF E. W. STEPHENS, ESQ.

This gentleman delivered the annual address before the Zeta Phi Society on Wednesday evening. The audience was very large, and embraced a brilliant array of beauty and talent. Mr. Stephens is editor of the *Columbia Herald*, not above twenty-four years of age,

stands very high in his community, and is a young man of great promise. We regret that we have no extended report of his address as it possessed very high merit and would have been read with much interest. His subject was CHARACTER, and very learnedly and justly did he treat it. His presence on the stand is fine, his voice rich and musical, and his delivery forcible and distinct. The verdict of the audience was unanimous as to the literary merit of the address and exceedingly favorable. We extend to him our congratulations.

GEOLOGICAL EXCURSION.

On the 6th inst., Prof. Swallow in company with his class in Geology visited the Missouri River at Providence in order to examine the "rock-formations" there.

The party set out at an early hour and, after enjoying the beautiful and often picturesque scenery along the route, arrived at their destination a few moments before noon. Although tired and hungry, they immediately "attacked" the rocks with their hammers and soon each one had secured several specimens of a comparatively soft sandstone belonging to the earliest or Potsdam period of the Silurian age. This sandstone bears a close resemblance to common brown or "New Orleans" sugar and a resident of that city who accompanied the party was not long in noticing this resemblance. A little above the place where the Potsdam sandstone was found, several specimens of the 1st and 2d magnesian limestone were secured. Several interesting facts in regard to the Lithology of the science were well illustrated in the immediate vicinity. Further to the West along the river and at an elevation of several hundred feet above its level, the rocks of the next or Devonian age presented themselves to view.

Nothing daunted by the almost perpendicular height which intervened, the party who by the way embraced several young ladies scaled the cliffs and were soon standing upon the Chateau limestone which crowns the summit. From their elevated position a magnificent view of the Missouri and surrounding country was obtained. After expending all their "adjectives of delight," the embryo Geologists turned their attention to the object of their visit and very soon had a respectable collection of Devonian fossils. Altogether nine formations were examined. At length well pleased with their trip and doubly enthusiastic on the subject of Geology, the party turned their faces homeward were they arrived just as the sun was sinking behind the Western hills.

As one who has tried the experiment, we advise all who desire to combine profit with pleasure to go on a "Geological Excursion."

AN INTERESTING COLLOQUY.

The following conversation which recently took place between our remarkable President

and unsophisticated "Sub Piep." illustrates the positive assurance, not brass, with which our under-class men address their instructors. A student from the Cypress Swamps of Southeast Mo., whom we will call S., thus accosted Dr. Read at the beginning of the present session, in regard to his studies. S—, "Good morning Doc., I want to take another study."

Dr.—"Who are your teachers?"

S.—"Joe Ficklin and Kurtz."

Dr.—"I would advise you sir to make manners your third study."

LIBRARIES.

Heinsius, librarian at Leyden, was almost a prisoner among his books. Never was there a happier one. "I no sooner," he writes, "come into the library than I bolt the door behind me, excluding all evil passions, whose nurse is ignorance or idleness, and take my seat among so many eminent minds with so lofty a spirit and such sweet content that as if from the very lap of eternity, I pity the idle, the rich, and the great have who never known such happiness." Study and books Burton recommends as a proper cure for idleness and want of spirits; and but for the new Democritus we might have lost "Il Penseroso" and many a *Rambler*. "To be at leisure without books," said Seneca, "is to be buried alive." "I seek in reading books," said Montaigne, "to please myself by an irreproachable diversion, to learn how to live and die well." "The library," says Carlyle, "is the true university."

That books are the most practical of all inventions is being slowly discovered, and libraries are found to be more useful to towns, villages, or nations than fine buildings and costly decorations. Yet books were written and libraries collected long before history begins. The Chinese, Hindoos, Egyptians, gathered their records and multiplied their writings. Each of the chief religions of the world is founded upon a book, and has been enlarged and corrupted by the toil of transcribers, commentators, and critics through countless generations. The Greeks formed the earliest libraries of Europe; the Romans imitated them. The porticoes of Rome, filled with rare collections, were open to the public; a library of a thousand volumes has been discovered at Herculaneum; the treasures of Athens and Alexandria were gathered only to be dissipated. At length, when the classic period ceased, books were almost wholly lost, and a library of the thirteenth century consisted of only a few rolls of manuscript chained to the walls of a monastic cell.—*Harper's Monthly for May*, 1872.

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REV. E. S. DULIN, D. D. LL. D.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Jno. P. Austin, class '71, is here attending commencement exercises. Mr. A. has spent two years at Washington and Lee University. We are glad to welcome him back to Columbia and especially the attractive young ladies he brings with him from Lexington.

Among the graduates attending commencement we would mention the names of the following: Mr. Allen Glenn of Harrisonville, class '71. Mr. Frank Houts of Warrensburg, class '71. Joseph Robinson, class '70. Mr. Prosser Ray, of Carrollton, Valedictorian, class '69, and Mr. T. E. Holland, class '71.

We understand Mr. Asa Mills has returned to his home in St. Louis county; much benefitted by his last collegiate year. He has been cultivating that musical talent; which all his acquaintances know him to possess.

As large a number of strangers are attending the University during this commencement week, as on any similar occasion, heretofore.

In the chapel a few mornings since while our President was encouraging the students to keep up their spirits till the close of the session, he made use of the following peculiar expression, "I myself an obliged to wine up four or five times a day."!! The students readily received this suggestion, and are abiding by it.

Mr. Jno. H. Duncan, has returned home from Wm. Jewell College, being the only graduate of that institution this year.

Mr. Chas. Singleton of this county, who graduated at Westminster College last year has been studying law during the winter at Washington University, St. Louis. He is here on a visit.

Mr. Thomas E. Holland, a graduate of '71, is a candidate for "Superintendent of public schools" in Platte county. Mr. Holland would make a most excellent officer for that position.

The Senior class are having class pictures taken.

Prof. Ripley has a splendid collection of Columbia birds on exhibition at the Normal College. The Prof deserves much credit for his efforts to secure specimens of all the birds of this vicinity. Go and see them.

We are in receipt of the revised "Constitution and By-Laws" of the Union Literary Society. It is gotten up in pamphlet form; and should be in the possession of every member.

To Subscribers.

All subscriptions for the MISSOURIAN are due on receipt of first copy, and we earnestly request delinquents to forward immediately.

Address Business Manager, MISSOURIAN, Columbia, Mo.

A Good Thing.

It is a good thing always to be honest and upright; it gives you a character that cannot be tarnished. Another good thing for the young men of the college is to save money (and a good deal of it too), by buying at Moss and Prewitt's cash store, anything they may need in the way of clothing, hats, collars, cravats, &c.

Mr Gardiner Lathrop passed through town a few days since, on his way to New Haven, where he intends taking the second degree of Yale College. Mr. L. is also a graduate of our University, class '68.

During our examinations, we noticed some fine pieces of painting, on exhibition at the Normal School which had been executed by Mrs. Ripley's class. Much good has been accomplished by Mrs. Ripley's valuable instruction in this department.

Millers essay has been found. Athenaeans will rejoice!

Mr. J. Marvin Eddy, of St. Louis, class of '72, has been here on a short visit. He returned Saturday.

At the last regular session of the Athenaeum Society, Mr Robt. Fagan—in behalf of Miss Minnie E. Barr of Stephens College—presented the Society with 'an elegant painting from the hands of the fair donor. The gift was very thankfully received and ordered placed in the Society Hall.

Such generous donations from their lady friends are and ought to be encouraging to our Athenaeum.

Prof. Oren Root, of Carrollton, is in town attending commencement exercises.

Prof. D. W. B. Kurtz has just returned from a short visit to Montgomery City.

Miss Nannie Sharp, valedictorian, class '72, Stephens College, will teach in that institution the next session. Miss Sharp is an accomplished scholar and will doubtless be an effective teacher.

We regret to announce the approaching departure of Prof. D. W. B. Kurtz from the University. He has been connected with the Institution for almost ten years as student and teacher. His scholarly attainments won him the distinction of being the Valedictorian of his class, and afterward gained him a Professorship in one of the departments. He goes to accept the Principal's chair in the High School at Montgomery city and will bear with him the grateful remembrance of those who were so fortunate as to be placed under his instruction.

The Faculty testify their regret at his departure in the subjoined resolutions which were read in the Chapel a morning or two since. At their conclusion, Prof. Kurtz in a brief and appropriate manner responded—thanking them for their kind good wishes, and expressing his profound sorrow on bidding farewell to an institution with which he had been connected from his first entrance to college as a student.

UNIVERSITY, STATE OF MISSOURI, }
COLUMBIA, Missouri, June 17, 1872. }

RESOLVED; That in view of Prof. D. W. B. Kurtz leaving us, in order to enter upon other fields of intellectual labor. We the Faculty of the State University of Missouri desire to make a formal expression of our deep regret at his departure, our appreciation of his great merit, and our heartfelt wishes for his future prosperity.

We do hereby take a sad farewell of one who has ever endeared himself to us by his dignified conduct, gentlemanly manners, and high moral principles.

We do gladly testify to our warm appreciation of his faithful services, eminent abilities and superior qualifications as a teacher.

We ardently hope that in the new sphere of his exertions he will ever meet with that prosperity, happiness and success, which his efforts have ever merited.

DANIEL READ, CHL. J. W. ABERT.
J. W. MACMURRAY, JOHN PACKER.
E. L. RIPLEY, JOSEPH FICKLIN,
G. C. SWATLOW, J. G. NORWOOD,
MRS. C. A. RIPLEY.

Prof. Oren Root, formerly professor of English Literature and Modern Languages in this University, delivered the annual address before the Literary Societies of Wm. Jewell College on the day preceeding commencement. The Liberty Tribune speaks of the occasion as among the most interesting of the session.

Why should any professor be complimented for the late Junior exhibition when the whole credit belongs to others. The Juniors wrote their own orations—in several cases had them recorrected by a former member of the Faculty, and drilled themselves.

Christian College Commencement.

The twenty-first annual commencement of Christian College was held on Friday, 14th inst. The exercises were highly meritorious, and reflect great credit upon the young ladies and their instructors.

The address by Elder W. T. Moore was much applauded for its originality and practical ideas. American civilization in its every phase was eloquently and ably discussed.

Mr. C. C. Ripley, son of Prof. Ripley of the University, has been attending the Saengerfest, and enjoying the hospitalities of his friend Mr. R. M. Field, whom he brings home with him, to attend commencement.

Mr. Nelson W. Allen, who has been engaged in the Mining School for some months past, has returned to graduate with the class of '72.

Since the late improvements in our campus in the style of shaded seats and graveled walks, it is indeed a very inviting retreat. Now eventide promenaders and lovers of moonlight, find it a pleasant place to visit.

A few evenings since a number of young ladies and gentlemen visited the grounds and initiated the promenades. Bright moonlight lent a charm to the scene, and "firtation avenue" seemed to be well patronized.

Late in the evening the party were regaled by a crowd of students, who were wandering around rejoicing over successful examinations, and singing familiar strains of college songs.

A pleasant feature of the closing exercises of Stephens College, was the Seniors Levee. This is an entertainment given in honor of the graduating class.

At an early hour a large gathering had come together, and young men of town and students, now realized that pleasure which has been their anticipation through the whole session. They now had an opportunity of meeting with the young ladies, whom they have been prohibited so long from visiting. A most delightful evening was passed by all, and the tolling of the parting hour was met with sighs from all parts of the college.

Rumor says that the young ladies here have formed a base ball club. The color of their stockings is not known.—[Mixed College papers.]

A Prep. wants to know if it hurts a joke to crack it?

We are very glad to learn that the young ladies of Stephens College intend issuing an annual college paper. Their well-known talent and splendid facilities are guarantees of success.

We hope that they will succeed in making it a monthly paper.

At the conclusion of the commencement exercises at Stephens College, President Dulin paid a very high tribute to our students for their unexceptionable conduct during the past year. We trust that they will continue to merit his commendations.

The printers are anxious to work on the Stephens College paper. They say they will set type on it, for five cents a thousand—provided the type is set within the college grounds.

Look Here.

The place to buy your Groceries is at the old and popular house of Garth & Clinkscales, who are just in receipt of the largest and most select assortment of every variety of Groceries ever seen in Columbia. You can buy anything you want at this house on more liberal terms than ever before. All they ask is a call, and an examination of their stock and prices.

Students, you will find this the most liberal house in town. Call and see us.

Mr. Eugene Field, the offerer of the "Shakspearian Prizes" is here on a short visit.

Not one new University has been founded in Germany during the last fifty years. The plan which the Germans adopt, and it is the plan which wisdom dictates, is to strengthen those already founded rather than to found new ones.

"Digs."

There is a certain class of men in college, whom we can call by no other name than that of "digs." They are neither cricketers nor base-ballists, boating men nor football players, "Gleeists" nor members of the immortal Pierian: they are simply and only "digs;" men who have come to college deeply impressed—~~too deeply, we think—with "the necessity of~~ ^{improving their time, cultivating the intellect,"} &c., and have followed out their feelings and purposes with the greatest punctilio. For their faithful study, their determination and perseverance, we honor them, and that, too, highly. The man who leads his class has a right to the respect of his classmates.

His labor, application, conscientious scholarship, deserve the highest commendation; but the wisdom of his course we doubt. That we come to college to learn is true, but not to pore morning, noon, and night over the minute details of language or science. We come here to *learn* in the broad, full meaning of the word, not to acquire mere "book-learning," and at the same time to become sickly, bookish, and *intellectual*. We are to learn also from the world composed of our fellow-students,—for is not college a little world in itself?—"to get understanding," but with it manliness, frankness, practicality. The man confined entirely to his books, shut up in the prime of youth with musty classical authors, voluminous modern critics and scientists, proving abstruse problems or seeking fine grammatical distinctions, seems to us to be pursuing a course as foolish, although far more conscientious, than he who neglects mind and conscience alike.

* * * * *

The ordinary "dig" is a pale, weak-eyed, nervous man. He "has a lean and hungry look; he thinks too much; such a man is dangerous." Yes, dangerous to himself. He becomes a morose, moody, uncongenial companion, and an unpleasant, if not an uncertain, friend. A little more frequenting of Jarvis, or the football field, a little more light, air, and sunshine would do him good, clear up the dusty cobwebs of his brain, and make him more a man if less a student. We bear no malice to our earnest, but, as we believe, misdirected, "digs;" but we are confident that the Tom Hughes of America will come, not from our corps of "grinds," but from the boats' crew and ball-nine.—*Harvard Advocate*.

A Senior in our colleges being called upon to ask the blessing, answered "not prepared."—*Cornell Era*. That reminds us of the Boston publisher, also a trustee of Mt. Holyoke, Fem. Seminary, who taking dinner at the Seminary, got into the blessing, and couldn't get out; and finally, after prolonging his supplication in the hope that the proper ending

would come to him, wound up with "Yours truly, Oliver Ditson."—*Yale Courant*.

THE MANLY GAMES OF OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE, ENGLAND.

A correspondent of the *Cincinnati Commercial* in writing from abroad speaks of several deaths having occurred during the past year among the Oxonian and Cantabrigian students, ~~and their (manly sports)~~ They don't do things in this line so well as our Sioux or Comanches who perform more daring exploits of bodily power, but are too well trained to kill themselves thereat. These high scholars or "hard readers" as they are called, should take lessons "out West." The writer says also, it has come to be considered a higher honor at these renowned seats of learning to hear of a prize at a boat race or a game of cricket, than to win a medal for the highest literary or scientific excellence.

The enquiry has been made, how shall these tendencies to savage life be corrected, we would suggest that among the numerous Professors, masters, tutors and fellows, Spotted Tail, be chosen as master of athletic sports, in order to tone down and civilize the taste and habits of these rampant sprigs of English high life. This is however not the remedy which has been proposed, but that women should be admitted as students to soften the manners and refine the rude and course habits acknowledged to prevail in the great Universities.

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Professor of Mathematics, Mechanical Philosophy and Astronomy.J. W. ABERT, A. M.,
Professor of English Language and Literature, and Instructor in French and German.E. L. RIPLEY, A. M.,
Principal of College of Normal Instruction.JOHN PACKER, A. M.,
Professor of Ancient Language and Literature.J. W. MacMURRAY, U. S. A.,
Professor of Military Science and Tactics.D. W. B. KURTZ, A. M.,
Assistant in College of Normal Instruction.MRS. C. A. RIPLEY,
Assistant in College of Normal Instruction.CHARLES V. RILEY,
State Entomologist, Lecturer on Entomology.

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.

Tuition fees, in University proper, per session \$20. Board in private families, with lodging, washing and fuel, may be obtained at from four to five dollars per week.

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

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.

COLLEGE OF NORMAL INSTRUCTION.

FACULTY.

DANIEL READ, LL. D.,
President of the University.
E. L. RIPLEY, A. M., Principal,
Professor of the Theory and Practice of Teaching.
D. W. B. KURTZ, A. M., Assistant.
MISS MARY B. READ, Assistant.
MRS. C. A. RIPLEY, Preceptress.

For further particulars, apply for Catalogue, which will be sent by return mail.

DANIEL READ, *President*.

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