KILLED AT THE FORD.

LONGFELLOW.

He is dead, the beautiful youth,
The heart of honor, the tongue of truth,
He, the life and light of us all,
Whose voice was blithe as a bugle call,
Whom all eyes followed with one consent,
The cheer of whose laugh, and whose pleasant word,
Hushed all murmurs of discontent.

Only last night, as we rode along
Down the dark of the mountain gap,
To visit the picket-guard at the ford;
Little dreaming of any mishap,
He was humming the words of some old song:
"Two red roses he had on his cap,
And another he bore at the point of his sword."

Sudden and swift a whistling ball
Came out of the wood and the voice was still;
Something I heard in the darkness fall,
But he made no answer
And waves of shadow went over the wheat.

And for a moment my blood grew chill;
I spake in a whisper, as he who speaks
To visit the picket-guard at the ford;
Only last night, as we rode along
Down the dark of the mountain gap,
To visit the picket-guard at the ford;
Little dreaming of any mishap,
He was humming the words of some old song:
"Two red roses he had on his cap,
And another he bore at the point of his sword."

Without a cry;
But he made no answer
And waves of shadow went over the wheat.

And for a moment my blood grew chill;
I spake in a whisper, as he who speaks
To visit the picket-guard at the ford;
Only last night, as we rode along
Down the dark of the mountain gap,
To visit the picket-guard at the ford;
Little dreaming of any mishap,
He was humming the words of some old song:
"Two red roses he had on his cap,
And another he bore at the point of his sword."

We lifted him up to his saddle again,
And through the mire and the mist and the rain
Carried him back to the silent camp,
And laid him as if asleep on his bed;
And one, just oyer his heart,
Whose voice was blithe as a bugle call,
And the nightingale
Carried
That fatal bullet went speeding forth,
In
For he sings what the world will be,
When the years have died away.

LETTER FROM INDIA.

INTERESTING ACCOUNT OF A LONG OCEAN VOYAGE.

MADRAS, DEC. 1, 1875.

The long journey we have just ended has carried us through scenes not often visited by your correspondents, and I recall the promise made to write you something of what I see and hear, the latter act being highly prominent among the orientals I assure you.

As originally planned, a party of eleven, destined to various parts of India, should have left New York, September 11th, but owing to some unavoidable delays five of us were detained for the next steamer. Two young women for Assam, one young man and ourselves for the Madras presidency made our number. The delay gave us opportunity for a visit to the Baptist mission rooms at Boston, where we met some members of another party en route for China and Japan, via San Francisco, and began to feel that we were really enrolled amongst foreign workers.

We left New York September 18th, and were twelve days to Glasgow. Two weeks later we sailed from London and arrived at Madras, November 19th, making our second voyage in just five weeks. We are yet 180 miles from Ongole, our final destination, part of which distance we shall travel by canal boat, and part by "handy" or bullock carts, the whole requiring some eight or ten days more. We expect to find home news waiting for us there, the first since leaving America.

Your readers are already familiar with descriptions of those things in Scotland and England, which are usually seen by American travelers, and any attempt to reproduce them here would be needless repetition, while so brief a visit would enable me to do little more than epitomize the guide books.

I discover, by the way, that many letters home are compiled in that manner. I saw one young lady preparing a long and elaborate description of Westminster Abbey for home reading, giving inscriptions on tombs, illustrating with drawings, etc., etc., all of which she diligently copied from the sixpenny guide beside her. Down in these sandy countries, however, where searches after English antiquities do not congregate, there are no guide books, and I am compelled to say that whatever heresy I may advance on Arab, Hindu or En-
lishmen, on mud huts, the Prince of Wales or pomegranates, must look to me for its sole responsibility.

Of our seven weeks on the water I have some very pleasant recollections. We had an excellent company of fellow passengers from New York to Glasgow, mostly English, Scotch and American. Mr. Cook, the excursionist, was among the number, and we found him a very genial, warm-hearted old gentleman. We had no severe storms, but we had strong winds, which piled up the waves above us and rocked our ship like a toy. She was a long narrow built vessel, and old sailors said rolled badly. It was my first voyage and not knowing how much bumping one is expected to endure at sea, I endeavored to take it all philosophically, though sometimes, when clinging to a saloon post to watch the waves which broke high over deck. I did wonder what might be the sensation of a fly when he hangs to the ceiling. But it was well worth the inconvenience to see even a little of the magnificence of the moving ocean, and it proved our only opportunity. With the exception of two days on the Bay of Biscay, proverbially rough, all our voyage from England to India was as smooth as if made on the Mississippi river. Day after day we had clear skies, and a quiet beautiful blue sea. Porpoises and flying fish played about us daily, and one morning we saw at a distance, the spouting of whales, something unusual at so low a latitude. At night the phosphorescence of the sea was constantly visible and grew brighter as we approached the tropics. The water broke in ripples of light on each side the prow and rolled away from the stern in a waving sheet of silvery brightness. Brilliant sparks darted across the glowing waves and out into the dark water on either side. It was beautiful, and it is all caused, I suppose, by animals too small to be seen without a powerful microscope. So strangely do we everywhere find the mighty contrasted with the minute.

Our weather has been delightfully spring-like. We had a few days in the Red Sea, while we were passing between those baking deserts, which were uncomfortably warm even to us Americans, and our English friends called them "awfully hot," but throughout the rest of our journey, after we passed the Bay of Biscay it was like the June of story books. The air was soft and warm, while a constant breeze and occasional showers kept it fresh and invigorating. It is true they put an awning over deck when we reached Gibraltar, and we found it a very essential comfort, but it was rather to protect our inexperienced heads from the tropical sun, than because of intense heat. When we rounded Ceylon, we were within 6° of the equator, but the northeast monsoon brings a rain every night, and certainly nothing we saw would disprove the claim of the people that their climate is the most pleasant in the world.

But let me not beguile any unwary one into the belief that an East Indian voyage is altogether delightful. Let him who contemplates one, prepare to be righteously indignant many times. He will find the most marvelous and darkly mysterious housekeeping on board ship he ever conceived of in troubled dreams. His fancies drawn from glowing advertisements of "magnificent steamers with splendid accommodations," will vanish like mist. Nor would I have it supposed that we were unfortunate in our selection of a vessel. The El Dorado is a universal favorite and many of her cabins were engaged months before her departure from England. Her captain is an affable, courteous gentleman and a very skillful sailor withal, which I apprehend has much to do with his vessel's popularity. He has been over thirty years at sea and never had an accident.

We were the only Americans on board, of the ninety-six passengers, and numerous questions were asked us of our country, people, social life, literature, etc. Some of them reminded me of a genial Scotch gentleman whom we met in crossing the Atlantic, well versed in matters pertaining to his own country, but who asked me in all sincerity, if we go to California in the Mississippi steamers. I was a little surprised to find that to them the typical American was a careless, free and easy, off hand fellow, and that while Mark Twain and Bret Harte were quite familiar, Irving and Bryant were but little known. I showed the Forest Hymn to a lady who had been repeating Cowper and Shelley to me one day, and she admired it greatly, but had never seen it before. She had never read Tha- notopsia, she said. In fact Longfellow seemed to be the only American poet worthy the name whose writings were well read. Of our preachers, they knew Beecher, of our novelists Mrs. Stowe. Of our men of most scholarly attainments, they knew scarcely the names. Can it be, I queried, that we base our judgment of England and things English on as imperfect knowledge as they display of us? Very strange and unhomelike to me was the free use made of fermented drinks by all classes. At every meal the tables were lined with bottles of ale, beer, wine and brandy. The most intelligent par- took, men and women drank alike, and some mothers brought it to the children's table and gave it to their little ones. Between meals there was a constant popping of corks in the after cabin over the gambling tables, and after tea many drank again for the night's rest. The bills were presented weekly, and the first week out one young lady surpassed all the rest, paying nearly $10. I expected moder-
Your diligence and of Yale, and rice, each taking from the common dish with boiling saw dress, more or less, to English customs. N then we saw aatic, but they had conformed their habits and it must surmoont. fligacy and intemperance, for to the Hindu or translations. I verily believe these planters and minglillng hammedan every Englishman stands for people here. Think of it! Eighteen of us coming 10 own death. But still more terrible to me is tile thought of the influence they exert on the native fellow of a hot climate, and I doubt not that many summed by alcohol fas an easy prey to the diseases of this evening. bnt reason, common sense, and army statistics, Some tailled long in India without liquor of some planters, and many of the fellows here. Eighteen of us coming 10 own death. But still more terrible to me is tile thought of the influence they exert on the native fellow of a hot climate, and I doubt not that many summed by alcohol fas an easy prey to the diseases of some races in commercial and business arrangements. I verily believe these planters and specularators present one of the greatest obstacles which it must surmount. The El Dorado's crew were almost entirely Asiatic, but they had conformed their habits and dress, more or less, to English customs. Now and then we saw a Mohammedan kneeling on deck and bowing his head toward Mecca. Frequently we saw a group of five or six men sitting crossed-leg­ged on the deck around a great tin platter of curry and rice, each taking from the common dish with his fingers. Everywhere and all the time we heard the clatter of the Bengali and Hindustani tongues. (To be concluded in next number.)

E. G. LOUGHRIDGE.

The arrangements for the next session of the National Educational Association, which meets in Baltimore in July, have been placed in the hands of a committee consisting of President Porter of Yale, Prof. Venable of the University of Virginia, and Prof. Shepherd, Superintendent of Instruction in Baltimore.

ADDRESS OF GOV. KIRKWOOD.

AT THE COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES OF THE MEDICAL DE­PARTMENT, MARCH 16th, 1876.

Gentlemen of the Graduating Class:—Your diligence in study has brought to you what diligence in any pursuit always brings to those who rightly use it, success. In behalf of the Regents and Faculty of the University, I congratulate you on that success. It entitles you to receive the diplomas of the University, conferring upon you the honorable distinc­tion of Doctors of Medicine. Speaking for the Regents and Faculty, I express the hope and the wish that your career in the profession you have chosen may be honorable and profitable to yourselves and creditable to the institution in which you have graduated. Will you pardon me if I indulge in what is supposed to be a privilege of one of more mature years when speaking to those of less age, the giving of a little advice! Do not believe because you have finished your course here and received your diplomas, you have completed your studies. You have but qualified yourselves fairly to commence them; do not believe that you have learned all the knowledge of your profession that can be learned. You have but qualified yourselves fairly for acquiring that knowledge. You are somewhat in the position of a student of navigation, who has learned ashore what of that science may be acquired from the books, and is about embarking on his first voyage. You are about to enter upon that very difficult task, the practical application of all you have learned, and the much more you have to learn from books and study, to the actual exigencies of the calling you have chosen, and upon your success in that work will depend largely the rank you will take in your pro­fession.

I say these things not to dishearten you, but to stimulate you and encourage you. Difficulties to be met bring pleasure, not pain, to brave men; and when old age has somewhat tempered the fervor and heat of youth, it is pleasant for such men to look back on the pathway they have trodden and to note the objects they have met and overcome, standing as they do as monuments of their own energy and perseverance. But in your profession, knowledge, skill, and energy are not alone sufficient to entitle you to success. Your calling brings you into most intimate and confidential relation with those who may be under your care. The peace and reputation of patients and families are often in your hands; and to make your success assured, you must convince your clientele that you are not only the skilled physician but the honorable man, fit to be a trusted and confidential friend. I will not pursue this subject further; it belongs properly to the teachings of the professors under whose tutel-
age you have been whilst here, and I doubt not they have faithfully performed their duty.

I think it proper to devote a portion of my very brief address on this occasion to the condition and claims upon public support and favor of the State University, and in the hope that in the future you, its children, may be what I trust you can be, and believe you should be, its fast and efficient friends. It is said by some that it is not right for the State to apply funds raised by taxation to the teaching of what are called the higher branches of education; that such funds should be applied only to giving to all a common school education. I shall endeavor to show this is not an open question in Iowa; but if it were, allow me to ask what is a common school education? What branches of knowledge properly come under that name? Do reading, writing and arithmetic as far as the rule of three, constitute a proper education in the common school? If not, how much farther may such education go? May we in the common school teach grammar, geography, history, algebra, mathematics, physiology, and drawing, the dead or the living languages? All these branches of knowledge, and others, are now taught in many of the common schools of the State, thus bringing within the reach of the poor, as well as the rich, a degree of education that formerly could be reached only by the rich. Shall we strike out all these and go back to what some one has called the three R's? If we allow one to remain, which shall it be? I would be glad to have some of those who would seek to limit a common school education, define precisely what they mean by that term. For myself, although I do not hope to see it, I trust and believe the time will come when all knowledge will be open to all as freely as the air we breathe; and in my judgment the work being done here tends to bring nearer the day. But it is said that the public monies should not be applied to teaching the knowledge required in what are called the professions, especially of the Law and Medicine. Why not? Is not such knowledge useful to all? Does not the patient or litigant desire as much benefit from the skill of the doctor or the lawyer as the doctor and lawyer does? All knowledge is useful, and because it is so it should be made open and free to all. Would not all men, whatever their business may be, be better qualified for that business if in addition to their other learning they had attended the regular course of study in the Medical and Law Department, in this or some similar institution? Would the farmer, merchant or mechanic be the worse, because he knew something of medicine and law? But it is said the State does not give instructions peculiarly adapted to callings, others that those of medicine and law, and the question is asked, Why give a preference to those particular callings? Is the statement true? Is not the State steadily and properly engaged in qualifying young men and young women as teachers? Is not the knowledge acquired by the course of study followed here useful to the farmer, the mechanic, and the merchant? But more than this, the State is directly engaged at the Agricultural College, in giving instructions particularly designed to benefit the farmer, the horticulturist and the mechanic. That institution is especially intended for that purpose, and is doing its work well, not so well as we all might wish, but fully as well as can reasonably be expected for the time it has been in existence, and the means it has had at its command. The opponents of State aid to the University would, if successful in their opposition, place the institution in a peculiarly unfortunate situation. The State owns the University, its buildings, its library, its apparatus, all that pertains to it; and is its custodian and trustee of its endowment. That endowment is not sufficient to sustain and make useful the institution, and yet it cannot look to any other source than the State for funds to supplement its deficient means, or to add to the amount of its endowment. The colleges of the State under denominational patronage have not, and should not have any hesitation in soliciting contribution from individuals in this State, or in other States, in aid of their respective endowments; and from the same source many of these are yearly receiving such contributions, which are steadily increasing their endowment fund; and it may be reasonably expected, and it is earnestly hoped that the time is not far distant, when all these institutions will be placed upon a solid and substantial basis. But the University cannot resort to this source for aid. However great the opposition of any citizen of Iowa may be to the granting of aid by the State to supply the deficiency in its funds, the decent and proper State pride of every such person would revolt at the idea that the Board of Regents should send its agents through the State, and much more through other States, soliciting contributions for its support. The universal exclamation of every Iowan against such course would be, "Iowa can take care of her own." Cut off this proper pride, from this source of aid, so fruitful to denominational colleges, the University can rely only on its insufficient endowment and upon the favor of the State; and however dark the outlook may at times be, I have full faith that the sound judgment and decent pride of our people will properly sustain it and make it what, it was designed to be—an instrument of great good to our people. But there is in my opinion another and still higher ground on which the duty of the State to support the University can properly be placed,
and that is the honesty and good faith of the State. The endowment of the University is derived from the proceeds of sale of certain lands donated by Congress to the State for the purpose of establishing and maintaining a University. Congress has also donated to the State a large amount of lands for the purpose of establishing and maintaining a system of common schools. It was optional with the State to accept or reject either or both of these donations, and the men who organized our State government gladly accepted both, in the full belief that both purposes were most worthy and beneficial. Now no one will claim that the State can honestly receive and retain these funds and fail to effect the purposes for which they were given. It may be said, if the State shall faithfully apply the funds to these purposes, whether they are sufficient to effect the intended purpose or not, she has done all that faith and fair dealing require. I do not so believe. If some public spirited resident of our beautiful city should donate to it a sum of money, for the purpose of procuring a steam fire engine and the city should accept the gift, the honorable obligation incurred by such acceptance would not be discharged by the application of the money to the purchase of a hand engine, although the whole sum given might be expended in such purchase. The purpose for which the gift had been made would have failed. This is the position of the State towards the University. Congress made a generous gift for a specific purpose, the establishment of a University, and the honorable obligation incurred by the State in accepting the gift requires that the State shall see that the purpose is accomplished. It will not do to establish a High School, an Academy or a College. Neither of these things accomplish the purpose for which the gift was made and accepted. Good faith, the honorable obligation of the State, requires the establishment and maintenance of a University, in its broad and true sense, or the return of the gift to the giver with the humiliating statement that the State does not desire, or is unable to accomplish the purpose for which the gift was made. The public man who contemplates, or will propose, the latter alternative, is, I believe, not to be found. Yet he who would so propose, would, in my judgment, have a higher regard for the honor of the State, than has he who favors the retention of the grant, yet is opposed to supplementing it with the means necessary for making it thoroughly effective. I have thus adduced what are to my mind formidable reasons for the continued maintenance by the State of this, its highest school; deeming it an opportune moment to present them for your consideration on the eve of your departure for widely separated parts of the State, to enter upon your respective fields of labor. Let me ask you to bear in mind this school the State has provided for its young men, and its young women too, where it is hoped some day every branch of human knowledge will be thoroughly imparted, and to be prepared at all times and at all places to defend its right to be. In bidding you farewell, I reiterate the wishes of Regents and Faculty for your success in life. To a young man who had asked him whether the profession of the law was not over crowded, the great Webster is reported to have said: "There is always room up stairs." In his own person he had realized the truth of the remark. At the great height he had reached, none jostled him. There were no crowds there. So it is in all professions and all avocations: The gates are crowded, the lower walks are full; but, as they ascend, regardless of labor and of surmounting all difficulty, the numbers diminish, the many fall away, wanty in well doing, until the summits of achievement occupied by the Websters and the Storys and the Kents in the law, and the Abernethys, the Coopers, the Rashes, the Motts and McClellans in medicine and surgery, are reached by few indeed. May we not hope that some I now address may be among that few, and that their well earned fame may in turn incite those who in the long future will take up the work you now enter upon to yet greater effort and higher achievement. Be not unlucky. This may sound strange; but I mean it. "Luck," as we call it, is less fickle than we suppose. My observation leads me to think that about all the difference between the lucky and the unlucky, is that the former are masters of luck, they compel it; the latter permit it to master them. They who take circumstances and bend them to their purposes, not recklessly, but with deliberate design, are the successful men of history. To these Napoleons of your profession the world is greatly indebted. The continued improvement of the general health of its inhabitants, and the study and promulgation of the span of human life, as demonstrated by vital statistics, is largely the work of your profession and its teachings inspired by its bold thinkers and resolute men. We hope, too, that your labors will be liberally requited and that you will be blessed with abundance and even wealth. But it is well to remember that while pecuniary success is in every way desirable, there are worse things than financial failure. Loss of integrity, professional or personal honor cannot be compensated for by any amount of wealth. And I need not remind you that not all men whose names are worthy to be remembered, nor all who have achieved success in the highest degree, have acquired wealth. Nevertheless he, who, conscious of his own rectitude, and living an upright life, labors perseveringly and untringly in his chosen avocation, will deserve success in all respects, will achieve it in most.
Mr. Herbert S. Fairall, having resigned the position of editor from the Law Department, Mr. Geo. F. McClellan was elected to the office. The corps organized by the election of Miss Florence Kinney and Geo. F. McClellan, Managing Editors

Upon taking charge of the University Reporter, it is both right and proper, that we should tell its many friends and patrons what we consider to be the proper purpose and character of the paper; and the manner in which we propose to conduct it.

The Reporter is designed to furnish the students an opportunity for the development and cultivation of their literary abilities and tastes; the Faculty, Alumni and students, a medium for the consideration and discussion of subjects of mutual interest; the University and Higher Education an exponent; and to chronicle all events of interest connected therewith. It is evident that the realization of these objects is conditioned, upon the recognition, by the individual members, of the different classes mentioned, of their connection with the Editorial Staff, as contributors or correspondents, and we trust they will promptly improve the privileges offered, and discharge the duties incumbent thereupon.

A college paper should be a model of literary scholarship, culture and taste; and as it caters to the most fastidious class of readers, to interest them, its articles must be crisp, vigorous, elegant and thoughtful. The literary productions of college students, as a rule, are marred by a dilettanteism which sacrifices thought to words, power to elegance of diction; this is due to their writing so much more for delivery, than for publication, and upon themes concerning which, they have little interest or information. We urge upon our undergraduates, a consideration of the benefit they will derive from frequently contributing to our columns.

It will qualify them for as much wider fields of usefulness, than society work can, as the press has, compared with the orator, and we advise them to select as their subjects, something in which, they feel a positive interest, and about which they are thoroughly informed.

We also invite contributions from all friends of education. This we consider a field especially appropriate for the exercise of what influence we may possess. While we propose to keep our columns free from all partisanship in politics, and religion, we shall claim and exercise the right of discussing all subjects properly within our province, as intelligently, vigorously and positively as we may.

To the editors of our many exchanges, we cordially extend the right hand of friendship, and promise the observance of all the amenities of journalism. If we fail to realize for the Reporter all that we have proposed—as we doubtless shall—we ask the kindly consideration of all, to the peculiar difficulties under which we labor. Few who have not had experience in editing and publishing a periodical, can correctly estimate the amount of care and labor it involves; and when this is superinduced upon the regular duties of the student, whose time and strength are already taxed to the utmost, the attainment of a relative degree of perfection only, can be anticipated. Having thus, at length, spread our chart and boxed our compass, we weigh anchor and set sail upon the tempestuous sea of journalism.

WILL not our Alumni, who are scattered North, South, East and West, over the United States, and some even far beyond the borders of our national domain, engaged in the practice of the various professions for which we are fitting ourselves, contribute to our columns articles describing the various phases of life surrounding them, and their experience in "trying the stern realities," of which they anticipated so much in their Commencement orations! By so doing they would aid greatly in making the Reporter interesting, and perhaps impart some valuable information as well.

The annual commencement of the Medical Department, to an account of which we devote a considerable space, passed off very pleasantly. A goodly number were in attendance, composed of Regents, Examining Committee, Alumni and friends. The Examining Committee, upon being informed by the Dean, that their presence was not a mere formality, but that they were expected to examine the class, to their complete satisfaction; quizzed the young ladies and gentlemen most thoroughly. The class by their answers, evinced a
most thorough preparation; reflecting honor upon themselves and their instructors, and were highly complimented by the examiners. The event of Commencement evening, was the address by Gov. Kirkwood, which we publish in full. It is a logical and masterly argument, in favor of a liberal support of the University in its entirety, and should be carefully studied by every citizen of Iowa, as the expression of a statesman and honest patriot. In keeping with the address, were the remarks of Judge Dillon and Hon. L. W. Ross, in response to toasts at the banquet. Would our legislators could rise to their plane.

A noticeable feature of the evening was the graduation of five ladies, acknowledged to rank among the best students in the class, who maintained their position through the examinations, and bore off two of the prizes; proving beyond a peradventure, that “woman’s sphere” includes the medical profession. We venture the assertion that the example set by any one of these ladies, in her life of thorough preparation and professional labor, will do more to “elevate” her sex than a thousand rampant Susan B. Anthonya.

Dr. Peck, in introducing the class to the Examining Committee, remarked: “Gentlemen: If you find this class worthy of graduation and admit them to the profession, remember that you will be then bound ever after to admit them to all the honors, amenities and emoluments of the profession.” A remark creditable alike to his sense of justice and professional honor; and in marked contrast to the action, of a medical association, not a thousand miles from here, which has, we understand, refused admission to a very successful young practitioner, a graduate of a regular school, simply because she is a lady.

IRVING INSTITUTE gave its annual exhibition on Friday evening, March 3d. It was, in most respects, an eminent success, and if exhibitions are beneficial, of which we are somewhat in doubt, the society ought to be greatly profited thereby. The self-possession, ease and grace of the speakers, were especially noticeable, and exceeded anything of the kind we have ever before witnessed in the chapel. The citizens, as usual, turned out en masse, and displayed a remarkable degree of patience, though compelled to sit for half an hour, uneentered, after the exercises should have begun, and detained an hour after they should have closed. The omnipresent small boy succeeded in depriving the whole audience of the major part of the pleasure of the entertainment, by his very disorderly conduct. We call the attention of our citizens to the fact, that every public entertainment given in the city, this winter, has been seriously disturbed by these incipient rowdies, and that it is about time efficient means were resorted to, to prevent a recurrence of the nuisance.

The Law Class are engaged upon a very interesting and valuable term’s work. For the last five weeks Judge Love of the U. S. District Court, has been lecturing upon the law of contracts, agencies, and partnerships, and will occupy the remainder of the term upon notes and bills. The Judge makes his subjects remarkably clear and easy to comprehend, and by his courtesy and urbanity has won all hearts. Judge Dillon lectured to the class for two weeks upon medical jurisprudence and the jurisdiction and practice of the U. S. Circuit Courts. The Judge’s lectures were concise, clear and interspersed with passages of such impassioned eloquence that the class were spell bound.

The class are especially fortunate in receiving instructions from men of such marked ability, integrity and extended reputation. Several cases have been argued before Judge Love sitting in chambers, among others one to which the Chambers Bros., of Muscatine, were parties, argued by Hon. J. N. Rogers, of Davenport, and Judge Carscadden, of Muscatine, the students were permitted to attend.

Among the legal celebrities who have visited the department during the past few weeks, are Hon. C. W. Slagle, Judge Adams, of the Supreme Bench, Senator Henderson, of Dubuque and Judge Phillips, of Des Moines; all received invitations to speak, and complied, greatly to the pleasure and profit of the class.

We are pleased to see the marked unanimity with which the influential journals of the State, join in recommending Prof. S. N. Fellows, for the position of State Superintendent. It is a most gratifying recognition of real merit, and an assurance, that the most important of State interests are likely to fall into competent hands. The Professor is a vigorous, active thinker, a ripe scholar and a Christian gentleman, eminently gifted with administrative and organizing ability. The only objection to him, yet offered, is that he is a “College man,” an objection well taken against the average occupant of a college chair, who is usually an entire stranger to the public school work, but utterly unfounded in his case, since as Principal of the Normal Department of the University, he has been brought into intimate relationship and full sympathy with the graded and common schools of the State. As Professor of didactics, he has for years studied and taught the most advanced methods of instruction, school organization and government, with eminent success, as is evidenced by the fact
that many of the most successful Principals and Superintendents in the State, are his graduates. By lecturing, upon educational subjects, in all parts of the State, he has become thoroughly acquainted with our educational condition and needs, and has been foremost in the attempt to develop an organized system of State work by means of Normal Institutes, Principals' conventions, etc. If selected, and continued in office long enough to develop his plans, we predict he will be to Iowa what Bateman was to Illinois. The University can ill spare him, but must submit if he sees fit to enter upon, what may prove, wider fields of usefulness.

Our Financial Agent hands us the following for publication.—Eds.

A great cry has lately been raised by the Press and the Republican, against the managers of this journal, for not having it printed at one of their offices. It has been urged with some show of reason that the money raised here for its support ought to be spent here among its patrons. The Press has even gone to the length of accusing the managers of the REPORTER of a want of "common sense" in not seeing this matter as it professes to see it. We have hitherto allowed these unkind and unneighborly thrusts to go unanswered; thinking it unnecessary to provoke upon our readers matters which pertain exclusively to our own business, and which, for that reason, we ought to be allowed to manage according to our own interests, just as our belligerent contemporaries manage, or ought to manage theirs. But we have been credibly informed that they have declared their intention to continue the war against us until a public sentiment shall have been created, which will compel us to give them our contracts for printing, at whatever terms they may see fit, separately or in combination, to offer us. Justice to ourselves, therefore, as well as justice to our subscribers and advertising patrons, seems to demand from us a statement of our reasons for pursuing our present course. Our reasons are wholly financial. We have always earnestly desired to have the work done here. We have never coveted the additional labor involved in the transmission of MSS. and proofs to and from a distant printing office. But the truth is that the Iowa City offices have never, since our connection with the REPORTER, made a single bid which we could safely accept, without either diminishing the size of the paper, or raising our rates of subscription and advertising. For various reasons we have not seen fit to make the sacrifice. Neither do we think it gentlemanly or fair, in our friends down town, publicly to find fault with us for not giving them the contract, without also stating that they have never, (except, in a single instance, long after we had closed the contract for this year) offered us terms which we could accept without suspending publication altogether. We ask them, if they could get at Davenport or Chicago for five hundred dollars, printers' stock which would cost them over six hundred dollars here, where they would send their orders?

To them and to our patrons we repeat, what we have said all along, that the REPORTER intends to live. Whenever Iowa City printers offer us terms consistent with that intention, we will have our paper printed at one or other of their offices. Till then we shall feel obliged to do as we have done; feeling assured that the business men of Iowa City who have so kindly and willingly extended us their patronage in the past, will not now withdraw that patronage from us for not yielding to a demand to which they would not themselves. H.

The exposure of the disgraceful fall of another official, high in the councils of the nation, has brought home to every one, a sickening realization of the extent to which the executive department of our national government is honeycombed by corruption; and has aroused every citizen to the duty of searching out the cause of the present deplorable state of affairs. The prevalence of official dishonesty and corruption is not due to any lapse of virtue among the people; never were the masses of any people more virtuous than ours to-day, and the middle class in every age and clime have ever been virtuous; but to the want of that general intelligence, which enables its possessor calmly and intelligently, to consider and decide questions of politics and policy. The masses of the voters are governed by passion and prejudice in the exercise of their prerogative, rather than the dictates of reason. The pretended issues upon which our political campaigns are fought, are selected with a view to the degree to which they will excite these emotions. Neither party ventures to construct an unequivocal platform, from the questions of vital interest and national importance, simply because their consideration would require the exercise of careful investigation and sober judgment. The natural result is that tricksters and demagogues are elevated to positions of trust and power, while statesmen stand aloof.

Since by our national polity the interests of the individual are committed to the care of the state, she owes it to herself and the nation, that she call into requisition every agency necessary to qualify her citizens for the proper exercise of the rights and duties of national citizenship. This duty, and the fact that educated labor not only opens up new fields of industry, but infinitely increases the products of the old, make our educational interests by
far the most important ones our legislators have to deal with.

The inestimable value of the lower departments of our public school system is now generally conceded, but for various reasons there are many who pretend to question the value of the higher, or the propriety of their receiving State support. Those who attack the High Schools and University, fail to understand, that the prosperity of the common schools are, to a great degree dependent upon them not only because they fit the majority of the qualified teachers, but because they establish the standard of education; the presence of persons of culture stimulates the masses to acquire a common school education; were reading and writing rare attainments, relatively few would care to acquire even these.

But the University serves a still more important purpose. Through it, the State regulates the curriculum, quality of instruction and general efficiency of every college, law, medical or normal school within its borders. Each must offer equal inducements, to retain its scholars, or abate its pretensions to equal rank. The wealth of the State is sufficient to justify an ample endowment of the University, and when we remember that many of the counties have time and again, voted two, three and four per cent. taxes for the advancement of some temporary local interest, the hesitancy with which our Solons vote an appropriation of $50,000, or an endowment of $0.0006 per cent. tax, is truly surprising. We cannot believe that they represent the will of their constituency in this matter. We are certain that, had the people at large the same information that they possess, no difficulty would be experienced.

The difference between the mere politician and statesman is, that one pliantly follows in the wake of public opinion, the other prevails in the courts of the different departments, assembled to witness the closing exercises. At an early hour the chapel was well filled, though not so densely packed as is usual at the June Commencement Season, and the absence of the heat and dust so inseparably connected with the latter, in the minds of those who have sweltered through many of them, seemed positively refreshing. Promptly at eight p. m. the graduating class, preceded by the Faculty and Examining Committee, marched in, to the music of one of our excellent city bands. Upon the rostrum were seated Gov. Kirkwood, Pres. Thacher, the Executive Committee, the Faculties of the different departments, Examining Committee, and many eminent physicians from various parts of the State. Dr. W. F. Peck, Dean of the Medical Faculty, presided over the exercises, which were as follows:

Order of Proceedings.
Music.
Prayer.
Music.
Valedictory Address, by Frank Xanten.
Music.
Conferring of Degrees by the President.
Music.
Awarding of Prizes by Chairman of Board of Examiners.
Music.
Address for the Faculty, by His Excellency, Samuel J. Kirkwood.
Music.

The want of space forbids any attempt to outline Mr. Xanten's address.

The following named persons were presented to the President by the Dean, with the remark that of all those whom he had had the honor to present on
like occasions, none were more worthy or more heartily recommended for graduation by both Examiners and Faculty than these:

CLARA E. ATKINSON, C. W. MANIER,  
SARAH J. BRAUNWORTH, JEFFREY MARTIN,  
S. A. BROWN, JENNIE MCCOWAN,  
L. L. BUTLER, ANNER D. McGRaw,  
W. M. FITZGERALD, ALBERT MORRIS,  
ZACH. FULLER, J. S. ARMSTRONG,  
CONELIUS GRAY, O. P. THOMPSON,  
R. J. HART, F. M. WARD,  
W. M. HOLMAN, FANNIE A. WILLIAMS,  
WM. B. KETNER, F. A. XANTEN,  
A. D. KING, G. W. YOUNKIN.

The President after a few pertinent remarks, conferred upon them the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

The various prizes offered by the Faculty were awarded by the examiners as follows:

1St Prize. By Prof. Peck—For the best performed dissection of surgical anatomy, an operating case worth $50, to Mr. F. M. Ward.

2D Prize. By Prof. Shrad—For the best thesis on puerperal fever, $35, divided between Miss Jennie McCowan, who received three-fifths, and W. B. Ketner who received two-fifths.

3D Prize. By Prof. Robertson—For the best record of the Medical Clinics during the session, a post-mortem case of instruments, $25, to Miss S. J. Braunworth.

4Th Prize. By Prof. Robertson—For the best thesis upon some medical subject, a set of physical diagnosis instruments worth $15, to Albert Morsman.

The Committee also made the following report to the faculty:

"That the examination of the graduating class indicates thorough and efficient work on the part of teachers and pupils. That we cordially unite with the Faculty in conferring upon the five ladies and seventeen gentlemen, who compose this class, the highest honors this Institution can bestow, diplomas honestly earned; and we welcome its members to the ranks of a noble profession. That the present medical class, the largest in its history, show the appreciation in which this Institution is held, and its crowded walls call loudly for enlarged facilities to accommodate its increasing numbers. That we cannot refrain from expressing our opinion, that the unusual proficiency exhibited by the graduating class, is largely attributed to the fact that the majority of these have pursued a course of three terms, instead of two. That in order to raise the standard of medicine, we appeal to the profession to discourage any, who contemplate its commencement, without at least a good common education; and to urge upon students and college a course of three full terms, as best for the profession and the people."

SIGNED BY THE COMMITTEE.

From the chapel the class with their invited guests, including the President, Regents, Executive Committee, Faculty, Examining Committee, and friends proceeded to the St. James, to attend the CLASS BANQUET.

After a half hour's pleasant chat, the class and guests seated themselves in the banqueting room to partake of such a supper as only that prince of landlords, Col. Wood, knows how to provide. After having done the viands full justice, the assembly was called to order, by the class president, Mr. Hart, who announced the toasts of the evening. In the responses was had the proverbial "feast of reason and flow of soul." We regret that want of space prohibits the publication of any but the most interesting. We give them in their regular order:

First—The State University; its birth, development, and prospects for influence in the future.

Response by Hon. L. W. Ross, who briefly and eloquently referred to the unparalleled development of Iowa in all her interests; enumerated the various munificent congressional land grants for educational purposes, to the State, by the acceptance of which, its good faith was pledged to afford the means of acquiring an education to every boy and girl within its borders. The word education was indefinable and could not be limited to a knowledge of the elementary branches. A little knowledge stimulates its possessor to acquire more, and the farther he advanced, the greater became the significance of the word. He would glory to see the day, when everyone could obtain a complete education from the public wealth of the State. He expressed the earnest desire, that the University and the High Schools of the State might become more closely connected, so that the pupil might pass from the one to the other without difficulty or loss of time. He referred to the early struggles of the Medical Department for existence, and spoke in terms of grateful admiration of the self-sacrificing spirit of its professors, who, by teaching several terms without compensation, had made the present triumphs possible. The remarks were frequently interrupted and followed by loud applause.

Second Toast—The Graduating Class of '76.

Response by Miss Jennie McCowan, whose remarks were short and full of humorous allusions to the eccentricities of the different professors, and their pet theories, which caused repeated bursts of tumultuous laughter and applause. She closed by congratulating the class that none of them had to go to Keokuk to graduate as some members of preceding classes had been compelled to do.

Sixth Toast—The relation and interest of the Law and Medical Professions.

Response by Judge Dillon, who expressed regret that official duties had detained him until too late.
to deliver his full course of lectures to them; but consoled them with the assurance that all they had escaped, would be inflicted upon the law students. He spoke of the rapid progress being made by the profession in the development of medical science, and of the incalculable benefits conferred by them, upon humanity, by the marked increase of average longevity, the relief of suffering, and in checking the spread of pestilence. An enlightened public policy demanded that every aid and encouragement be given to the professional student. It was the duty of the Legislature, and it had ample authority, to impose a tax sufficient to give every son and daughter of the State, an education fitting them for any calling. He spoke in behalf of the poor man, whose children should have that opportunity, from the wealth of the State, their fathers could not give them. The doors of the University should stand wide open, welcoming all. He expressed the hope to see it universally recognized and properly supported, as became the head of our common school system. Applause.

This closed this feature of the evening’s exercises, and the assembly returned to the parlors. After receiving many and warm congratulations upon the auspicious termination of their student life, the graduates shook hands with their friends and separated; no longer pupils but men and women, going forth patient to bear the burdens, and faithfully to discharge the duties, of the life, the All-wise Father shall give them. May success attend their labors, and may they ever remember to honor their Alma Mater. Farewell.

Prof. Hinrichs’ lecture entitled “Man’s Dominion over Nature through Science,” which was postponed several times to accommodate other meetings, was delivered, Feb. 23d in the Chapel hall. A large and appreciative audience listened attentively, and went home feeling that the learned Professor imparted to them much valuable information from his vast store-house of knowledge.

By some ingenious transformation, Washington’s Birthday was made to occur on the 21st of February this year in our University. Why can we not let his birthday come on the 22d, celebrate it with University exercises, as is the custom with many of our neighboring colleges?

The Congregational Society of this place celebrated Washington’s Birthday with a Centennial festival. New England characters in costumes of 1776, were represented to perfection. No complimentaries were received by the editorial corps.

On account of the length of Medical Commencement proceedings, many local items are deferred to next number.

IRVING INSTITUTE EXHIBITION.

On Friday evening, March 3d, occurred the annual exhibition of the Irving Institute in the University Chapel. The sixteen performers were honored by an over-crowded hall, and the listeners were treated to a programme, neatly arranged and well carried out.

After the invocation by President Thacher, and a vocal quartette, the salutatorian, Ossian H. Brainerd, was introduced, with an oration upon the subject—“Journalism in America.” Though his theme was by no means new, the speaker’s effort was marked by good composition and his usual pleasant style of delivery and fitness of gesture.

The next oration, “Elements of our Political Greatness,” by H. C. Chambers and the valedictory upon “Incentives to Political Life,” by John Campbell, were quite worthy of their authors in respect to composition and oratorical ability.

The poem, “John and Joe,” by Allan Draper, furnished spice to the entertainment, by way of food for laughter; and if indications of the purest and most elevated poetical genius were lacking therein, surely rhyme and the quality of humor were abundantly present.

The subject for discussion seemed rather poorly calculated to interest the audience at large—“Should the United States resume specie payments January 1st, 1879, as provided in the Sherman bill of January 14th, 1872?” The question was, however, well and earnestly debated, by Robt. W. Byington and John J. Hamilton in behalf of the affirmative, and Geo. F. Henry and James G. Berryhill in behalf of the negative. The decision of the judges was in favor of the negative, two to one.

The old play, “Damon and Pythias,” allowing for the inexperience of its actors, was very effectively rendered with the following characters: Damon, W. W. Dodge; Dionysus, C. M. Lewis; Pythias, J. E. McIntyre; Procles, J. F. Soule; Hermes, F. A. Sherman; Lucius, A. W. Lee; Hermon, H. K. Horning; Damon’s child, Zelle Sperry.

The Irving’s showed themselves to be well prepared for dramatic representation, in a neatly carpeted stage, easily adjustable curtains, and most appropriate costumes, as well as in a good degree of dramatic talent displayed by the actors. Excellent music was furnished by a quartette consisting of Miss Lee, Miss Glenn, Mr. Chambers, and Dr. C. Kimball, with Miss Moore as pianist. “Sweet Hour of Night,” a beautiful closing piece, which would have impressed the audience as most pleasing and appropriate, but for the poor ventilation and disorder which prevailed in some parts of the hall, was necessarily suggestive of the thought that the “hour” would seem still sweeter outside the Chapel walls, and also that small boys under twelve would have been far better off at home. It is certainly true that the confusion arising from their presence in the gallery, greatly marred the effect of the entertainment, by occasionally drowning the voices of the speakers. However, by dint of the closest attention and observation, we consider ourselves qualified to pronounce the exhibition a success.

MARRIED.—On the evening of Feb. 26th, at the residence of the bride’s mother, by Rev. Mr. Osmond, Mr. H. H. Hiatt, ’75, to Miss Edith Brown, ’71. No cards, no cakes—for the editors. A right royal couple, worthy of the success they will achieve. Will not our Alumni and students, when they take such an important step as this, please send notice to the Reporter?
PERSONAL.

Miss Frank Gaston has left school.

'80 W. V. Smith is with us again.

'80. G. W. Miller is back in school.

Law '75. H. P. Dillon made us a flying visit.

Special '74. W. T. Love has entered the law this term.

Law '75. G. N. Reals is teaching near Oelwein, Iowa.

Law '75. G. S. Sparks is practicing in Hazleton, Iowa.

'77. W. A. Gibbons has returned to continue his studies.

Law '73. J. W. Scott is practicing law at Carroll City, Iowa.

Medic. '76. C. W. Manker intends locating at Glenwood, Ia.

Special '75. Miss M. P. Goodwell is teaching in Tabor, Iowa.

'78. Frank P. Sawyer has left school, and is at his home in Muscatine.

Medic '73. John Hempsted was present at the Medical Commencement.

'79. Mr. Hersey is teaching in the Academy, in addition to his University work.

'76. J. T. Marvin is in Stewart, Guthrie county, teaching over 200 ideas how to shoot.

Medic. '75. Frank M. Moore, graduated at the Rush Medical College, Chicago, Feb. 15th, '76.

Medic. '75. Chauncey M. Skinner was also dubbed M. D. at the same time and place.

'77. Miss Mary Bagley, a former belle of the University, is married and gone to Nebraska.

Law '75. Zach Brown was here a short time since, and made an eloquent speech before the Law class.

Miss Mattie Bailey, of last year's class was in the city a short time since. She is teaching school near West Liberty.

'72. H. W. Hanna is practicing law at Exira, Audubon County. Reports a very encouraging degree of success.

'78. G. W. Plummer is cultivating cheese in the service of the life insurance company. He will return to the University next year.

Stephen Loas a former student of the I. S. U., has taken to himself a wife from among the Missouri maidens, and is living on a farm near Oxford.

Normal '73. Miss Frona Munzy, who has been teaching school a short distance in the country, has been compelled to quit on account of sickness.

'80. Leslie Sherman has been forced to leave school on account of sore eyes. We were sorry to say farewell to S. for he is one of the best students of his class.

Miss Lucy Charles, Class '76, and J. C. McConkey, Law '75, were married at Colorado Springs, Dec. 8th, '75. We extend them our congratulations, if it is not too late.

Law '72. W. L. Eaton made the University a pleasant visit a short time since, while on his way to Des Moines. Will. is fast becoming one of the leading lawyers of Northern Iowa.

Will. Baldwin, one of the oldest of our Alumni, was in the city on the 22d of Feb., on law business before Judge Love.

Law '74. S. H. Hughes was in the city on law business at the same time. Sam looked blithe as ever and reports success in his chosen profession.

A. O. Williams, Medic. '75, and also a graduate of the Academic Department, was here attending the Medical Commencement Exercises. He received a hearty welcome from his old friends. Dr. C. H. Preston also made his appearance on this occasion. His friends were glad to see him.

We hasten to relieve the despondency of our bachelor friends, by correcting the announcement of Miss Mollie McCowan's marriage, which crept into the last issue of the Reporter, in some unaccountable manner; as we have the best of authority for saying it was decidedly premature. Miss McCowan, who is already recognized as one of the best primary instructors in the State, is still teaching in the Waterloo schools. And we learn from a local paper is engaged to give instruction in the Blackhawk County Normal Institute, to be held this spring.

EXCHANGES.

From the necessities of the case the notices of exchanges are few and brief this issue.

The Yale Record, "after thinking the whole matter over," decides to give the poetical prize to the Reporter, from which it makes the following extract:

ADA.

Here dwells again the primal preciousness.
And here again the holy halo glows
Which everyone now wraps the maid who knows
No sin, and whom Society's caress
Has not yet soiled.

We very much fear C. S.'s talent is not appreciated by the public.

The Targum, Rutgers College, has the following to say concerning "Moral" contributions:

"We recognize the value of an occasional production of this kind, and are glad to have it appear, but when about three out of every five pieces presented us are of the, 'Be good,' 'Never tell a lie,' and 'Don't cheat' character, it gets to be monotonous. Other articles are sometimes written that are interesting as well as improving. Such we receive gladly, and, Oliver Twist like, ask for more."

The Reporter is troubled by "born poets, more than anything else.

The Targum, also gravely announces that the professional departments of the I. S. U. are to be discontinued, which, doubtless, will be news to most of our readers.

The Trinity Tablet, though severely criticizing its exchanges, is far from perfect itself. Like most of our Eastern exchanges it devotes a large share of its space to athletic sports, and to what it very appropriately calls "Minor matters." In conjunction with some good articles it contains a very silly one on the doings of the secret societies of the college.

The University News, "Free, Frank and Fearless," is a queer medley. It contains many articles that are of general interest, but pays but very little attention to local matters. Of what earthly interest can articles such as, "How long to milk cows?" "Paint and whitewash," and "Game and fish raising," be to students?

The Adrian College Record, having come to the conclusion that college papers, as now conducted, are very "monotonous," decides to enter a new field. With the desire of setting an example to others, and also to extend its circulation, it has commenced the publication of a very serious serial, entitled, Following the Blazes. It appears to be a new idea for a college paper, and the wisdom of the course has yet to be proven. The Record is a new paper, and makes a very creditable showing.

We have received the following exchanges: