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THE WISCONSIN ALUMNI MAGAZINE.

PUBLISHED BY THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN.

CONTENTS FOR JULY, 1902.

Frontispiece — JOHN BUTLER JOHNSON.	
University Ideals — E. A. BIRGE - - - - -	379
John Butler Johnson - - - - -	403
Emmett Stull Goff — FREDERIC CRANEFIELD - - - - -	409
The Adams Library - - - - -	413
Exercises of Commencement Week - - - - -	415
Class Reunions, '72, '77, '92, '92 Law - - - - -	430
The Death of John R. Hegg — F. C. LAWTON - - - - -	434
Progress of the University - - - - -	438
Meeting of Regents — Summer Course in Pharmacy — Engineer- ing Field Work — University Settlement in Milwaukee — A Successor to Professor Goff — Faculty Notes.	
On the Hill - - - - -	442
Regimental Inspection — Championship Shoot — Drowning of Two Students — Installation of Alpha Delta Phi — Joint De- bate — Sphinx Staff — Cardinal Staff — Haresfoot Officers — Athletics.	
News from the Alumni - - - - -	450
Personal Notes — Publications.	

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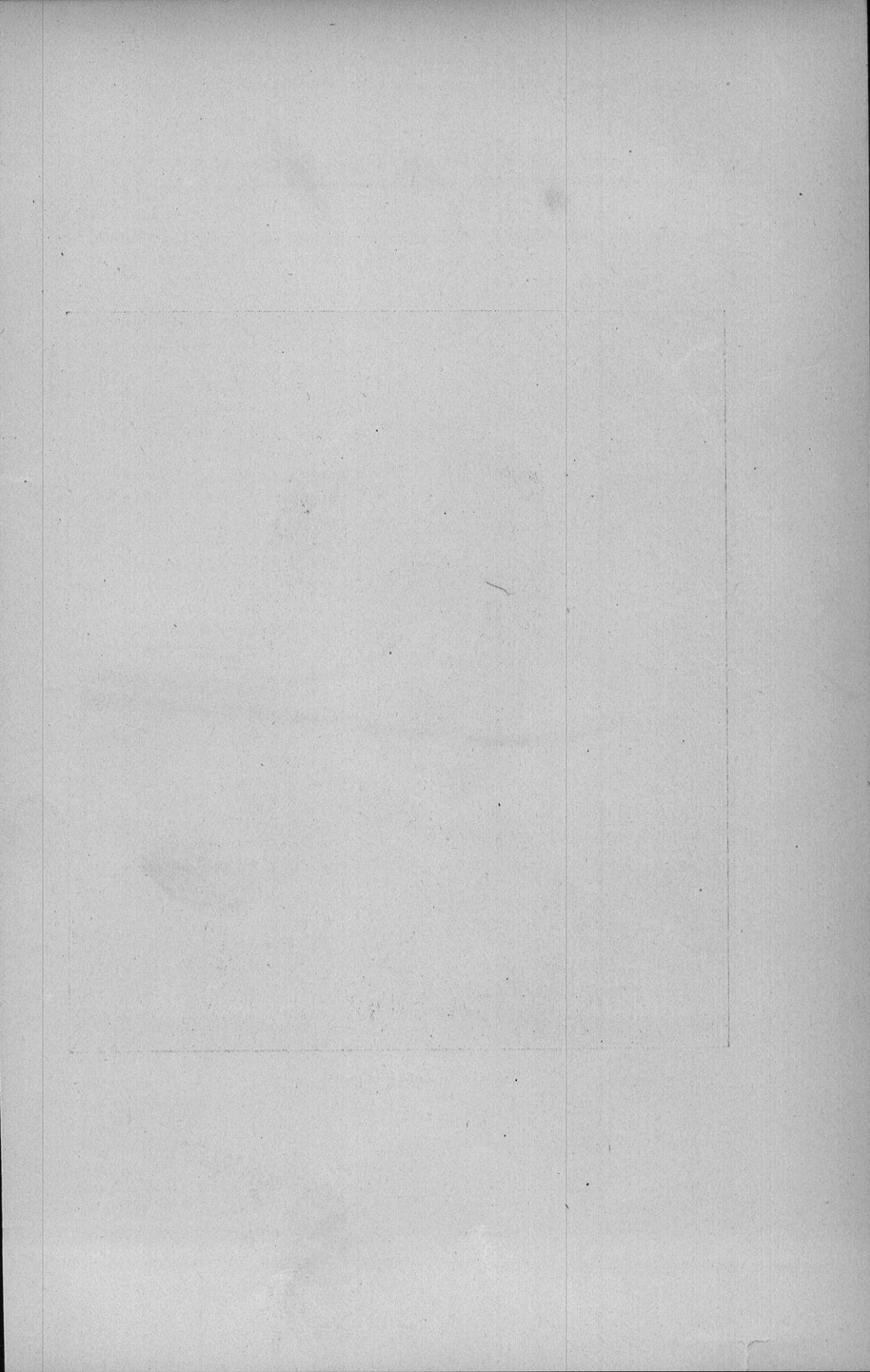
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JOHN BUTLER JOHNSON

THE
WISCONSIN ALUMNI MAGAZINE.

VOL. III. JULY, 1902. No. 10.

UNIVERSITY IDEALS.

[Baccalaureate Address, June 15, 1902.]

Anima plus est quam esca.

I propose to direct this baccalaureate address primarily to you who are glad still to call yourselves undergraduates, to you who this week will receive the baccalaureate degree from the University of Wisconsin, rather than to that wider academic audience which is present with you here today and to whom most of the exercises of Commencement week are addressed. I have chosen the subject of university ideals; not having in mind primarily those ideals which an institution ought to hold before itself, to be embodied in its scheme of studies and in its organization, but those which have actually been the ideals underlying your instruction here and which we hope have, in part, been disclosed to you; those whose full development we hope to see in you in future years as you work them out in life for yourselves, for the community in which you dwell, and for the University to which, if you thus realize our hopes, your affections will ever return with a clearer and deeper sense of her great gifts to you.

Your teachers have said much to you on many subjects; little or nothing on that of which I speak today. They have endeavored to enlarge your knowledge in many directions, to introduce you to methods of study and of research, to cultivate in you a condition of mental alertness so that you may be able to seize the intellectual aspect of matters which come before you. You have been made familiar with the masterpieces of literature; the story of man in history and in society has been used for your instruction; you have been taught to spell out a few syllables in "nature's infinite book of secrecy;" but you have directly learned little, or nothing, regarding the ideals which your teachers have held before their own minds while instructing you in these subjects; little regarding the state of mind which they hoped the studies would produce in you. In this reticence the teacher has been wise. Ideals much talked about cease to be ideals. They are easily profaned; they are certainly misunderstood. Ideals much handled become common, if not unclean. They should exist as part of the atmosphere of class-room and laboratory, of lecture and seminary, rather than as part of their instruction. They must be gradually born and shaped in you, if at all, by efforts directed immediately to other ends. Yet, as you near the end of university instruction and are about to go from the direct teaching of the University and to learn from the less direct, but more powerful, teaching of the world, it is fitting that something should be said to you regarding these matters which have been passed in silence—not so much with the expectation of teaching you in regard to them, as with the hope of crystallizing into form in your minds thoughts and feelings which should exist there already in solution.

You will notice the limitations of my topic. There are several ideals which underlie university education; civic ideals which concern your relations to the state; moral ideals which concern your relations to conduct. On these I shall not touch. I shall

speak only of the intellectual ideals which have inspired your education.

As the motto for this address I have chosen the words: "The life is more than meat." Will you not permit me to employ also the Latin version—" *Anima plus est quam esca?*" I wish to use this version because it more accurately expresses at once the meaning of the words of the great Teacher and the sense in which I would have you understand them, for it is the *anima*, the breath, the soul, which our Lord declares to be "more than meat," and it is of the breath of life in education that I would speak. This informing spirit, more valuable even than that bread of angels itself, which, as Lowell's phrase tells us, it is the supreme duty of a university to distribute to her children; that which makes it to be in truth the bread of life—this it is of which I would speak to you.

The primary end of all higher training, of all advanced education, is neither to give information, nor to produce a trained intellect. In the earlier years of education, information is the first end to be sought. The child must become acquainted with innumerable facts of the world and of the mind. It is the first task of education to provide this knowledge, this material on which the mind is to work. Later the main effort of the student must be directed not so much to enlarging this material, as to handling that which has already been acquired. Experience and study, mental training, are necessary to develop power, accuracy, and quickness of mental work. Even mental gymnastics are often required to secure these results. But a higher education which rests contented with these ends is not truly so called. Information is the least part of it. Training, while an essential part, is a part only. The main purpose of the higher education is to produce a certain temper of mind, a certain way of looking at things. Its aim is so to form the mind that it should be able to seize the facts of the world and construe them after certain

principles; handle them not merely to certain results but after a certain definite fashion. This temper of mind which is sought cannot be directly gained; it must be gradually developed in the student by efforts whose immediate result is in another field.

I have used the word "ideals" in the plural because the modern university can hardly be said to have a single ideal in the sense in which I use the term. The early mediæval university had perhaps but one aim—the professional ideal. The college of the last century was wont to hold before its classes but a single ideal—that of appreciation. The university of the modern day, reflecting the complexity of modern life in the complexity of its organization, has, and can have, no one definite aim, but in its several departments represents various ideals. It is, therefore, necessary that we look in some detail at the results which the various departments of the University hope to effect in the intellectual temper of their students.

First, then, what ideals dominate the teaching in the departments of liberal arts? These differ from the technical and professional departments in that they relate to life and not to craft; to the man, not to his profession. Two ideals seem to inspire this liberal education; ideals diverse in character, yet supplementary each to the other; harmonious in some relations, antagonistic in others. The one, the older historic ideal of education in the liberal arts, may be termed appreciation; the other, the contribution of the modern world, is the temper of research.

By appreciation, I mean the ability to know and to feel what has been said and done in the world of mind, and to estimate it at its true value; such a relation of mind toward literature, art, history, or science, as enables its possessor to recognize by a certain instinct the great masterpieces, the important principles, the supreme achievements of man in any of these fields and to rate them at their real worth. This power of appreciation is the

touchstone to which we bring the works of past and present and estimate their pure gold and their admixture of base metal. No less surely may it guide us to a wise judgment of proposed acts and works in the lives of others, or of ourselves.

This power exists in all degrees. At first, indeed, it does not exist at all. In the child, wide-eyed indiscriminate curiosity rules; the sense dominates the mind. So it is also in the infancy of the race or of the department of thought. But as knowledge widens, discrimination appears, and the search for the excellent things of the mind prevails over mere curiosity. The teacher can have no more worthy aim than to guide the student in this search, nor one more difficult of attainment, nor one whose realization more ennobles the mind of the student. He must be made to know the best that has been said and done—to know it not merely in a dull and mechanical way, but to know it to be the best, to feel it and to come into intelligent sympathy with it because it is the best. Nor is this knowledge lightly acquired. In the field of literature, laborious days and nights must be spent on the dull and worthless grammatical details of a language—dull and worthless in themselves, but of inestimable value as they unlock to the student the hoarded treasures of a great literature. The wearisome minutiae of war and revolution, of intrigue and politics, are mastered that the student may come into living sympathy with a Cæsar or a Charlemagne, a Pericles or a Cavour. The thousand pettinesses of archæology are learned that the student's mind may furnish a just setting to the great deeds of the past in literature, art, and history. The technique of the laboratory is acquired that there may be attained a wise and living sympathy with the masters of science, and that the student may see nature through their eyes. Thus, painfully and slowly, is the power of appreciation born and shaped in the student's mind. The achievements of the human mind, of the human race; these in their greatness and glory are the subjects

of his study. These he follows with love so that some sense of their greatness, some reflection of their glory, may be his. This ability to enter into and to enjoy the stored possessions of the race is the first ideal of a liberal education. It was the inspiration of the Renaissance—that rebirth of man into his own world. “What are the words of the great masters of the past?” was the question of the Renaissance; “and what can we, in our turn, say and do as their spiritual children?” And from that day to ours these questions have inspired the labors of scholars, and through their influence have helped to shape the lives of the followers whom they have taught.

This power of appreciation is to be gained by keeping before the mind of the student those great achievements of the human race which he is to appreciate. Here lies the work of the teacher. He must select from the great mass of the results of human effort—good, bad, or indifferent—those which best illustrate that whose appreciation he would secure, and he must wisely adapt them to the mental condition of the student. All else must be ignored, or rather, not so much ignored, as made into a background against which these selected works may stand out in their true value and proportion. Much of the labors of the student must be expended in securing this background. Yet he must never be allowed to forget that it is a background; that it exists merely for the sake of securing a just valuation of those things which the teacher places in the foreground.

Literature is peculiarly adapted to this kind of teaching. The general student of the classics is not concerned about the mass of Greek literature. His attention is concentrated upon its chief works, that “what is dark” in him they may

“Illumine, what is low raise and support.”

The student of English literature does not need to concern himself with the wearisome pages of the writers embalmed in

the Dunciad. His task is to catch the light of English letters as it flashes from peak to peak. To ennoble the mind and to purify the emotions—this is the aim of his learning; this is the result in life of the power of appreciation thus gained from letters.

This result of education has been peculiarly the end sought by the American college, and it has been that reached in still higher degree by the English university. It has produced that great body of appreciative, non-productive scholars which has characterized the English-speaking world. No race has had so many of these scholars; widely read; endowed with a clear and sympathetic general view of the field of knowledge, whether in letters, science, or art. They have been singularly successful in applying these results of study in life; possessing sanity of view and a broad moderation and wisdom of judgment which we may claim as almost peculiar to our race. And may we not attribute to this same cause, at least in part, the pre-eminence of the Englishman when he becomes a really great productive scholar? Look at the field of science alone and call the roll from Newton to Lyell and Darwin. What race can offer names which compare with these in the depth or pervasiveness of the effect that they have produced upon the human mind?

This learning—the knowledge of the known—has also produced those great teachers of our country whose names readily occur to our minds. Hadley and Frieze, Porter and Dwight, Nott and Hopkins, were teachers whose ideals were of this kind. One of the finest and greatest teachers of this type was Jowett at Oxford. These were great teachers because of their ability to interpret and make effective in the lives of their pupils the facts of human achievement in their own fields of learning. John Fiske, too soon parted from us, is a most conspicuous instance of such a teacher in the field of history; teaching no less effectively from platform and press than from the pro-

fessor's chair. The student who has been so fortunate as to come under the instruction of a great interpretative teacher will find life forever better and happier for that influence. Many of us older college graduates can look back to such a teacher; perhaps distinguished in his profession; perhaps utterly unknown to fame; but in either case, a teacher whose temper redeemed the commonplace drudgery of other class-rooms and made the college course a noble gift to us—even nobler and dearer in our hearts and lives today than when, like you, we were about to leave the *alma mater*.

But we must turn to the second ideal underlying a liberal education—that of research. It is not the sole function of the teacher to impart to the student the knowledge of the known. It is also his duty to enlarge the limits of knowledge and to prepare his students to undertake the same work. While this end may be sought in the same field and with the same materials as when the ideal is appreciation, the process of the teaching is a very different one and the result in the student's mind is widely diverse. The intellectual end sought is capacity for research, for production; not capacity for appreciating the work of others. The pleasure found in the study is not that which lies in the enjoyment of the results of others' toil, but delight in the results of our own fruitful investigation, however small in absolute value these may be. The mind of the teacher of research necessarily dwells at the limits of the known. Here in this border land, between known and unknown, lies the treasure which he seeks, and here too is his heart. This is the work of the explorer; it is the unexplored country which has for him an irresistible attraction. The stately city and crowded mart are to him only stations on his route to the unknown land which is his goal—a land perhaps blooming and fertile; perhaps waste and desert; but which, in any case, it is his to discover and to make known to his fellows. He sees truly and justly values the

great achievements of his comrades and predecessors in his own field of labor; indeed, it may be said that he alone can truly estimate them; but he knows them, not that he may delight in them, but that he may have their aid in his own work.

This temper of research necessarily governs his teaching. His student is introduced to the great central truths of the subject, not that he may rest in them, but that he may orient himself by them for his journey into the unknown. He is to leave them as soon as possible; he must reach the place where his work lies. Still further, since the enlargement of knowledge must come by small and slow advances, the object of his immediate study is usually comparatively small and unimportant. If he is really to advance knowledge, even by a little, he must concentrate all the energy that he has gained from every source upon the single point which he desires to clear up. He must focus upon his problem all the light which falls from every direction.

The teacher's desire for himself is to lay a stone in the fabric of the temple of learning, not to survey and admire the excellence of its design. His aim for his students is to make them also workmen on the building, not those who worship at its shrine or rest in the cool shade of its completed aisles. You readily see that the class-room in which this temper dominates is a very different place from that in which the former spirit rules, and it is not to be denied that they are somewhat antagonistic to each other. One may easily be a productive scholar in some fields and an appreciative scholar in others, but it is hardly probable that one will be a great teacher along both lines. Rather will the student feel from the first the temper of research in the teacher, breathe it in the very atmosphere of the room, or he will feel and be inspired by the presence of the temper of appreciation.

This ideal of research is that of the modern world, and especially that of the modern university. I emphasize the word "modern," for, as a dominating university spirit, it is new in this country. Many individual men and teachers have felt this spirit through all the past; single departments of universities have done noble service in investigation for generations; but not until very recently was this duty seriously undertaken as pre-eminently the duty and the spirit of the university. But a few months have elapsed since Johns Hopkins University celebrated its quarter century; and until that university was founded no American institution of learning could be named which regarded the enlargement of knowledge and the training of students for investigation as its supreme service, at once to learning and to the state. During this quarter century the temper of research has become the controlling spirit of the American university as distinguished from the college. Higher education has seen no more beneficent change. It has lent a high and noble seriousness to scholarship; and has rescued it from the amateur and the dilettante. Learning has become a force in the community, in the state; not merely a private ornament and delight. The spirit of research has been found the key to the higher success—national and individual, to the mastery of the world, to the conquest of the universe. It is this change, therefore, which has made the university of today a factor in our national life far more important than the college of the past.

Nor has research proved of less value to the individual student. The duty of investigation is the word of God to our day. The scholar who fails to hear it, fails to hear the divine message to his own generation, even though he clearly perceives the lessons which were given to other days. He who hears it receives the word of life as he obeys the word of duty; for in research the intellectual life of our generation is finding its highest expression.

Some would admit this truth in sorrow or assert it in scorn, not believing that the achievements of science should be equalled with the triumphs of the human mind in literature or art. But the results of science afford no mere material gain. The scientist—the student of man and of the world—is reading to us the word of God as revealed in man and world for our instruction. The knowledge there contained, this mystery of the administration of the world, which has been kept in secret through ages eternal, is now revealed unto all nations through him, and revealed not only for their instruction, but far more profoundly for their obedience. The disclosing of this mystery, “never unperceived” since the heavens first declared God’s glory to man, but even now understood only in small part—in this lies the work of the investigator; here is his duty, and here his great reward, for by his labors are now accumulating the intellectual and spiritual treasures of our race.

We find, therefore, in the temper of research the highest intellectual ideal which the university can endeavor to form in her children. Yet we must not allow the greatness of this conception to render us blind to the worth of appreciative scholarship which in no wise aims at research. When one said at a scholastic celebration not many years ago that a noxious air from the laboratories of science had poisoned the atmosphere of the class-room, his statement, partial as it was, and therefore untrue, had yet a certain justice; for the tide of research, if I may change the figure, as it has risen and flowed more strongly, has caught up and swept along with it much that might well have remained unmoved. Productive scholarship has seemed the only true business of the student, and appreciative scholarship has appeared but a poor thing beside it. Teachers have striven to introduce everywhere the scientific method, forgetting that the literary method existed before science and that it will co-exist with its younger sister while the world stands. They have en-

deavored to include letters and arts under science and often have attempted to find a science where, in good truth, none existed. Instead of training students to enjoy and appreciate Plato and Lucretius, they have set them to useless and empty enumerations of words and syllables. Still more, they have failed to see that in history, economics, and natural science the training for appreciation has its place as a part of a liberal education as well as the training for investigation, and that the same means will not equally well secure both lines of education. They have failed to see that a merely rudimentary training for research may easily leave its possessor incapable either of investigation or appreciation; incapable of the former because education has not gone far enough; of the latter because it has been too narrow.

The student of history has sometimes been directed not to Gibbon or Mommsen, but has been at once introduced into the historical method. He has been set to classify and report on the data regarding some point of local history. In zoology he has been taught little, or nothing, of the temper of the science as shown by Cuvier or Lamarek, Mueller or Darwin, but is hurried past all these that he may undertake an *Arbeit* which shall introduce him to the methods and results of research. This is a proper method in the training of a professional investigator and is not without its place as a part of a general education. Certainly in the present state of knowledge we cannot wonder that the method is all too universally followed. "Lift up your eyes and look on the fields: for they are white already to harvest." Such must be the feeling of every true student, and such the spirit with which he frames his teaching to inspire those under his instruction with the temper of research. Yet the fact is well worth consideration that it is the duty of the university to place in the community a large body of non-productive, appreciative scholars, as well as to enlist

men in the army of research and train them for their noble profession. And it may well be true that in the long run the one class will be found to be the complement of the other and that society has imperative need of both.

I would not be misunderstood at this point. In many departments of thought capacity for investigation is absolutely necessary for the true appreciation of the results of others' work. These results, designed for use in research, can be justly valued only as they are so employed. But it is none the less true that a knowledge of them may be gained from a broad and wise survey of the field under a skillful teacher, which shall make the student, not indeed a worker in the field, but an intelligent and sympathetic companion of those who labor there. So far as this end in education has been missed of late years, and so far as it has not been discriminated from training for research, the universities have failed in one point of their full duty. Yet the fault, when present, was inevitable in the great and beneficent change which their educational ideals have undergone.

I have called that student fortunate who finds a teacher capable of inspiring in him a high appreciation of any great and serious result of the work of the human mind. He is profoundly to be pitied if he leaves his university without having received an even deeper sense of the spirit and temper of research and at least a rudimentary training in its methods as applied to a single field. He is doubly to be congratulated if he has found in his course great teachers in both directions, and he has had an enviable good fortune if in any main line of study he has learned to know one of those rare natures by whose aid in letters or science he has been brought into full and living sympathy with the work of the masters who have won the field for man, and has been guided to a point where his own strength, though but that of an infant in comparison with theirs, may win yet more for man through fruitful research.

It seems to some that the distinction between the professional and the liberal departments of the university is disappearing. Catalogues are crowded with announcements of courses for teachers, of schools of commerce, of studies antecedent to law, to medicine, to journalism, and other professions. In reality, however, the distinction still remains clear between a liberal and a technical education. These new courses are, in part, technical and are included in the colleges of liberal arts as a matter of administrative convenience. In part, they represent that foundation of liberal culture which ought to be antecedent to any professional training. In part, they are an adjustment of the courses in liberal arts to the affairs of life in directions which are not so large as to demand a separate college, or school. They are so numerous, however, that some naturally feel that this invasion of the liberal courses is to go on until the professional and technical spirit rules the entire university. I recently heard a distinguished educator say that commercial considerations would doubtless ultimately decide all questions of education. I recognize a certain justice in the statement. It catches and accurately expresses a clearly marked tendency of modern education. But even if partially true in phrase, it is false in thought. There was once a school of economists who reduced all of the motives of man to an enlightened self-interest; when, however, this plausible proposition was worked out, it appeared that if the facts of life were to be adequately explained, the selfishness postulated must be so enlightened as to be indistinguishable from altruism. So it will be in education. If commercial considerations dominate, it will only be when commerce has so changed and broadened its spirit that the name no longer connotes the qualities which we now associate with the word. The teacher of liberal arts must always be able to say—"I was not disobedient unto the heavenly vision." This sense of his duty he may express in whatever phrase his

creed permits, but when he ceases to behold the vision from above, he no longer has a message for his students. The message must be adapted to them; it is not for ideal persons in other conditions, but it must be, and always will be, a vision from the heavens.

The professional and technical schools have this in common, that each must place in the foreground the fact that its graduates are to win a livelihood by the profession which they are learning. What will pay? must be their constant question, and their success will depend upon the skill and enlightenment with which they answer it. The colleges of liberal arts may enjoy a greater academic freedom in their teachings than the professional schools, for the instruction of the latter must be gauged to the demands of the community for trained men. Thus their freedom is limited; their teaching adjusted to conditions and circumstances outside of themselves. Yet if this domination of the practical is complete, they become trade schools and are not departments of universities. They justify themselves as a part of university life as they are able to rise above these outside demands which they feel and to which they rightly respond, and so broaden their teaching and enlarge the lives of their students that the professions which they represent and the community which they serve are alike raised.

It is an interesting fact, perhaps a curious one, that the ideals of the schools of law, medicine, and theology—historically the oldest members of the university family—have been determined by the professions which they represent rather than by the schools themselves. The profession is older than the university. Law was an ancient profession before the law school was founded. The university came into being so that better trained men might be supplied to the profession. The school has drawn its teachers from the ranks of those already in practice. They have brought to it the ideals which the practice of the profession

has developed in them, and have graduated into the ranks men who should repeat in life those ideals. The legal temper is, of course, this traditional ideal; that temper of mind which enables it to grasp the facts of life in terms of law; which beholds in the law the embodied wisdom of society, expressed for man's guidance in his relations to man—a temper which is so saturated with the spirit, as well as the letter, of the law that the new case, as it continually appears in the ever-varying shift of the complexity of human relations, shall fall into its true social place, ordered and directed by law. This temper, it is the first business of the law school to create in its students. The knowledge of legal forms and practice is of small account. The knowledge of the law contained in statute and decision is of little value in comparison to this legal habit of mind. This mental temper must fill the atmosphere of the class-room. It is the business of the teacher of law not to preach about it, not to inculcate it, but to form it in its students until it shall become part and parcel of their natures. When this is reached, all else is easy for the lawyer; without it, skill and learning are of little avail. It is here that the difference lies between the teacher of law and the instructor in legal affairs. The hard-working office lawyer, acquainted with the facts of law but without wide insight into legal principles, will teach after his kind. He may train lawyer's clerks, but hardly lawyers. The acute and restless practitioner, eager to secure his own ends through legal methods, to use the law for his own personal and professional advantage, will create about him an atmosphere which unconsciously inspires a like temper in his students. But the teacher who brings to his class-room the highest ideals of his profession, whose mind in every product inevitably represents the legal temper, will see a like temper developed in those who go out from under his instruction.

Yet, if the law school rests satisfied with this traditional

habit of mind, it is not true to its high calling. The lawyer, like the rest of us, too easily settles down into an administrator of the law as it is; satisfied with gains already made; even impatient of those who would improve the law. If the lawyers who go out from our universities are to justify their training, they must have received something more than the traditional attitude of the lawyer. For there is a legal temper which rises above the traditions of the profession. I do not mean the temper of the reformer, impatient at the slow movement of human progress; dissatisfied with all that has been gained, in view of the far greater needs of man; restless as an administrator of law because it is still so far from perfection. Great and indispensable as may be the service of such a man to his fellows, it is not the lawyer's service. But there is a lawyer, true to the law in every fiber of his nature, who yet possesses a sense for legal principles which rises above the law, and who embodies in his own person that temper of high and serene justice of which the law is the expression, imperfect because human, but, because human, struggling toward an expression ever more perfect. Such a man not only inspires his students with the best and highest traditions of a great profession, but, through his personality, makes the university the source of nobler ideals in the profession to which he sends them. If you who are to receive your degree in law have caught this temper, even to a small extent, your influence in the community will fully justify you as children of your *alma mater*.

But I must pass to the departments of applied science, represented here by pharmacy and agriculture, and especially by engineering. The temper of applied science is, and ought to be, quite diverse from that of pure science. It is concerned, not with the establishment of principles, but with their application; not with new truths, but with the employment of old truths—or at least truths already established—to meet new

conditions. It deals not with thought, but with life as controlled by thought. It seeks an immediate, concrete end; it aims at the satisfaction of a present want. It attempts not so much to enlarge the horizon of the known as to govern the affairs of the known by laws already discovered.

It is the present need, the problem demanding practical solution, that call applied science into action. It is not so much driven by an inner impulse to seek the truth, as it is led by the confusion or imperfection of human affairs to bring order and progress into them. Applied science, therefore, does not, unless as an incident, enlarge knowledge. It widens our powers. It does not discover new realms of the mind or of the world. It puts us into possession of that which has been discovered. It brings the new discoveries to our aid in old relations, and enlarges our lives by their application. The student of applied science is the administrator of the intellectual world—not its explorer. Doubtless there are men who, like Kelvin, have been almost equally famous as discoverers and inventors, but for the mass of men it is true that they may be either the one or the other; not both. Investigator and inventor are very different persons. The one is concerned with truth; the other, with things. The one seeks a law, a principle; the other, a machine or a process. The one desires to know; the other, to accomplish.

Here, in this relation of engineering to life, lies its strength and its weakness, since here are the qualities which give character to its mental fiber. The engineer must deal with things as they are—with actual materials. His bridges must stand, his engines work, his processes must succeed commercially; otherwise he is a failure and no amount of knowledge or skill will redeem him. Engineering education therefore gains a powerful hold upon its students. It keeps their feet upon the ground. It shows them how fast and how far they may

safely walk. It teaches in the most striking way the penalties of failure, the danger of the visionary, the advantage of the practical. How to deal with things as they are and make them as they should be is its gospel, which is enforced by the most powerful rewards and penalties.

Immense skill, craftsmanship of the highest order are thus acquired. Instead of the workman, blindly following a traditional rule, we see the engineer, skilled in a dozen sciences, drawing freely on their laws and principles, master of the results of an hundred trades, combining to new and beneficent purposes the stubborn and intractable materials of the world about us, or rather employing for our behoof in a thousand ways those very qualities of stubbornness which baffled his untrained predecessors. No such miracles has the world seen as those which the engineer is working upon the earth to-day. And for that very reason he, of all the members of the university, stands most in need of remembering our text—that “the life is more than meat.” Most of all do those need to remember it who guide the instruction of engineers. I have heard such teachers assert that their teaching, that engineering education, is materialistic, and I have heard them with pain and surprise. For with this necessary close linking of engineering to the concrete, with the natural human tendency to abandon the intellectual for the “rule of thumb,” surely of all our educators the engineer can least afford to admit even to his own thought the ideals of materialism. Is the engineer to be merely the assistant of him whose soul would “lay up much goods for many years?” If so, then is judgment already pronounced on him together with his employer. Nor will moral considerations alone serve to avoid this temper. There must be an intellectual trend to this education which shall make it issue in something other and better than skill, than craftsmanship, or than the knowledge of that which is commercially profitable.

So much I think is plain. Yet when I strive to answer my own implied question and state wherein lies the true temper of the engineer's education, I fail to discover a fitting phrase. Appreciation and research seem to me the keynotes of a liberal education, but I look in vain for a word which will similarly characterize the life of an engineer's training. Perhaps this ought to be expected at the present stage of the development of this training, for of all forms of higher education this is the youngest. More than any other, too, it has been a natural product. It has grown out of the ground, if I may be permitted the phrase, rather than descended from heaven. It has had its rise in the desires of man, in the needs of shop and trade, in the practical affairs of life. It is its mission, not so much to adapt the heavenly vision to the wants of man as to find this vision of the heavenly in its daily work. But, if the phrase cannot be found, the region from which this life must come is certainly known. We all recognize the close kinship between the creative artist and the creative engineer. I emphasize the adjective intentionally. There are craftsmen whose trained hands can work out the breathing marble from the rude block into the likeness of the model, but whose hands cannot shape, because their minds cannot conceive, the model which the sculptor has formed for their guiding. So there are engineers whose skill is craftsmanship—craftsmanship raised perhaps to the highest degree, but still nothing more; the graduates of the shop, of the drafting room, and of the formula. But there are creative artists whose hands are skilled, not to reproduce the thoughts of others, but the visions of their own souls. So, too, there is the creative engineer. His conceptions, like those of the artist, find material, not verbal, expression; and if the engineer is materialistic, since he deals with steel or stone, then is not the artist too merely a worker in paints or marble? Not so! The great engineer is not merely, in

Goethe's phrase, "near to creative joy," but he experiences it in its highest and purest form. In his mind the battleship floats on the ocean ready for battle, with its myriad parts complete from turret to keel; its guns in place; its magazines filled; its numberless engines ready to work; every piece, every rivet, wrought into perfect shape in his thought while still concealed in the unmined ore. He sees the bridge span the river while still invisible to the eye. His mind is sensitive to the strain on each wire of the cables as it curves from the towers and joins its fellows to support its share of the load. He feels the stress borne by every brace and truss and girder as they shall stand in their "interdependence absolute, foreseen, ordained, decreed." Surely such works, when completed, may well rejoice in their maker and join in giving to him that highest praise which can be given to man, when he discloses himself as the offspring of God, the Creator: "Thine eyes did see my substance yet being unshapen, and in thy book all my members were written, what days they should be fashioned, when as yet there were none of them." And their maker in turn may rejoice in his works.

"When first in store the new-made beasties stood,
Were Ye cast down that breathed the Word declarin' all things good?
Not so! O' that waird-liftin' joy no after-fall could vex,
Ye've left a glimmer still to cheer the Man — the Arrtifex."

Here, surely, in this temper of the creative engineer, lies the breath of life which must animate engineering education. It is not possible that all should feel that life; still less share it. Some of those who have felt it, even when most clearly present in their instruction, will lose it. The necessities of daily drudgery will blunt these higher feelings in all minds except the finest, will quench them in many. Yet if engineering is to justify itself as a part of higher education, it will be because it produces this temper, and if this temper is to be attained at all, it must be through the universities, through the spirit of

their faculties. There is, therefore, need, not for a crusade against the materialistic aspects of engineering, for in these lies the expression of its life, but for the inexpugnable conviction of all those who guide youth into the profession that the life is more than meat, the soul more than its expression. They must have too the confidence that this conviction, expressed in countless silent ways in class-room and laboratory, will create such an atmosphere as will make of the engineer something more than a craftsman, more than a manufacturer, more than a member of a great profession. It must make of him a creative workman, or, if he do not attain to this, it must establish him as a prophet of his own generation, who delivers to man the messages which his soul receives from God, not in the words of his mouth, but in the works of his hands.

I do not know what thoughts may have been in your minds, members of the graduating class, as I have thus very imperfectly sketched these ideals of education, some one of which we trust has been born in each of you. As you look back to-day over your university course, what seems to you to have been most valuable in it? Doubtless your minds recur to certain classes as those which have most aided you, and I hope that you recall with peculiar gratitude the personal influence of some of your teachers. Perhaps for some of you the practical aspects of your college course are foremost in mind. You have been trained to a profession, to affairs; you have perhaps secured employment in the work for which you have fitted yourselves. You naturally feel the importance of this first service of the University, which has placed your feet upon the threshold of a life of usefulness and of pleasure in congenial work. Perhaps for most of you the knowledge which you have gained, the facts which you have been taught, best represent your college course, and you rate the several classes high or low as they have contributed little or much to this stock of knowledge. It

may be that some of you, comparing your mental training and grasp with that possessed on entering the University, discover in this enlargement of mind the value of your course and of your work here.

It would be surprising if many of you did not place the worth of a university course in some of these things. But it will be a misfortune, both for us and for you, if it continues to remain there. Your *alma mater* has done you no small service if she has introduced you to a life work; but if her service ends here, it has already gone into the past. It will soon be forgotten, or remembered only as a past service. If your possession from the University is knowledge, you have secured one of the great gifts of God to man. Yet with it comes its own limitation—"whether there be knowledge, it shall vanish away." Let but a score of years pass, and your knowledge of to-day, precious as it is—and I would not undervalue it—will seem but a poor thing. In great part it will have vanished away in the advance of knowledge; for the rest, it will have been absorbed into that larger instruction which you will have received from the world. If mental grasp and quickness are your treasure of to-day, you have at least a possession which, unlike the others, will not "perish in the using," but will grow stronger and more valuable from year to year. Yet you will find that sheer mental readiness, unless inspired by something higher, becomes at last mechanical, and in the end you will include it with so much else in the world in that sum of things whose outcome is "vanity and vexation of spirit."

If the service of the University to you is to be permanent, it must lie, not in the meat with which she has fed you, or the strength which you have gained under her care. That service to your lives, toward which, above all others and through all others, her efforts have been directed is the creation in you of some of these ideals which I have tried to set forth. For these will re-

main with you always; they belong to those things which are not seen and are therefore eternal. They are the life of education; that soul which is more than its forms. They constitute the life which we have attempted to give you through the forms of learning. If these are present in your lives in no permanent shape, then we have done little for you, however much you may think you have secured from us in other ways. Your college course, already a thing of yesterday, will grow dim to your sight as the years pass and must soon cease to be a living influence with you. But if any of these ideals have been planted and have taken root in you—if the creative impulse, the legal temper, appreciation, or research, have become realities to you, then our aim for you has been reached. We have contributed to you a living ideal, one which will be with you as long as you are true to it, which will be strengthened by the experiences of later life, enlarged and clarified by increasing knowledge, ever more clearly discerned, and always more truly a part of yourselves. For this result we hope, since only thus can your college course—our part in your lives—be ever with you as a possession of increasing worth, and thus the story of the days now closing may become to you a recollection “forever echoing in the heart and present in the memory.”

E. A. BIRGE.

JOHN BUTLER JOHNSON.

Hardly could a greater shock have come upon all the members of University circles than was conveyed by the intelligence of the death of Dean J. B. Johnson. Vigorous, enthusiastic, his thoughts filled with plans for the future of his department, his loss at this time is one of the greatest that the University could have been called upon to endure. He had just closed the work of a wonderfully successful year, and was settling his family in their summer home before entering upon the activities of the summer, when an almost trivial accident brought his life to a sudden end. Dean Johnson, in company with his young son, was drawing goods to his summer cottage near Pier Cove, on the eastern shore of Lake Michigan; he was driving and was sitting on the top of a gasoline stove, which toppled over, throwing him to the ground under the horses' feet. A wheel of the wagon passed over his head, crushing it, and death was instantaneous.

John Butler Johnson was born at Marlboro, Stark county, Ohio, June 11, 1850. He received a common school and high school education, and at the age of twenty-four, after seven years of school teaching, he entered the University of Michigan. While in college he was a prominent member of the Delta Upsilon fraternity. He was graduated in 1878, receiving the degree of civil engineer. The following year he married Miss Phoebe E. Henky, of Wabash, Ind., who, with five children, survives him.

Immediately after graduating he was engaged as civil engineer on the United States lake and Mississippi river surveys, remaining in this service until 1883. In the latter year, as a result of the reputation he had now begun to make for himself, he was called to the chair of civil engineering in Washington

University, at St. Louis, in which position he remained for sixteen years. Here his remarkable mental power, versatility and energy found opportunity of expression in his work as teacher, writer and practical engineer.

In 1891, when the timber tests of the United States forestry bureau were begun in St. Louis, Professor Johnson was placed in charge of the work. His literary labors alone during this sixteen years represent a vast amount of time and research. In 1884 he started the "Descriptive index of current engineering literature," a valuable reference work which is still published, and conducted it for eleven years in the *Journal of the Association of Engineering Societies*. Volumes of this serial were published under his direction in 1892 and 1896. In 1884, he published "Topographical surveying by transit and stadia;" in 1886, "Theory and practice of surveying;" in 1893, in conjunction with Professor F. E. Turneure and Professor C. W. Bryan, "Modern framed structures;" in 1895 appeared his "Engineering contracts and specifications;" and in 1897, "Materials of construction." Several of these works are widely used as textbooks. His address in 1896 as president of the Society for the Promotion of Education in Engineering attracted wide attention. His subject was "A higher industrial and commercial education as an essential condition of our future material prosperity."

In 1899 Professor Johnson came to Wisconsin to fill the newly-created position of dean of the College of Engineering. The progress of the engineering departments under his administration is a matter of too recent history to require more than brief mention. The number of students has more than doubled in three years; a magnificent \$100,000 building has been erected and thoroughly equipped; new courses have been added and old ones developed, and the college has taken a position among the leading engineering schools of the coun-

try. But all that has been done was but the beginning; the dean was constantly formulating new plans for the further development of his department; not the least among which was a project, the collection of funds for which had already been begun, for the establishment at the University of a school for original research in engineering.

Some notion of the variety of his interests may be gained from the list of professional and learned societies of which he was a member. These included the Institution of Civil Engineers, London; the American Society of Civil Engineers; the American Society of Mechanical Engineers; the International Association for Testing Engineering Materials; the American Social Science Association; he was a corresponding member of the American Institute of Architects, and a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He had been president of the Engineering Club of St. Louis; of the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education; of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; and of the board of managers of the *Journal of the Association of Engineering Societies*.

Dean Johnson was a man of striking and genial personality, and his influence among students and faculty depended not alone upon his recognized ability, but largely also upon the feeling that every one had in him a personal friend, always accessible, who was ready at any moment with help, advice and sympathy. It is of interest to quote in this connection the tributes of a few of those who are best qualified to speak of his work. Governor La Follette said of him:

“Dean Johnson’s death is a very serious loss to the University and to the engineering world. His work here in three years has made a lasting impression upon the University, to which he was most constant and devoted. He was a man of executive power, tireless energy and unusual activity. The engineering depart-

ment of the University with Dean Johnson at its head has become known wherever men are interested in progressive engineering. Mr. Johnson will be greatly missed in the social and religious life of the community. He drew men to him and made strong friends from the first. He was as much a part of our community as though he had always lived among us. He was widely interested in all that pertains to its life and a strong factor for its betterment."

Acting-President Birge spoke of him in these words: "The news of the death of Dean Johnson comes with so great a shock to us that it is impossible to estimate fairly his work for the University. We think of him as still active and eager in the service of the institution. No words can overrate the importance of the work which he accomplished in his short stay here. He found the College of Engineering lacking organization, but with an able and devoted faculty and ready for a rapid advance. He reorganized the college, winning the enthusiastic support of the faculty and the hearty affection of the students. He made the College of Engineering a powerful factor in the life of the University and of the state. No part of the University has grown more rapidly in size than the engineering college and none has seen a greater or finer development of the inner spirit and temper of its educational work. These great advances the college owes to Dean Johnson's capacity for organization and to his ability to unite the support and affections of its members. It is impossible to realize that so great an influence has so suddenly gone into the past. His work will always remain with us as his best monument."

Senator William F. Vilas, a member of the Board of Regents, says: "Dean Johnson's loss to the University is very great. Perhaps it will be long before it can be repaired. He had assumed direction of the College of Mechanics and Engineering, putting great ability and enthusiasm into the work,

which was apparent in valuable results well known to the regents and to all who are interested in the University. He put great energy into his work and had established his place as one of the strongest men in the institution. The community and the state will both suffer deeply in his unhappy death, and everybody who knew him will feel the deepest sorrow. A more distressing bereavement has not befallen us in a long time."

The following is from Prof. Storm Bull, of the faculty of the College of Engineering: "I cannot express how great a personal loss this is to me. The city, the University, and the Madison Unitarian church have suffered a great loss, and each member of the engineering school faculty has lost a dearly beloved friend. The death is a great calamity and a loss it will be hard to make up. During his three years' service here, the engineering department has more than doubled in scope and in number of students. It will be difficult, if not impossible, to replace him."

Mr. Edwin Reynolds, superintendent of the Allis-Chalmers works, said of him: "I have not been a close follower of Dean Johnson's work at Wisconsin since he was made head of the department there, but from what I know of the man in former years when our paths more often crossed, I know that his loss to the institution will be almost irreparable. He was a man of sterling character, energetic, a perfect gentleman, and a scholar both in his profession and out of it. I have always held him in the highest respect, and feel that his loss will not only be to the institution, where he has been in charge of the mechanical department, but to the engineering world in general."

The following resolutions were adopted by the University faculty at a special meeting:

"The faculty of the University of Wisconsin, convened in special session to consider the death of John Butler Johnson, dean of the College of Mechanics and Engineering in the Uni-

versity, and desiring to give lasting expression to its appreciation of the character and services of its departed member, by unanimous rising vote adopts the following resolutions and directs that they be spread upon the minutes of the faculty and that a copy of them be transmitted to the family of the late Dean Johnson:

“Resolved: That in the untimely death of Dean Johnson there has been lost to the University of Wisconsin a man of conspicuous ability, energy and zeal, whose comparatively brief term of service within its walls has been marked by rapid development of the college entrusted to his charge. Coming to a department rich in possibilities but defective in organization, within the brief space of three years he constructed from it a college marked by organic unity both of design and spirit. Under his administration its material appliances were increased, its curriculum enriched and the number of its faculty and students largely augmented. The beautiful building provided by the state during his administration and under his supervision, as a permanent home for the College of Mechanics and Engineering, is an enduring monument to his foresight, energy and taste.

“Resolved: That we deplore his taking from us in the full vigor of manhood as a great loss not only to the University of Wisconsin but also to the cause of technical and commercial education throughout the land; a cause with which he was conspicuously identified through the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education, and to which he freely gave his time and strength, to promote in every part of the republic a knowledge of its worth and a conviction of its necessity to the future welfare of the American people.

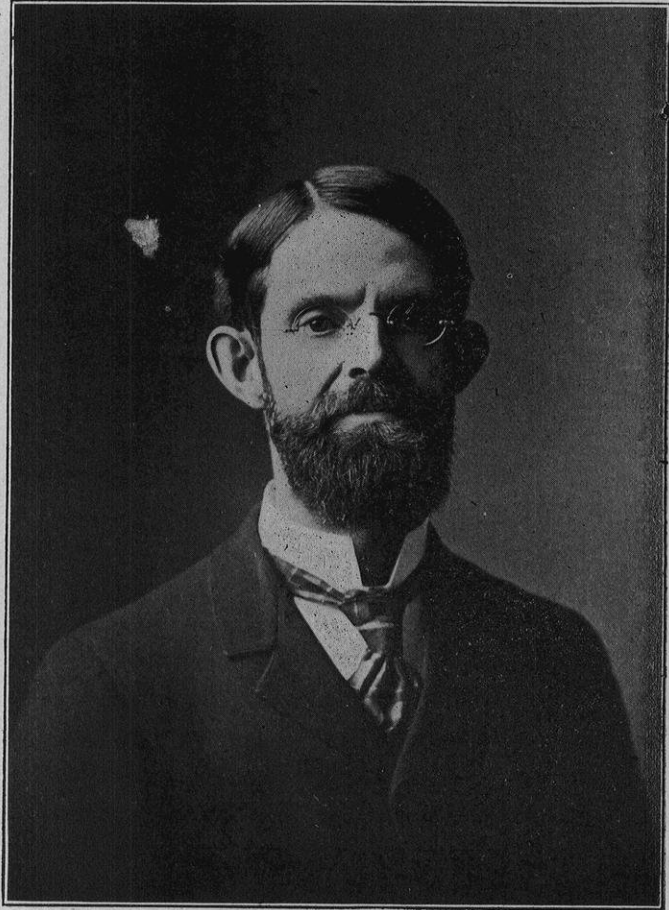
“Resolved: That in Dean Johnson's departure we feel the quenching of a broad and wholesome influence that can ill be spared from the University and from his profession. His

geniality, his literary sympathies and religious ideals were an uplifting influence on every side. His mind, filled with aspirations and large plans for the advancement of the University, was at all times singularly open to the cares and needs of those who sought his aid or otherwise approached him. His attitude toward his professional work was characterized by a breadth of vision and loftiness of purpose that impelled student and engineer toward a conscious ministry to the public weal. His optimistic and practical nature overflowed in sympathetic helpfulness not limited by academic bounds, and the whole community joined with the student body in rendering to him affection and esteem."

Several members of the faculty attended the funeral services, which were held at Pier Cove. Rev. F. A. Gilmore, pastor of the Unitarian church of Madison, of which Dean Johnson was an active member, officiated at the ceremonies. The body was then taken to Graceland cemetery, Chicago, and cremated, in accordance with the known desires of the deceased. Memorial services were also held at the Madison Unitarian church. Prof. D. B. Frankenburger presided at the meeting, and others who spoke were Professor Storm Bull, Judge Robert G. Siebecker, Acting-President E. A. Birge, and Rev. F. A. Gilmore.

EMMETT STULL GOFF.

Emmett Stull Goff, professor of horticulture in the University of Wisconsin, died early Friday morning, June 6th. Professor Goff was born in 1852 on a farm near Elmira, N. Y. His early training, like that of many others who have achieved success, was obtained in the common schools and at the plow-handles. In 1869 he was graduated from the Elmira Academy; appointed



EMMETT STULL GOFF.

horticulturist at the Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva, N. Y., in 1882; appointed professor of horticulture in the University of Wisconsin and horticulturist of the Wisconsin Experiment Station in 1889, which position he held until the time of his death with increasing credit to himself and the institution.

The equipment of the department of horticulture at the time of his appointment was very meager, consisting as it did of a very limited plantation of small fruits and office room in Agricultural Hall. Less than a dozen students sought horticultural work at this time. During the past school year over three hundred students received instruction from Professor Goff in a splendid building devoted to horticulture, with the added advantages of field work and observation in several acres of nursery and fruit plantations, containing thousands of specimens and hundreds of varieties. This growth of the horticultural department, although following to some extent the growth of the Agricultural College in general, is due in no small measure to the persistent, untiring efforts of Professor Goff. His "Principles of plant culture," and his "Lessons in pomology," each representing months of hard labor, were the outgrowth of his experience in the class room. The professors who have built up the splendid course of instruction in the short course were pioneers in the work and were compelled to furnish texts for class work as well as to demonstrate principles. The execution of these two works by Professor Goff was accomplished almost wholly in hours and days that should have been devoted to rest and recreation, leaving him without a reserve force to fall back upon at the end.

Professor Goff's work in the field of investigation entitled him to rank with the leading scientists of the present time. His first important work was a study of the apple scab fungus, and in connection with Professor Galloway he conducted the first successful series of experiments with fungicides for the control of

this disease. He was a pioneer in spraying. The fact is not generally known that Professor Goff invented the kerosene attachment to spray pumps. This device was first applied to the old Nixon tripod pump, and the original model is now in the Horticultural Building.

His experimental work, as recorded in the reports and bulletins of the Experiment Station, is remarkably full and valuable. His recent investigations in regard to the formation of flower buds have attracted world-wide attention. While ranking as a horticulturist, much of his work in recent years was regarded with attention and respect by leading botanists.

Professor S. M. Babcock has this to say of the work and character of his late friend and associate: "Professor Goff was an extremely well posted man; but owing to his natural modesty, very few appreciated his work as they would have done had he been more outspoken in regard to his successes. He was an exceedingly kind man, in all his associations with others very thoughtful. A most conscientious teacher, he took great pains in his explanations and succeeded always in making a lasting impression. His pupils received his personal attention. He was a persistent toiler, remaining with his work until utterly exhausted. His work will rank with that of any of the horticulturists of our American experiment stations."

Dr. Amos P. Wilder, of the *Wisconsin State Journal*, says: "He was a pure-minded man—the wholesome elements of his fruits and flowers seemed to enter into him. Retiring in his spirit, his independence of view was yet by no means qualified; and in the championship of all things that were good, this delicate, modest man had the bravery that the unthinking associate solely with the battlefield. Professor Goff wanted always to be counted where there was a good war going on. He contributed disproportionately to the feeble causes that drag because the crowd do not heed them; and whenever the standard of temper-

ance or of other reform, however lowly its auspices, was set up, the scientist-citizen took his stand and to it brought the weight of his influence.

“It was good to have known him. His life and thought were of the things that concern men, but they were wrought out in a soul singularly serene, unselfish and lofty.”

This is a hastily written record of the scientific work of Professor Goff. Earnestness and persistent application to duty in spite of ill-health and other obstacles mark his work. His home life, his church work and his social intercourse were well defined by these words of his pastor: “A kindly Christian gentleman.” Volumes could say no more.

He was a member of the Congregational church and an earnest worker in many causes that aimed at the uplifting of his fellow-men. No such cause in the city, no matter how humble, but received material aid from Professor Goff. Kind and considerate at all times, his scholarly attainments, his spotless life, his unswerving honesty of character and purpose, his constant and untiring application to his duty won for him the admiration and affection of his associates and friends, and their inheritance is an inspiration to better lives and nobler deeds.

FREDERIC CRANEFIELD.

THE ADAMS LIBRARY.

Mention has already been made in the ALUMNI MAGAZINE of the munificent parting gifts of Dr. and Mrs. Charles Kendall Adams to the University and the State Historical Society. The many visitors to the museum on the fourth floor of the Library Building continue to find great pleasure in the fine pictures and

other works of art comprised in the "Adams collection." Several hundred volumes from Mrs. Adams's personal library were presented by her to the Historical Library, while Dr. Adams gave to the University the bulk of his fine private library.

This collection of books, numbering about two thousand volumes, was moved from the president's house to the Library Building soon after Dr. and Mrs. Adams's departure for California, and has at length been incorporated in the University Library. By authority of the executive committee of the Board of Regents, a handsome book plate was procured; this book plate was designed and executed by the Hammersmith Engraving Co. of Milwaukee. The book plate, of Japanese vellum three by four and a half inches, bears in the center the Adams coat of arms, printed in colors. Above the crest in black is the lettering, "Ex libris Charles Kendall Adams." Below the coat of arms are the words, "The Gift of President Adams to the Library of the University of Wisconsin, 1901." One of these plates has been placed in each volume of the collection, thus witnessing for all time the devotion of Dr. Adams to the University of Wisconsin.

As Dr. Adams was a historical student and writer, the collection is, naturally, strongest in the field of history, especially modern European and American history. A considerable number of works in general literature are also included, and these as well will prove a valuable addition to the library of the University. It is impossible to give an adequate idea of the character and value of the gift without including a catalogue of the books, which limitations of space forbid. Many of the works are in best editions and in very handsome bindings.

It is interesting to note that many of these books were procured by Dr. Adams when a student in Germany. The vessel in which they were shipped to America was unfortunately wrecked at sea, off the Azores. When Dr. Adams returned to America, he was greatly surprised and pleased to find that his case of

books, with other freight, had been rescued from a watery grave; the books, owing to the sealed metal case in which they were packed, reached him in perfect condition, after having rested for several weeks on the bottom of the Atlantic.

At the January meeting of the Board of Regents, the following resolution was unanimously adopted, giving fit expression to the thanks of the University for this valued gift. The resolution reads:

“Resolved, That the Regents of the University of Wisconsin hereby make grateful acknowledgment of the library presented by President Charles Kendall Adams to the library of the University. This gift, consisting of more than two thousand volumes, chiefly sets of historical works, is in the number of volumes the largest that the library has thus far received, and is particularly valuable from the intrinsic worth of the books, the beauty of the editions, and from their association with the historical studies of the donor.”

EXERCISES OF COMMENCEMENT WEEK.

The Commencement season was saddened this year by the tragic death of two seniors, Miss Ada Lovisa Hawley and Mr. Lewis George Lohr, only a few days before they were to receive their degrees. Appropriate memorial services were held on Sunday morning at Music Hall by the members of the senior class. Addresses were made by Acting-President Birge on behalf of the University, by Rev. E. G. Updike, and by Miss Merle S. Pickford and Mr. John V. Brennan on behalf of the seniors. Vocal solos were rendered by Miss Anna Gapen and Philip L. Spooner, and the audience sang “Lead, Kindly Light,” and “Nearer, My God to Thee.”

Sunday afternoon the baccalaureate exercises were held at the Armory; the baccalaureate address by Acting-President Birge, on "University ideals," is published in full in another part of this issue.

LAW ADDRESS.

The annual address to the graduating class of the College of Law was delivered on Monday evening at the Armory by Justice Emlin McClain of the supreme court of the state of Iowa. Charles Kirwan, of Manitowoc, president of the senior law class, introduced the speaker. Justice McClain said in part:

"What I have to say will relate to callings other than that of the law and be perhaps applicable to all professions alike. The young lawyer, at the time he picks his profession, and any other young professional man, for that matter, is daunted with the idea that there are too many in the field already. This has always been the case and, I suppose, always will be, but this condition can be overcome. One might ask why one should seek a professional career. These do not lead to the highest commercial positions as presidents of railroads and great business enterprises. The first reason why one should choose a professional career is that it is an intellectual career, no matter what profession one may choose. People as a rule dislike manual labor, and this is a law of nature that makes progress in intellectual lines possible.

"The second reason is that the professional man is the most independent and makes possible the greatest degree of individuality. The professional man is less bound by religious and political restraints than is the non-professional man. I do not here wish to laud human uniqueness or perversity, but it is the independent man, the individualist, who contributes most largely to progress. Individualism, however, must properly be accompanied by the government and restraint which will make it tolerable. The professional man is more than a single human unit

whose hours of toil are fixed by a labor union, a board of managers or a quantity of ore or coal dug from the earth. The professional man is a leader. He desires to lead others. This is a good desire, too, providing it is not governed by unworthy purposes. It is one of the reasons why the law is preferable to other callings that the years of one's usefulness in it extend into late life. Laborers and business men are worn out quickly after middle life, but lawyers are very frequently able to transact their business long after the body has ceased to be vigorous. Lawyers, as well as almost all other professional men, work hard and die poor. The law does not hold out inducements of wealth. Lawyers, however, do not starve. The practice of the law allows a living and a good one to anyone who is industrious. It is astonishing how little capacity is necessary to a measure of success if coupled with an agreeable personality.

"Too many young people enter professions without first having a proper conception of what the professions really mean. One makes a great mistake in choosing a profession as a flowery bed of ease. The professional man must not think he is on a pedestal above the plane of ordinary men, just because he is in a profession. He may attain social eminence and ought to do so, but it will not be simply because he is a lawyer or a physician or a minister. Lawyers must be honest. It is perhaps more important that a man be honest if he is a lawyer than if he be a minister or a physician.

"The causes of success are hard if not impossible to be stated. The most potent factors of success are not the degrees to which the courses in the college or other training school are followed and the assigned tasks there performed. The causes of failure are more easily and accurately set down than those which contribute to success. There is a lamentable tendency in schools to produce machines and spoil men. This will be corrected as we progress. One of the reasons why lawyers and other professional

men fail is that they assume a bigness and a confidence which is not warranted, and because of this people feel not that security they must feel in a man necessary to his success. Some lawyers fail because they nurse their grievances. Many fail because of lack of tact. An insuperable obstacle to success is the lack of human sympathy. The qualities of human nature which are excellent should be recognized and admired wherever they may be found."

CLASS DAY.

The exercises of Class Day were of the traditional order, excepting for the omission of the pipe of peace ceremonies. The program of the ivy exercises, held in the morning in front of University Hall, was as follows:

Address of welcome—President Frank W. Bucklin.
 Ivy Oration—Paul M. Binzel.
 Ivy Ode—Bernice M. Ballard.
 Farewell to buildings—Paul C. Foster.

The regular Class Day exercises, held in the afternoon at Music Hall, included the following numbers:

Solo—Anna M. Gapen.
 Class history—Mary B. Swain and John F. Powers.
 Class poem—Ida E. Elliott.
 Class day oration, "Nathan Hale"—John C. Miller.
 Farewell to underclassmen—Sanford P. Starks.
 Junior response—Julia M. Anderson.
 Solo—Philip L. Spooner.
 Class statistics—William H. Parker.
 Farewell to faculty—Robert M. Davis.
 Class prophecy—Nora B. McCue and Dwight E. Beebe.
 Class song.
 Farewell address—Frank W. Bucklin.

The class play, presented on Tuesday evening at the Fuller Opera House, was Gillette's three-act farce, "Because she loved him so." It was presented with unusual success by the following cast:

Oliver West, a London artist.....	J. Bartow Patrick
Gertrude West, his wife.....	Freda D. Stolte
John Weatherby, of Portsmouth.....	John V. Brennan
Mrs. Weatherby	Elizabeth H. Shepard
Thomas Weatherby, the son.....	Dwight E. Beebe
Adelina Donna Gonzales, a Spanish lady.....	Mary B. Swain
Edward Marsh, lawyer.....	James G. McFarland
Margaret, servant at the Weatherbys'.....	Laura E. Sage
Rev. Lyman Langley, dean of Waterford.....	Fred O. Leiser
Miss Julie Langley, his daughter,	Mary A. Stoppenbach
Albert Pritchard, servant at the Wests'.....	John A. O'Meara
Susan, Mrs. West's maid.....	Marie G. Hinkley
Mr. Jackson, friend of the Wests.....	John F. Powers
Mrs. Jackson, friend of the Wests.....	Grace G. Goddard
Mr. Breslin, friend of the Wests.....	Nicholas C. Kirch

ALUMNI DAY.

The business meeting of the Alumni Association was called to order by President Dodson at 10 o'clock Wednesday morning. The minutes of last year's meeting were read by Secretary Spensley and approved. Section 2 of the constitution of the association, relating to membership, was read by the secretary.

The president requested that a member be nominated from each of the five year classes to serve on the nominating committee. The following were so chosen: Dr. Robert H. Brown, '72, chairman; Samuel M. Williams, '77; Frank A. Howe, '82; Prof. Louis Kahlenberg, '92; and Wallace P. Kiehl, '97.

A recess of ten minutes was taken to allow members present an opportunity for paying their annual dues.

After the recess the treasurer's report was read by Emerson Ela, '99. Ernest N. Warner, '89, reported that the report of the treasurer had already been audited by a committee appointed by the executive committee. It was moved, seconded and carried that the treasurer's report be received and adopted.

The following is a summary of the report:

Your treasurer begs leave to report the following summary of the financial matters and condition of the association as brought down to the 17th day of June, 1902. A detailed report of the receipts and dis-

bursements is hereto attached, which report contains a statement of all receipts and expenditures from July 20th, 1901, to June 9th, 1902.

Receipts.

Balance from Charles T. Hutson, former treasurer.....	\$ 68 27
Dues for the year 1900-1 (arrears).....	80 00
Advertising, 1900	115 40
Advertising and miscellaneous, 1901-2.....	475 55
Miscellaneous, 1901-2	58
Dues 1901-2	636 35
	<hr/>
Total receipts.....	\$1376 15

Expenditures.

Paid on liabilities of 1900-1.....	\$ 192 10
Paid State Journal Printing Co., on account of printing and paper for MAGAZINE.....	650 41
Paid on account of salaries and wages, 1901-2.....	247 83
Paid miscellaneous expenses	137 61
Cash on hand June 16th, 1902.....	148 20
	<hr/>
Total.....	\$1376 15

Your treasurer further reports that the present liabilities and estimated expense of two more numbers of the MAGAZINE amount to \$490.00. To meet this there are assets which, at what is believed to be a very conservative estimate, amount to \$552.00, so that there should be a small balance in the treasury at the end of the current year.

EMERSON ELA, Treasurer.

Ernest N. Warner presented the report of the executive committee, which covered in substance a report of the work done by the committee in publishing the ALUMNI MAGAZINE; action taken by the committee in voting that the alumni fellowship would not be supported by the association for the coming year; the election by the committee to membership in the association of the members of the graduating class, who had also been invited to be present at all the meetings of the Alumni Association; and an announcement of the election of John C. Miller, '02, as business manager of the ALUMNI MAGAZINE.

Prof. D. B. Frankenburger, '69, was called to the chair, and President Dodson took the floor to discuss the report of the committee and to report the result of his personal efforts to collect the amount necessary for the support of the alumni fellow-

ship among the Chicago alumni. The report of the executive committee was also discussed by Prof. C. R. Van Hise, '79; R. M. Richmond, '87, and Judge M. S. Griswold, '63. Judge Griswold moved that the action of the executive committee be approved unless the funds for the maintenance of the alumni fellowship for the coming year shall be assured by September 1st. Dr. Dodson moved to amend the motion to the effect that the report of the committee be adopted with reference to the ensuing year, and that a special committee be appointed to raise funds for maintaining the fellowship during the year 1903-4. The amendment was accepted by Judge Griswold. The motion was discussed by Messrs. Richmond, J. H. Turner, '92; Benedict Goldenberger, '77; C. S. Montgomery, '72; Prof. H. W. Hill-
yer, '82, and Dr. Dodson. The secretary read a report of H. H. Morgan, '93, treasurer of the alumni fellowship fund. The motion of Judge Griswold as amended was carried.

Dr. Dodson resumed the chair. E. Ray Stevens, '93, requested that some action be taken to provide for paying the deficit outstanding on the fellowship for the past two years. Professor Frankenburger suggested that that matter be referred to the committee already provided for. The chair ruled that, unless there was objection, the whole matter of fellowships would be referred to the same committee.

Mr. Montgomery moved that if there should be now or at any time funds in the treasury of the association not required for the regular purposes of the association, the same may be appropriated toward paying the deficit in the fellowship fund, and that the executive committee shall have authority so to appropriate. The motion was seconded and carried.

Prof. J. F. A. Pyre moved that everything possible be done to get next year's senior class to take up the matter of making Alumni Day as attractive as possible, and of getting as many people as possible interested in it. Professor Van Hise moved

as a substitute that the executive committee be authorized to commit to the graduating class of the University the arrangement of all the functions of Alumni Day, so far as in their judgment it may seem advisable at the time. Professor Pyre withdrew his motion and seconded that of Professor Van Hise, which was carried.

Dr. Dodson, as chairman of the committee appointed at last year's meeting to consult with the regents relative to changing the name of University Hall to Bascom Hall, reported that the committee had met the regents, and that the latter had not considered it advisable to name a University building in honor of a person still living.

The nominating committee reported, recommending the following as officers of the association for the ensuing year:

President—Judge Robert G. Siebecker, '78.

Vice-president—Miss Ida H. Fales, '83.

Secretary—C. F. Spensley, '96.

Members of the executive committee—Prof. C. R. Van Hise, '79; E. Ray Stevens, '93, and Charles E. Allen, '99.

It was moved by Judge Griswold, seconded and carried, that the report be accepted and that the secretary be instructed to cast the unanimous ballot of the association for the officers therein named.

Professor Van Hise nominated Ernest N. Warner, '89, to succeed Andrew A. Bruce, '90, who is to leave the city, as a member of the executive committee, and moved that the secretary be instructed to cast the unanimous ballot of the association for Mr. Warner. The motion was seconded and carried.

The chair appointed as members of the special committee on the fellowship fund, Magnus Swenson, '80; R. M. Richmond, '87, and George E. Waldo, '85.

Upon motion of Mr. Goldenberger the meeting adjourned.

The alumni dinner was served in the Armory at one o'clock

in the afternoon. Six tables extending across the width of the hall were filled by members of the Alumni Association and their guests. President J. M. Dodson acted as toastmaster, and the following toasts were responded to:

"The University," Dr. E. A. Birge.

"The university man and the world at large," Charles N. Gregory, '71.

"The Law School," Warren D. Tarrant, '90.

"The alumni," John A. Aylward, '84.

Short informal talks were also given by Prof. William Trelease, Prof. Joseph Jastrow, Judge Robert G. Siebecker, and Solomon Huebner of the graduating class.

The following were present at the dinner:

Mrs. William F. Allen, Madison; Prof. James D. Butler, Madison; Prof. William Trelease, St. Louis, Mo.; Mrs. D. E. Carson, Madison; Acting-President E. A. Birge, Madison; Prof. A. S. Flint, Madison; Prof. Joseph Jastrow, Madison; Rev. and Mrs. E. G. Updike, Madison; Rev. and Mrs. B. B. Bigler, Madison; Rev. Randall T. Capen, Madison; Mr and Mrs. J. W. Groves, Madison; Miss Olive Goldenberger, Madison; Miss Sue H. Hoyt, Chicago, Ill.

Class of '58.—William F. Vilas, Madison.

'60.—J. B. Parkinson, Madison.

'63.—M. S. Griswold, Waukesha; Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Clawson, Monroe.

'65.—Mrs. Lydia Sharp Winterbotham, '65 *n*, Madison; Mrs. Annie Taylor Noyes, '65 *n*, Madison.

'66.—Mrs. Ellen Byrne Merrill, '66 *n*, Ashland.

'69.—D. B. Frankenburger, Madison.

'70.—R. M. Bashford, Madison; Burr W. Jones, Madison.

'71.—George Raymer, Madison; Charles Noble Gregory, Iowa City, Iowa.

'72.—Carroll S. Montgomery, Omaha, Neb.; Frank G. Brown, Madison; Henry W. Hoyt, Chicago, Ill.; George F. Merrill, Ashland; Louis M. Fisher, Davenport, Iowa; Mr. and Mrs. Sidney H. Cole, Milwaukee; John B. Slattery, Shreveport, La.; Robert H. Brown, Sioux City, Iowa.

'73.—Glenway Maxon, Milwaukee.

'75.—William H. Rogers, Madison; Charles V. Bardeen, Madison; Charles F. Harding, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Clara Moore Harper, Madison.

'76.—Joseph W. Hiner, Chicago, Ill.

'77.—F. H. Graham, Eau Claire; Carrie Carpenter Banning, Fort Wayne, Ind.; Charles S. Schoenmann, Chicago, Ill.; Mr. and Mrs. Henry J. Smith and son, Chicago, Ill.; Mr. and Mrs. Benedict Goldenberger, Madison; John C. Rathbun, Seattle, Wash.; Annie Augusta Porter, Minneapolis, Minn.; Samuel M. Williams, Milwaukee; James Whelan,

Hartford; Mrs. Nellie Tate Towner, Viroqua; Samuel W. Trousdale, Platteville; Mr. and Mrs. Brigham Bliss, St. Paul, Minn.; Mrs. Hattie Hover Harding, Chicago, Ill.; Anson C. Prescott, Sheboygan; Mr. and Mrs. Arthur O. Fox, Madison.

'78.—Mrs. Martha Mann Stone, Park Rapids, Minn.; Frederick K. Conover, Madison; Almah J. Frisby, Milwaukee; Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Buell, Madison; Robert G. Siebecker, Madison.

'79. Arthur J. Puls, Milwaukee; Robert M. La Follette, Madison; Mrs. Belle Case La Follette, Madison; Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Van Hise, Madison; M. A. Warren, Baraboo.

'80.—John M. Dodson, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Annie Dinsdale Swenson, Madison; Magnus Swenson, Madison.

'81.—Major C. Mead, Plymouth; S. W. Dalberg, Milwaukee; Mrs. Julia Johnson Trelease, St. Louis, Mo.

'82.—Charles L. Alverson, Medford; Frank A. Howe, Mellette, S. D.; Louis R. Head, Madison; Howard Teasdale, Sparta; Nicholas D. Baker, Madison; Mrs. Mellie Smith Fowler, Chicago, Ill.; H. W. Hillyer, Madison.

'83.—George C. Comstock, Madison.

'84.—John M. Clifford, Madison; Charles G. Wade, Wauwatosa; John A. Aylward, Madison; Mr. and Mrs. Willis H. Miner, Menasha; Harry L. Moseley, Madison.

'85.—George E. Waldo, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Mary Sarles Frankenburg, Madison; Mrs. Grace Clark Conover, Madison.

'86.—Mrs. Stella Prentice Conradson, Madison; Mary F. Connor, Token.

'87.—Robert M. Richmond, Evansville; Katharine Allen, Madison.

'88.—Mrs. Mary Sarles Clark, Eau Claire; A. B. Winegar, Madison.

'89.—Ernest N. Warner, Madison; Mrs. Lillian Baker Warner, Madison; James B. Kerr, St. Paul, Minn.; Mrs. Belle Flesh Johnson, Galesburg, Ill.; Mrs. Mary Clark Brittingham, Madison; John H. Bowman, Madison; Byron D. Shear, Oklahoma City, O. T.

'90.—Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Zimmerman, Madison; Warren D. Tarrant, Milwaukee; Edward E. Browne, Waupaca; E. R. Maurer, Madison; Eldon J. Cassoday, Chicago; William D. Hooker, Milwaukee.

'91.—Morse Ives, Chicago; Florence E. Baker, Madison; Mrs. Mabel Bushnell Kerr, St. Paul, Minn.; Mr. and Mrs. Edward S. Main, Chicago, Ill.; Carl A. Johnson, Madison.

'92.—Mrs. Genevieve Pugh Peet, New York; Edwin T. Munger, Green Bay; Elmo W. Sawyer, Hartford; John J. Cunningham, Janesville; Mrs. Laura Baxter Brown, Lancaster; Marilla Andrews, Evansville; Edwin H. Ahara, Mishawaka, Ind.; Mrs. Sophie Clawson Cassoday, Chicago, Ill.; Esther F. Butt, Viroqua; Mr. and Mrs. O. G. Libby, Madison; Louis Kahlenberg, Madison; J. F. A. Pyre, Madison; Ruth Marshall, Appleton; Grace E. Lee, Pueblo, Col.; Edward P. Sherry, Milwaukee; Mr. and Mrs. James H. Turner, Milwaukee.

'93.—E. Ray Stevens, Madison; Mrs. Belle Austin Jacobs, Milwaukee; Harvey Clark, Monroe; H. N. Bruun, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Jennie Huenkemier Aylward, Madison; Louis D. Sumner, Madison; Mrs. Bertha C. Johnson, Madison; Mrs. Lillian Heald Kahlenberg, Madison.

'94.—Mrs. Laura Case Sherry, Milwaukee; Mrs. Abbe Fiske Eaton, Madison; B. H. Meyer, Madison; Charles J. O'Connor, Madison; S. Edith Brown, Madison; Ada E. Taylor, Milwaukee; Mrs. May Clawson Sumner, Madison; Stanley C. Hanks, Madison; Mrs. Bertha Kellett Bunn, Spokane, Wash.

'95.—Mrs. Ada Winterbotham Barton, Madison; Mrs. Ina Judge Hanks, Madison; Edna R. Chynoweth, Madison; Florence E. Vernon, Madison; Anna K. Flint, Menomonie.

'96.—Mr. and Mrs. John T. Kenney, Madison; Dora L. Haviland, Janesville; Amelia Kuhnhenn, Sun Prairie; Mr. and Mrs. Edward A. Iverson, Chicago; Albert Barton, Madison.

'97.—Mrs. Helen Pray Sheldon, Madison; Renette Jones, Madison; Wallace P. Kiehl, New York; Walter Alexander, Columbia, Mo.; Sadie E. Gallagher, Madison; Charles C. Montgomery, Omaha, Neb.

'98.—Charles L. Harper, Madison; Dessa Kunz, Poynette; John W. Raymer, Streator, Ill.; Thomas S. Morris, Madison; William C. Berg, Madison; Rolla U. Cairns, Ellsworth; Alice Carlton Meyer, Madison.

'99.—Bessie G. Brand, Madison; Charles E. Allen, Madison; Warren M. Persons, Madison; Emerson Ela, Madison.

'00.—J. H. McNeel, Madison; Fanny Warner, Windsor; Raymond B. Pease, Madison; Etta Huenkemier, Freeport, Ill.

'01.—Lynn H. Tracy, Madison.

'02.—Helen Thompson, Eau Claire; Gustave W. Ehreke, Wausau; John C. Miller, Marinette; Fred C. Stieler, Stevens Point; Christian Westergaard, Madison; Reginald A. Nestos, Rugby, N. D.; Solomon Huebner, Manitowoc; James B. Lindsay, Milwaukee; Edward C. Griesel, Crown Point, Ind.; Clarence J. DuFour, Milwaukee; Florence M. White, Rochester; Hattie M. Chamberlain, Madison; Harold S. Peterson, Delaware; Robert W. Haight, Waukesha; Otto B. Dahle, Mt. Horeb; Mrs. Gertrude Ring Prescott, London, Eng.

On Wednesday evening the commencement concert of the School of Music was given at Music Hall before a large and appreciative audience. The following was the program:

Piano—Serenade (Schubert-Liszt), Olive Lipe.

Mandolins and guitar—Reverie de printemps (Bellengbi), Robert Paunack, William C. Abaly, Frank C. Bach.

Piano—Hark, hark, the lark (Schubert-Liszt), Anna L. Anderson.

Vocal—(a) Spring, (b) Lovers, (c) My Lady, (d) Pepita (Mildred J. Hill), Cordelia E. Bratrud.

Two pianos—Variations on a theme by Beethoven (Saint Saens); first piano—Elizabeth Ackerman; second piano—Janette L. Montgomery.

Vocal—Regnare nel silenzio, recitative and aria from "Lucia" (Donizetti), Lyla A. Ransom.

Piano—Polacca brillante (Weber), Meta Wagner.

Mandolins and guitar—Italian serenade overture (Eaton), Mary K. Hobbins, Sara R. McKay, Frank C. Bach.

Piano—Chromatic fantasia (Bach-Chopin), William M. Fowler.

Vocal—Elsa's dream, from "Lohengrin" (Wagner), Anna M. Gapen.

Two pianos—Capriccio brillante (Mendelssohn): first piano—Bertha M. Taylor; second piano—William M. Fowler.

COMMENCEMENT DAY.

On Thursday morning the usual preliminary parade was formed and marched about the campus and down to the Armory, where the commencement exercises proper were held. The orations of the day were delivered by these members of the graduating class:

FRANK W. BUCKLIN.....	An ever impending danger
LOUIS A. BRUNCKHORST
.....	"Render unto Caesar the things which are Caesar's"
JOHN V. BRENNAN
..	The power and perpetuity of the nation dependent upon character
SOLOMON HUEBNER.....	Cecil John Rhodes
JOSEPH KOFFEND.....	The lawyer—His contribution to society
NORA B. MCCUE.....	Too much femininity
MICHAEL B. OLBRICH....	John Quincy Adams and the right of petition

Acting-President Birge presided and conferred the degrees. The honorary degree of LL. D. was given to William Wallace Campbell, director of the Lick observatory; William Trelease, director of the Shaw Botanical Garden at St. Louis, and formerly professor of botany at the University of Wisconsin; and Minton Warren, professor of Latin at Harvard University.

After the formal conferring of degrees, President Birge announced the granting of degrees to Miss Ada L. Hawley and L. George Lohr, who were drowned in Lake Mendota. Col. Charles A. Curtis, commandant of the University military department, presented commissions as second lieutenants in the

unorganized militia of the state to the six seniors who had served in the University regiment continuously during their connection with the institution. The commissions, which were signed by Governor La Follette, were given to Col. Harry C. Kemp, Lieut.-Col. Samuel G. Higgins, Majors William L. Thorkelson and John T. Schroeder, and Captains Willis W. Waite and Arthur Reitman. The following fellowships, scholarships and special honors were also announced:

University Fellows.

James Duff Barnett, A. B. (Emporia College), in political science.

Robert Carlton Clark, A. M. (University of Texas), in American history.

Gustave Fernekes, B. S. (University of Wisconsin), in chemistry.

William Frederick Hauhardt, A. B. (University of Missouri), in German.

Rachel Marjorie Kelsey, Ph. B. (University of Wisconsin), in English.

Marie McClernan, A. B. (University of Wisconsin), in Greek.

Florence Beatrice Mott, A. B. (Lawrence University), in European history.

Susa Percival Nichols, B. S. (Cornell University), in biology.

Rose Alice Pesta, B. L. (University of Wisconsin), in mathematics.

August Herman Pfund, B. S. (University of Wisconsin), in physics.

Judson George Rosbush, A. M. (Alfred University), in economics.

Henry Alford Ruger, A. B. (Beloit College), in philosophy.

Richard Frederick Scholz, A. B. (University of Wisconsin), in Latin.

The Chicago Social Settlement Fellow.

James Ernest Boyle, A. M. (University of Kansas).

The Milwaukee Social Settlement Fellow.

Rosa Maud Perdue, A. M. (University of Kansas).

The Gustav A. Kletzsch Fellow in Bacteriology.

Frederick William Schule, B. S. (University of Wisconsin).

The Hebrew Lectureship Fellow in Hebrew.

Henry Seymour Knight, A. B. (Williams College).

Honorary Fellows.

Irvin Walter Brandel, B. S. (University of Wisconsin), in pharmacy.

Stephen Marshall Hadley, A. M. (Harvard University), in mathematics.

Orpha Euphemia Leavitt, A. B. (Doane College), in American history.

Thomas Warner Mitchell, A. B. (University of Washington), in economics.

Mark Humphrey Newman, B. S. (University of Wisconsin), in geology.

General University Scholarships.

Leonard Rose Ingersoll, B. S. (Colorado College), in mathematics.

James Webster Watson, B. S. (University of Wisconsin), in electrical engineering.

The William F. Allen Scholarship.

John Burroughs Stearns, A. B. (University of Wisconsin).

The Scholarship in American History.

Robert Wilbur Haight, B. L. (University of Wisconsin).

The Scholarship in European History.

Louis John Paetow, B. L. (University of Wisconsin).

The Scholarship in Economics.

Solomon Huebner, B. L. (University of Wisconsin).

The Scholarship in Political Science.

Kijoshi Kawakami, LL. B. (Tokyo University).

The Sheboygan Scholarship in Germanic Philology.

John F. Haussman, A. B. (University of Michigan).

The Municipal Government Scholarship.

Yasuzo Sakagami, M. L. (University of Minnesota).

The Henry Wergeland Scholarship.

O. P. Helgason Baldwin, A. B. (University of Toronto).

The Pennoyer Scholarship.

Harley Ellsworth French, B. S. (Washington Agricultural College).

The Graduate Scholarship in Hebrew and Hellenistic Greek.

Arthur Louis Breslich, A. B. (Berea College).

Special Honors for Theses.

Martin Fuller Angell, in physics.

Arthur Dudley Samuel Gillett, in economics.

Solomon Huebner, in economics.

Charles Dana Hunter, in chemistry.

Louis John Paetow, in European history.

Rose Alice Pesta, in mathematics.
Merle Sears Pickford, in American history.
Richard Frederick Scholz, in Greek.
Charlotte Emma Shedd, in psychology.
John Burroughs Stearns, in Latin.

At 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon the Supreme Court met for the purpose of admitting to practice the graduates of the College of Law. From four to six o'clock a reception was given to the graduating class, alumni and friends of the University by Acting-President and Mrs. Birge at their home on Langdon street. The festivities of the week closed with the alumni ball, which, as always, was largely attended. A reception was held from nine to ten, and the dancing began with a grand march at the latter hour. Nitschke's orchestra furnished music for both the reception and the dancing.

ALUMNI IN TOWN.

In addition to those present at the alumni dinner, the following were in town during a part or all of Commencement week:

Class of '72.—Lewis R. Larson, Minneapolis, Minn.; George D. Cline, Hudson.

'76.—Mrs. Agnes Haskell Noyes, Milwaukee.

'78.—D. T. Parker, Fennimore.

'83.—Mrs. May Johnson Evans, Milwaukee.

'89.—Mrs. Orie Huntington Ramsay, Reedsburg.

'90.—Edwin A. Wigdale, Fort Atkinson; Andrew W. Anderson, St. Paul, Minn.

'91.—August F. Fehlandt, Lone Rock; David G. Classon, Oconto; Hugo Deuster, Milwaukee; George E. Morton, Milwaukee.

'92.—Max W. Heck, Racine; Thomas J. Mathews, Merrill; Mrs. Helen Thorp Nicholson, Milwaukee; Joseph L. Carswell, Milwaukee; Edward F. Conley, Darlington; William H. Coyne, Dodgeville; William T. Green, Milwaukee; Grant L. Miner, Richland Center; Lawrence A. OIwell, Milwaukee; Edgar L. Wood, Milwaukee.

'93.—Martha S. Baker, Madison; Claude M. Rosecrantz, Milwaukee; Mrs. Susie Main Spooner, Milwaukee.

'94.—Francis J. Bold, Chicago, Ill.; Herbert S. Blake, Racine; Charles P. Spooner, Milwaukee; Willett M. Spooner, Milwaukee; Joseph Shafer, Willamette, Oregon; Harry Dockery, Ashland; Mrs. Maud Hutson Clark, Edgerton.

'95.—Juliet Harris, Reedsburg; Gertrude C. Ross, Milwaukee; Vroman Mason, Dodgeville; Clyde L. Warren, Wausau; Howard Mitchell, Milwaukee.

'96.—Lewis L. Alsted, Milwaukee; Mrs. Emily Parsons Coe, Milwaukee; Margarethe Urdahl, Madison.

'97.—Mrs. Maud Mitchell Blake, Racine; Roy C. Smelker, Dodgeville; Gertrude Eager, Evansville; Henry Lockney, Waukesha.

'98.—Mrs. May Church John, Milwaukee; Helen M. Burton, La Crosse; Margaret Rogers, Milwaukee; Mrs. Ethel Dow Anderson, Stoughton; Joseph E. Davies, Watertown; Clara E. Hegg, Decorah, Iowa; Ernst H. Kronshage, Milwaukee; Louise Shearer, Janesville; Martin W. Odland, De Forest.

'99.—Mrs. Susan Odell Pease, Des Moines, Iowa; Philip L. Allen, New York; Charles A. Vilas, Milwaukee; Earle S. Anderson, Stoughton; Helen G. Verplanck, Florence; Leone Smith, Los Angeles, Cal.; Laura Alice Sceets, Milwaukee; Samuel W. Kies, Chicago, Ill.

'00.—Mayce B. Fries, Richland Center; Marie McClernan, Janesville; Dorothy Elward, Hutchinson, Kan.; Anna D. Valentine, Janesville; Annice T. Richardson, Eldorado, Kan.; Zoe L. Gray, Gratiot; Carolyn L. Briere, Grand Rapids; Edna C. Adams, Madison; Fred B. Peterson, Milwaukee; Mary L. Strong, Dodgeville; Winifred A. Smith, Wheaton, Ill.; Louise Hinkley, Green Bay; Andrew R. Anderson, Madison.

'01.—Theodore M. Ave L'allemand, Sheboygan Falls; Mary D. Huntington, Platteville; Leonore Meinhardt, Burlington; Harriet Bostwick, Janesville; Claude S. Beebe, Milwaukee; Blanche Clark, Galesville; Leta Sherman, Milwaukee.

('02).—May Kittelsen, Brodhead.

('03).—Georgia Steel, Dixon, Ill.; Maurine Johnson, Grand Rapids.

('04).—Leilah M. Pugh, Mazomanie.

CLASS REUNIONS.

'72.

The thirtieth anniversary of the class of '72 was celebrated by a reunion on Friday of Commencement week. Arrangements for the gathering were in charge of Mr. Frank G. Brown, the only resident member of the class. A business meeting was held on Friday morning in University Hall. At six o'clock in the afternoon the launch "Putter" conveyed the party across Lake Mendota to the Maple Bluff golf club house, where dinner was served at seven o'clock.

The following were present at the reunion: Lewis R. Larson, Minneapolis, Minn.; George D. Cline, Hudson; Carroll S. Montgomery and son, Charles C. Montgomery, '97, Omaha, Neb.; Frank G. Brown and family, Madison; Henry W. Hoyt and daughter, Sue H. Hoyt, Chicago, Ill.; Mr. and Mrs. George F. Merrill (Ellen Byrne, '66*n*), Merrill; Louis M. Fisher, Davenport, Iowa; Mr. and Mrs. Sidney H. Cole, Milwaukee; John B. Slattey, Shreveport, La.; Dr. Robert H. Brown, Sioux City, Iowa.

'77.

Immediately after the alumni dinner, the class of '77 repaired to Angleworm station and took the steamer for Esther Beach to hold festivities in celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of their graduation. Although the day was cool and cloudy, nothing could darken the ardor of "middle aged" '77. The roll was called and thirteen answered "here." Four have responded present to the higher roll call, and fifteen were prevented from coming by the varied vicissitudes of life. But nearly all of these sent letters of regret and kindly messages of greeting to their old classmates, and were present in spirit. These letters were read, together with sketches of their lives.

Three members of the faculty of twenty-five years ago were present, Professors Kerr, Parkinson and Daniells, and each gave a characteristic and happy speech. At the close of the exercises about sixty sat down at the tables.

There were present of those who graduated: Brigham Bliss, Carrie Carpenter (Banning), Benedict Goldenberger, Mary Hill, Hattie Hover (Harding), Annie A. Porter, Anson C. Prescott, John C. Rathbun, Henry J. Smith, Nellie Tate (Towner), Samuel W. Trousdale, James Whelan, and Samuel M. Williams.

Of the specials, who at one time or another were members of the class, the following were in attendance: Frederick K. Con-

over, Annie Dinsdale (Swenson), Arthur O. Fox, Fred Graham, Sophie Klauber, Mattie Mann (Stone), Charles L. Schoenmann.

The four members of the class who have died since graduation were: Alexander Craven, Charles Lowell Dudley, William Elmer Todd, and Herbert C. Wood.

The following is a list of the deceased specials: Cora Field, Alexander Kroncke, H. W. McGrath, Bradley G. Schley, Mary Eastman, and Flavia White.

CARRIE CARPENTER BANNING.

'92.

The reunion of the class of '92 was held on Wednesday, Alumni Day. After the alumni dinner the members of the class took a steamboat ride around Lake Mendota, stopping at the golf club grounds on Maple Bluff. A committee, consisting of Messrs. J. F. A. Pyre and W. H. Dudley and Mrs. Sophie Clawson Cassoday, was appointed to attend to future business of the class and to arrange for reunions. Those present at the boatride were: Mr. and Mrs. O. G. Libby, Madison; Mr. and Mrs. Louis Kahlenberg, Madison; Mr. and Mrs. William H. Dudley, Madison; Mrs. Sophie Clawson Cassoday, Chicago; Esther F. Butt, Viroqua; Grace E. Lee, Pueblo, Col.; Ruth Marshall, Appleton; James H. Turner, Milwaukee; Edwin T. Munger, Green Bay; Edwin H. Ahara, Mishawaka, Ind.

'92 LAW.

The members of the law class of 1892 will long and pleasantly remember the reunion held at Madison on Tuesday of Commencement week, and those who were unable to be present will be interested in a brief account of the proceedings. At two o'clock the class assembled on the steps of the Park hotel and then adjourned to Angleworm station, where one of the Askew

steamers was taken for the assembly grounds. Across the lake the afternoon was spent in reminiscences and in recalling the odd happenings of the class-room. The class was then entertained for a delightful two hours at the home of Chief Justice Cassoday.

At eight o'clock we assembled for a banquet at Keeley's—an institution new to those who had not been in Madison since their graduation, and surprisingly elaborate when compared with the modest resorts we used to frequent. Thomas J. Mathews acted as toastmaster, and the list of toasts to which responses were expected was as follows:

“Alma mater”—Andrew A. Bruce.

“Why none of us became president”—Edward E. Browne.

“Things judges know (and things they do not)”—Warren D. Tarrant.

“Horace Greeley”—Eugene Horan.

“Before and after”—Byron D. Shear.

“Nothing about merger”—James B. Kerr.”

Unfortunately, Messrs. Bruce and Horan were both unable to be present. The committee in arranging the program had foretold, however, that every one present would want a chance to talk, and, so far from their being wrong, the sky was red in the East when the last experience had been given.

It was interesting to know that with only two or three exceptions the entire class were successfully engaged in the actual practice of law and that none of them had been compelled to sell their law books and put up the sign of “Real Estate and Insurance.”

Letters were read from many of the absent members expressing their regret at being unable to be present, the grounds happily being press of business or approaching marriage. A letter from W. R. Foley brought both a tear and a smile when he wrote:

"I can almost hear Professor Sloan, with his gigantic frame and diminutive voice, say, 'Yes, Foley, your answer is right, but it ought to be yes, instead of no.'"

Three members of the class have died since graduation: Berri, Whitman and Cole. At the close of the banquet the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, By us, members of the law class of 1892, gathered to renew the associations of college days, that it is with keen regret we miss the faces of our classmates, Theodore John Berri, George Rose Whitman and Willard Charles Cole, and that we take this occasion to pay reverence to their memory as beloved and genial associates and honest and able members of the bar."

Of the fifty surviving members of the class, nineteen were present, namely: E. E. Browne, J. L. Carswell, E. J. Cassoday, E. F. Conley, W. H. Coyne, W. T. Green, Max W. Heck, W. D. Hooker, Morse Ives, J. B. Kerr, T. J. Mathews, Grant L. Miner, L. A. Olwell, B. D. Shear, S. T. Swansen, W. D. Tarrant, E. N. Warner, E. A. Wigdale, and E. L. Wood.

The credit for the successful reunion belongs to Thomas J. Mathews, the president of the class at graduation, and the committee of arrangements appointed by him, consisting of Messrs. Warner, Bruce and Swansen. It was unanimously decided to hold another reunion in 1907, and its arrangement was entrusted to the same committee.

JAMES B. KERR.

THE DEATH OF JOHN R. HEGG.

The murder of John R. Hegg, a graduate of the University in the civil engineering course with the class of '00 was noticed in the columns of the ALUMNI MAGAZINE shortly after the time of the sad occurrence. Nothing was known by Mr. Hegg's

friends in this country of the details of his death until the official report of Captain F. C. Lawton was forwarded to Dean J. B. Johnson by Mr. John T. Hurd, '01, provincial supervisor at Ilagan, Isabela, P. I. The facts related in this report are of interest, not only in their personal bearing to those who knew Mr. Hegg, but more generally as bringing before us in a vivid way some of the actual conditions which surround the attempt to impose our authority upon an unwilling and revengeful race.

Capain Lawton's report is dated Guindulman, Bohol, P. I., January 31, 1902, and omitting formal portions, is as follows:

On Monday, January 20th, Mr. J. R. Hegg, supervisor of Bohol, left this place stating that it was his intention to go to Ubay, *via* Candijay and Batuanan. On Wednesday, the 22nd, about 4 p. m., I received a note from the Presidente of Candijay stating that a man had passed through that place *en route* to Anda riding the same horse ridden by Hegg on Monday, and dressed in an American white suit and rain coat and carrying a revolver.

I sent out a detachment at once to try and intercept this man, but without success. I ordered the Presidente of this place to communicate with the Presidentes of Candijay and Anda to determine, if possible, who this man was, and to find out what became of Mr. Hegg.

Investigation proved that the man was one Pedro de Jesus, an ex-insurgent officer who surrendered with Samson on December 24th. Nothing could be learned of Mr. Hegg.

Friday morning, January 24th, I left with a mounted detachment and traveled over the route supposed to have been taken by Mr. Hegg and arrived at Ubay, 3:30 a. m., Saturday. No traces were found of him, and I then concluded that he had been murdered and so reported to department headquarters, by telegram.

I returned to Guindulman on the 27th and then learned that a

detachment sent to Anda the day before had found in a box in the Tribunal building the following articles: a watch, filled case, comb, collar, tie, hat, and rain coat, all of which had been identified as belonging to Mr. Hegg.

Further investigation led me to believe that the people of Candijay and Batuanan were responsible for the murder, so I arrested the Presidente, Vice-Presidente, Secretary, two consejales and one policeman of Candijay. The latter was the man who accompanied Mr. Hegg from Candijay to Batuanan. Careful questioning of these men brought out the facts that Mr. Hegg had been murdered in the house of one Tomas Reyes, near Batuanan. The murder was credited to Pedro de Jesus, whom it was claimed had gone to Anda and taken a banca for Leyte. It was claimed that the banca came from Tubigen. I then arrested the Vice-Presidente of Anda.

I sent a detachment of men to Batuanan on the 29th to recover the body, if possible. The Secretary of Candijay had said that he knew where it was buried. However, he failed to find the house of Tomas Reyes.

The detachment succeeded in capturing the Presidente of Batuanan and his son. The latter said that he had killed Mr. Hegg, but I could hardly credit his statement. They say that there were present in the house at the time of the murder, Pedro de Jesus, Tomas Reyes and his son, the Secretary of Candijay, the policeman of Candijay, who brought Mr. Hegg to Batuanan, and themselves. He agreed to take a detachment to the house. The detachment left here yesterday morning, the 30th, and returned this afternoon. They found the place where the house had been; it was recently burned. The guides on being asked where the body was said two policemen of Candijay had been left there to bury it and burn the house. No trace of the body could be found. However I will not give up the search and still

hope to find it. I am quite sure that I have several of those implicated, and I do not believe that Pedro de Jesus has left the island.

Two members of the insular constabulary came up from Tagbilaran, arriving here on the 25th. They reported that Valmoria, an ex-insurgent officer, had come up part of the way with them, and between Valencia and Jagna they caught him surreptitiously loading his revolver. They also said that Valmoria had told them that the priest at Jagna, Hilario Lopez, was a great friend of his and that the priest afterwards told them that this was not true and warned them not to trust Valmoria.

Yesterday it was reported to me that Pedro de Jesus, ex-first sergeant, had returned to Guindulman and had said that he intended to kill the officers here; I also was told by two persons that the priest here, Leoncio Faelmar, has a volunteer outfit of his own here and has ten rifles hidden near here; he is an uncle of the first sergeant above referred to.

Due to the fact that he has had every servant employed by American officers run away from town, and that he preached here Sunday against the Americans and forbade the people to have anything to do with them, I arrested him and have kept him a prisoner in my orderly room. All the important insurrecto papers captured around here by "I" Company, 6th Infantry, were signed by him.

His influence here is bad and I would request that he be taken from the island. As yet I cannot convict him before a court, but I do not believe there is any doubt of his hostility to the Americans. Everything so far, in my mind, points to a conspiracy here to do away with Americans whenever the opportunity presents itself. I believe that Pedro de Jesus was ordered from Tagbilaran to follow Mr. Hegg and make way with him. He joined him at Duero and left Candijay with him.

I would respectfully recommend that the towns of Guindul-

man, Candijay, Batuanan, Ubay, and Anda, be given five days within which to produce Mr. Hegg's body and murderers. In event of failure I would respectfully recommend that these districts be laid waste as a warning for future acts of this kind.

These districts, except Batuanan and Anda, escaped entirely from the trouble in the island, and as a result the people need a severe lesson to teach them that they must submit to the authority of the United States.

F. C. LAWTON,

Captain 19th Infantry.

PROGRESS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

ANNUAL MEETING OF REGENTS.

At the annual meeting of the regents, held June 17th, the following business of interest was transacted:

Regent Stout was re-elected to the position of President, and Regent Stevens was re-elected as Vice-president.

The following appointments were made in the instructional force:

C. K. Leith, assistant professor of geology for one year, on the understanding that he is to give only part of his time to instruction as he retains his position on the United States Geological Survey.

Walter Alexander, who was formerly instructor in the University, was appointed to the position of assistant professor of mechanical engineering. But a letter since received from him states that he will be unable to accept the position, as he has undertaken duties on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway.

Dr. Harrison E. Patten was appointed instructor in chemistry in

place of Dr. Schlundt, who goes to the University of Missouri.

Dr. Ulrich B. Phillips was appointed instructor in history in place of Dr. O. G. Libby, who goes to the University of North Dakota.

Max O. Lorenz was appointed assistant in economics in place of Dr. A. A. Young, who goes to Western Reserve University.

Dr. A. C. L. Brown was appointed instructor in English in place of Dr. G. M. Miller, who goes to the University of Cincinnati. Dr. Brown was instructor in English during the past year, occupying the place of Dr. Beatty, who has been absent on leave in Europe.

Mr. C. J. O'Connor was appointed assistant in Latin, taking the place of Miss Katherine Allen, who will study in Europe during the coming college year.

George A. Olson was appointed assistant chemist in the College of Agriculture. He will be specially engaged in the work of analysis of feeds and fertilizers.

W. D. Patten, A. H. Smith, and E. B. Hutchins, Jr., were appointed assistants in chemistry.

W. H. Kelly, M. F. Angell, and E. M. Terry were appointed assistants in physics.

The following persons were appointed instructors in the School of Music: Maud M. Fowler, Alice S. Regan, and Alice Walden, piano. Genevieve Smith, voice.

It was reported to the Board that Dr. Gustav A. Kletzsch of Milwaukee had established a fellowship in bacteriology for the coming year of the value of \$400. Fred W. Schule was appointed to the fellowship.

The regents also resolved to remodel the attic of Science Hall so that the north part might be used for instruction in anatomy, and the south wing be occupied as a greenhouse and workroom for the department of botany. These changes in the building will make it possible materially to enlarge the instruction in the pre-medical course, adding the study of human anatomy and eventually the study of physiology when the removal of anatomy to the fourth floor leaves a laboratory for that study vacant in the third floor. These changes will result in materially enlarging and strengthening the pre-medical course, which has for many years been one of the best of its kind in the country.

SUMMER COURSE IN PHARMACY.

A short course in pharmacy has been established, to be given during the summer session of the University. This is to meet the needs of a large number of apprentices and drug clerks who cannot for one reason or another avail themselves of the longer courses offered by the

University, but who, nevertheless, desire as thorough training as time and means permit in the pharmaceutical sciences. The courses offered will enable every one to secure a systematic preparation for the state board examinations. The members of the State Board of Pharmacy have kindly co-operated in planning the scope of the courses at large and in working out the details of the specific courses. They are heartily in sympathy with this work. The summer session will also enable those who have already passed the examinations of the board to select such laboratory courses as they desire, for the purpose of supplementing their book knowledge and shop experience. Proprietors of drug stores, whether graduates or not, who desire to combine work along some special line in connection with an outing, will find in Madison and the University an almost ideal place for such purpose. The number of teachers who in past years have come to Madison to combine study with recreation has shown that such combination is not only possible, but profitable. There is no reason why druggists should not benefit by a like combination. The candidate will be required to show a sufficient knowledge of English and his capacity to pursue the course or courses of study which he intends to select.

Through the liberality of friends of the University, the School of Pharmacy is enabled to offer four scholarships to drug clerks of Wisconsin who attend the summer session of 1902. These scholarships are as follows:

The Jerman, Pflueger and Kuehmsted Co. scholarship of twenty-five dollars, provided by the

well-known wholesale firm of Milwaukee.

The Yahr and Lange scholarship of twenty-five dollars, kindly offered by Messrs. Yahr and Lange, wholesale druggists of Milwaukee.

Two scholarships of twenty-five dollars each, generously provided by a well-known firm of pharmaceutical manufacturers of a neighboring state.

Apprentices or clerks who have had two years of drug store experience in Wisconsin and who attend the summer session of the School of Pharmacy during 1902, may become applicants for these scholarships. The time of apprenticeship should be certified by a written statement from their preceptors. The award will be made at the end of the session, on the basis of scholarship and diligence manifested during the stay at the University.

ENGINEERING FIELD WORK.

The sophomores and juniors in the civil engineering course, numbering in all about fifty, took their annual field course in topographical and geodetic engineering at Portage from the 9th to the 21st of June. During this time the students made a topographic survey and maps of the city and of the surrounding country for several miles, and including about fifteen miles of the levee. They also surveyed the Wisconsin river, determined its shape and measured its discharge daily. The juniors measured a base line over a mile long and executed an accurate triangulation for the purpose of control of the topographic work, besides running precise levels and making the necessary astronomical determinations. This year the

work was under the direction of Professors Leonard Smith and F. E. Turneure and Mr. E. E. Sands.

UNIVERSITY SETTLEMENT IN MILWAUKEE.

Mr. B. H. Hibbard, the holder of the Milwaukee social settlement fellowship, has been carrying on an investigation under the direction of Dr. R. T. Ely of the needs of Milwaukee in the way of social improvement. Mr. Hibbard has studied the conditions of the people in the poorer districts of the city, and has prepared a map showing where the slums are situated and the population of these districts. As a result of this work, plans have been formulated for the establishment of a University college settlement. Dr. Ely spoke at the Hanover street Congregational church, June 8th, on "The evolution of industrial society," and after the address a conference was held to discuss the subject of a settlement. A permanent committee of fifteen members has been appointed, of whom ten are residents of Milwaukee and five are members of the University faculty. The faculty members are: Acting-President E. A. Birge, Dean J. B. Johnson, Dr. R. T. Ely, Miss Abby S. Mayhew and Mr. Jerome Dowd.

A SUCCESSOR TO PROFESSOR GOFF.

Emil P. Sandsten, associate professor of horticulture in Maryland Agriculture College, has been chosen to the same position in the College of Agriculture of the University of Wisconsin. Mr. Sandsten succeeds Prof. E. S. Goff, who died June 6th, after a brief illness. He was born in Sweden thirty-five years ago, coming to America at the age of

seventeen. His first efforts in this country were in a market garden near St. Paul. In the fall of 1887 he entered the Minnesota School of Agriculture, completing his course at the end of three years. Later he registered as a student in the long course in agriculture at the same institution, taking a degree in 1895. At this time he was acting as editor of *The Market Garden*, a horticultural paper published at St. Paul. Upon graduation he was appointed gardener and farmer in the Minnesota State Training School at Red Wing, holding the position three years. During this time he had charge of 480 acres of farm and garden. In 1897 he returned to the University of Minnesota and received the degree of master of science. Later he studied horticulture and irrigation in Colorado. In 1900 he entered Cornell University, registering for the degree Ph. D. In July, 1901, he was called to the Maryland Agricultural College to work in the horticultural department, his title now being associate professor of horticulture.

FACULTY NOTES.

Among the papers to be presented at the Pittsburg meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science is one by Prof. Charles F. Burgess on "Electro-chemistry as an engineering course."

Prof. E. H. Farrington attended the annual convention of the National Buttermakers' Association at Chicago during the week of June 16th.

Frank C. Bach, instructor on the mandolin in the School of Music, will spend a part of the summer in

Chicago, studying with Signor Tomaso.

At a recent meeting of the Madison city hospital board, Prof. W. A. Henry was chosen president, and Professors Frankenburger and Olin were elected to the board of directors.

The trustees of Brown University have conferred upon Prof. J. C. Monaghan, a graduate of that institution, the degree of M. A.

Prof. William F. Giese and Miss Charlotte Ilsley Fisher were married at the residence of the bride's uncle, Mr. Charles F. Ilsley, in Milwaukee, June 25th, Rev. Judson Titsworth officiating. Mr. Walter M. Smith acted as best man. Prof. and Mrs. Giese will spend the summer in Switzerland, and will be at home at 426 Bruen street, Madison, after November 1st.

Charles E. Allen, instructor in botany, and Miss Genevieve Sylvester were married at the home of the bride's parents, in Milwaukee, June 20th, Rev. A. A. Kiehle officiating. They will be at home at 810 West Johnson street, Madison, after September 15th.

Miss Winifred C. Card, instructor in the School of Music, and Harry M. Curtis, of Madison, were married at the residence of the bride's parents, in Milwaukee, June 25th. Rev. D. B. Cheney of Racine read the service. They will be at home at Sparta after August 15th.

John F. Nicholson, assistant in bacteriology, has been elected to a similar position in the experimental station at Geneva, New York, assuming his new duties July 1st.

Arthur A. Koch, assistant in chemistry, has taken a position with

the Pfister-Vogel company, at Milwaukee, for the summer months.

Prof. and Mrs. H. L. Smith will pass the summer in Europe.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Herman Schlundt, June 2nd, a daughter.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Oliver B. Zimmerman, June 13th, a daughter.

ON THE HILL.

REGIMENTAL INSPECTION.

The annual inspection of the University regiment was held on May 27th, the inspecting officer being Captain John J. Bradley, 14th U. S. infantry. The regiment fell in at nine o'clock; the signal corps was first examined, then battalion and regimental formation were gone through with, then dress parade and inspection of the companies. This was followed by battalion and company drills.

CHAMPIONSHIP SHOOT.

The close of the work of the military department was marked by the annual competitive shoot of the firing squad, held June 3rd, first place in which was won by Herbert S. Cole, '05, formerly a crack shot in the La Crosse company of the Wisconsin National Guard. The winner secured 45 out of a possible 50 points. Charles R. Heisinger, '05, and Cullen D. Purple, '05, tied for second place with 41 points apiece. The total number of points made by the team of ten men was 359, a considerably larger score than that of last year.

DROWNING OF TWO STUDENTS.

One of the saddest accidents of the many in the history of the Madison lakes occurred on the evening of Wednesday, June 11th, when, by the capsizing of a rowboat on Lake

Mendota, its occupants, Miss Ada Lovisa Hawley and Mr. Lewis George Lohr, were almost instantly drowned. The exact manner in which the accident happened is not known, but it probably occurred in an attempt to exchange seats in the boat. The splash and cries for help were heard by others who were rowing but a short distance away, but they reached the spot too late to avert the tragedy.

Both Mr. Lohr and Miss Hawley were members of the senior class, had completed their work and were to receive their degrees at Commencement. They had become acquainted while in college, and their engagement had been very recently made known to a few intimate friends. Mr. Lohr was in the civic-historical course; he had completed his work in the University early in the year and left several months ago to take a position in the Eau Claire high school, to which he was re-elected for next year. He had returned to Madison for Commencement. He was a member of Philomathia and a brilliant debater; was closer on the freshman blowout, on the sophomore semi-public, and on the Philomathian side of the joint debate in December, 1901. He was also a member of the intercollegiate debate team which met the University of Iowa the past year. His home

was in Milwaukee. Miss Hawley's residence was in Madison. She was also an unusually able student, and was taking pre-medical work in the general science course.

A systematic search for the bodies was begun the next morning and carried on for more than a week, but without avail. On June 26th, two weeks after the drowning, Miss Hawley's body was found floating near the scene of the accident. Funeral services were held at the Congregational church on the 27th. The body of Mr. Lohr was not recovered until four days later.

Coming at this time, the terrible tragedy cast a gloom over all the exercises of Commencement week. Resolutions expressive of sorrow and sympathy were adopted by the senior class and by the Philamathian society, and on Sunday of Commencement week memorial exercises were held at Music Hall.

INSTALLATION OF ALPHA DELTA PHI.

The installation of the Wisconsin chapter of Alpha Delta Phi took place at Chicago, June 20th. The ceremony was held in the rooms of the University Club on Dearborn street and was in charge of the Chicago chapter, with the co-operation of the Peninsular and Minnesota chapters and the Chicago Graduate Alpha Delta Phi Club. A banquet followed the initiation ceremonies at which covers were laid for about one hundred.

Phi Rho Beta, the local fraternity which was granted the charter of Alpha Delta Phi, was organized in the fall of 1896, existing *sub rosa* until late in the spring of 1897. Alpha Delta Phi is one of the oldest fraternities, having been founded in

1832 at Hamilton College. Wisconsin is the twenty-fourth chapter on the chapter roll and the fourth western institution to receive a charter. The members of the fraternity in Madison are Professors J. C. Freeman, William A. Scott, and R. T. Ely, and Dr. Charles S. Sheldon.

The charter members of the new Wisconsin chapter are: Wallace F. MacGregor, '97; Robert J. Gay, '98; John C. Schmidtman, '98; Leslie R. Burns, '98; John B. Emerson, '99; Francis H. Kurtz, '99; Herbert Goddard, '00; James B. Nash, '01; Frederick D. Taylor, '01; Louis Barkhausen, '01; John Q. Lyman, '02; Fred C. McGowan, '01; Charles E. Long, '02; and William F. Moffatt, '02. The active chapter members are: Richard H. Hollen, '03; Edward G. Birge, '03; Guy R. Wood, '04; W. Kenyon Nattinger, '04; Gaius S. Woledge, '04; Francis H. Kales, '04; Allen C. Abbott, '04; Richard A. Boaler, '05; James A. Playter, '05; Fred A. Long, '05; Walter H. Inbusch, '05; Herbert S. Inbusch, '05; Rudolph J. Jaeger, '05; Ralph W. Bailey, '05; Colin R. Shepard, '05; and Carl Reed, '05.

JOINT DEBATE.

One of the members of the Athenaeon debate team, Elmer W. Hamilton, resigned because of the pressure of other work. The vacancy was filled by the election of Edgar J. McEachron, of Green Bay. Mr. McEachron is a sophomore in the mechanical engineering course, was a closer on the freshman blow-out and sophomore semi-public debates, and is also a prominent track athlete.

The toss was won by Athenae,

Philomathia thus being compelled to submit the question. The choice fell upon the following question, which was announced June 7th:

"Is the present concentration of vast aggregations of capital in the United States in single private manufacturing corporations inimical to the public welfare?"

"Interpretations: (a) Single private manufacturing corporations shall not include those operating under franchise by municipal corporations. (b) Manufacturing means the process, or one of the processes, of converting the raw material into the finished product."

SPHINX STAFF.

The following new editorial staff of the *Sphinx* has been elected for 1902-3:

Editor-in-chief—Harry C. Johnson, '03.

Managing editor—J. Bartow Patrick, '02.

Assistant managing editor—Archie B. Braley, '05.

Managing artist—Harry Gardner, '04.

Business manager—Herbert F. John, '03.

CARDINAL STAFF.

The officers of the Cardinal Association have announced the appointment of the following as members of the editorial staff of the *Daily Cardinal* for next year:

Editor-in-chief—William F. Moffatt, '02.

Managing editor—Harry J. Masters, '04.

Assistant managing editor—Willis E. Brindley, '03.

University editor—Ernest W. Landt, '04.

Assistant university editor—Joseph T. Flint, '03.

Exchange editor—John J. Moffatt, '05.

High school editor—Ernest A. Edwards, '04.

Associate editors—J. Bartow Patrick, '02, and Arthur F. Beule, '04.

Business manager—Richard H. Hollen, '03.

The following were awarded prizes for efficient work during the past year:

Joseph T. Flint, '03, first, \$25.

John J. Moffatt, '05, second, \$20.

Ernest A. Edwards, '04, third, \$15.

Ernest W. Landt, '04, fourth, \$15.

HARESFOOT OFFICERS.

The officers of the Haresfoot Club for next year, recently elected, are:

President, Harry C. Johnson, '03; vice-president, Chauncey Blake, '04; secretary and treasurer, Arthur F. Beule, '04; keeper of the haresfoot, Francis H. Kales, '04.

ATHLETICS.

Another boat race has been rowed that will go down in history, and once more Wisconsin has made a grand showing but has failed to win. The result of the races at Poughkeepsie was probably known by the majority of Wisconsin men within a very few minutes after they were finished, in fact by reason of the hour's difference in time they were known—so far as the clocks were concerned—before they were rowed, and the detailed story of the race was read all over the country the next morning, so that it is hardly necessary to repeat that story in detail here.

Wisconsin traveled across the continent and put up a game struggle, but notwithstanding the fact that both 'Varsity and freshman eights were the strongest in their respective classes that ever represented the University, they had to be content with two second places, Cornell winning both races and in addition the four-oar, in which Wisconsin had no entry. The fact that Wisconsin beat out Pennsylvania, Columbia, Syracuse and Georgetown, shows the quality of the University's representatives, but does not in the moment of defeat lift the gloom of disappointment that "we didn't win." Not that there is a Wisconsin man worthy of the name who has aught to complain of in the races both crews rowed, for they were worthy representatives whose skill and gameness won them the plaudits of all who saw their splendid work, nor in their coaching, for Mr. O'Dea turned out two crews that would have been a credit to any coach, the most finished oarsmen that have yet been sent from Wisconsin to the Hudson, individually and collectively a grand aggregation; nor is there complaint of Wisconsin's luck. The crews had good positions, rowed their races cleanly and without accident to the finish, and were beaten. Every man acknowledged that the victors were fairly entitled to their honors and did it graciously as Wisconsin losers have ever done—but we thought we were going to win.

Wisconsin, however, will not give up trying. Next year will again see the Badger oarsmen at Poughkeepsie, and the year after, and so long as the sport flourishes at the

University as it has in the past, the crew that beats the University of Wisconsin will be pretty near the front at the finish. Some time, sooner or later, Wisconsin is bound to win, and the sentiment that because Wisconsin did not win this year she never can, will hardly meet with a hearty response from many Wisconsin men. True, the long trip and short training period on the Hudson, especially the latter, are heavy handicaps; they are not, however, insurmountable obstacles to victory, and Wisconsin will keep on sending crews east until that victory is won, if it takes twenty years.

Meanwhile there are two or three things that, could they be brought about, would be of incalculable benefit to the rowing interests of the University. First and foremost would be a race in the West, that the student body could attend. Such a race might be with either an eastern or western crew, so long as the crew represented a university of some standing, but until some such race is secured the interest of the student body in the sport will never reach its maximum of possible growth. Another desirable but probably, at the present time, unattainable development would be something like the Weld and Newell clubs at Harvard, which should promote this same interest by giving more men an opportunity actually to participate in the sport. A third much-to-be-wished-for condition of affairs is some larger adoption of the sport among the secondary schools of the state. The only educational institution of this class which now supports a crew is the St. John's Military Academy, but

there are nearly a dozen high schools in Wisconsin which could very easily take up rowing to their own profit and that of the University.

The summary of the Poughkeepsie races follows:

Four-Oared Race, Two Miles.

Cornell first by five lengths, time, 10:43 3-5; Pennsylvania second by three and a half lengths, time, 10:54 4-5; Columbia third, time, 11:08.

Freshman Race, Two Miles.

Cornell first by two and three-fourths lengths, time, 9:34 4-5; Wisconsin second by two and one-half lengths, time, 9:42 4-5; Columbia third by one and one-half lengths, time, 9:49; Syracuse fourth by four lengths, time, 9:53; Pennsylvania fifth, time, 10:05.

'Varsity Race, Four Miles.

Cornell first by three lengths, time, 19:05 3-5; Wisconsin second by one and one-half lengths, time, 19:13 3-5; Columbia third by one and three-fourths lengths, time, 19:18 3-5; Pennsylvania fourth by two lengths, time 19:26; Syracuse fifth by two feet, time, 19:31 2-5; Georgetown sixth, time, 19:32.

The make-up of the crews in the races was as follows:

'Varsity.

Position.	Name.	Weight.
Bow.—	W. F. Moffatt, '02.....	166
No. 2.—	G. S. Steere '02.....	166
No. 3.—	I. Mather, '03.....	174
No. 4.—	R. G. Stevenson, '03....	171
No. 5.—	W. J. Gibson, '02.....	188
No. 6.—	E. L. Jordan, '04.....	173
No. 7.—	C. H. Gaffin, '03 (Capt.)	173

Stroke.—E. V. McComb, '04....170
Average weight, 172%.
Coxswain, J. F. Sawyer, '04...101

Freshmen.

Position.	Name.	Weight.
Bow.—	A. H. Schumacher.....	150
No. 2.—	J. R. Stack.....	144
No. 3.—	E. G. Orbert.....	161
No. 4.—	H. F. Lindsay.....	158
No. 5.—	J. A. Sinclair (Capt.) ..	169
No. 6.—	A. H. Bartelt.....	172
No. 7.—	A. H. Miller.....	161
Stroke.—	C. S. Reed.....	140
		Average weight, 157¼.

Coxswain.—H. I. Morrison.....110
R. G. Stevenson was elected captain of the 1903 'Varsity after the race at Poughkeepsie. Stevenson rowed on the 1903 freshman crew and the 'Varsity crew for the two succeeding years, is a splendid oarsman and will make a good captain.

* * *

Wisconsin's showing in the conference meet was disappointing, but in no way discreditable, as the team suffered heavily from losses in the material, the severest of which was the disabling of Fred Schule who was counted on to win points in both hurdles and the broad jump. Carpenter's break-down and the loss of Lindsay in the shot were also irreparable set-backs. Michigan won the meet with 36 points, Chicago was second with 25 and Wisconsin was third with 19. The subsequent disqualification of Pell of Drake advances Long to first place in the hammer and makes Wisconsin's total 21 points. Keachie's time in the mile run, 4:31 2-5, is a new western record, one of the six new marks set in the meet. The others were in the two-mile run, high

hurdles, pole vault, shot and discus. Chicago, third. Distance, 118 feet 9 inches. Following is the summary of the meet:

100-yard dash—Hahn, Michigan, first; Blair, Chicago, second; Moloney, Chicago, third. Time—:10. Shot put—Kirby, Notre Dame, first; Snow, Michigan, second; Merrill, Beloit, third. Distance, 41 feet 8½ inches.

220-yard dash—Moloney, Chicago, first; Blair, Chicago, second; Merrill, Beloit, third. Time:22 1-5. Hammer throw—Pell, Drake, first; Long, Wisconsin, second; Bear, Illinois, third. Distance, 137 feet 1¾ inches.

440-yard dash—E. Merrill, Beloit, first; Nufer, Michigan, second; Tibbetts, Minnesota, third. Time—:50.

880-yard run—Breitkreutz, Wisconsin, first; Foster, Michigan, second; Daniells, Wisconsin, third. Time—2:00 2-5.

Mile run—Keachie, Wisconsin, first; Perry, Minnesota, second; Henry, Illinois, third. Time—4:31 2-5.

Two-mile run—Kellogg, Michigan, first; McEachron, Wisconsin, second; Ketzler, Illinois, third. Time—10:07.

120-yard hurdles—Moloney, Chicago, first; Bockman, Minnesota, second; Saridakis, Wisconsin, third. Time—:15 2-5.

220-yard hurdles—Bockman, Minnesota, first; Nufer, Michigan, second; Merrill, Beloit, third. Time—:25 3-5.

High jump—Snow and Barrett, Michigan, tied for first at 5 feet 9¾ inches; Quantrell, Chicago, third, 5 feet 9 inches.

Broad jump—Hopkins, Chicago, first; Keator, Illinois, second; Hueffner, Wisconsin, third. Distance, 22 feet 5½ inches.

Pole vault—Chapman, Drake, first; Dvorak, Michigan, second; Magee, Chicago, third. Height, 11 feet 6½ inches.

Discus throw—Swift, Iowa, first; Baird, Northwestern, second; Place,

The eighth annual interscholastic meet was held at Camp Randall, May 31st, and the Marinette high school won the meet with 23 points; Madison was second with 19, Milwaukee Academy third with 17 and Milwaukee South Side fourth with 14 points. Roger Adams of Marinette won 18 of the 23 points made by his school, taking the discus, pole vault, 120-yard hurdles and second place in the broad jump. In the discus he made 101:08 and in the pole vault 10:06¼, both new records. This is the first time any Wisconsin school outside of Milwaukee has won the cup. In 1897 the Ishpeming, Mich., high school competed and won the meet. The summary of the meet follows:

100-yard dash—Roddick, Racine College, first; Bagley, Madison, second; Volkman, Berlin, third. Time—:10.

220-yard dash—Yewdale, Milwaukee South Side, first; Regan, Madison, second; Buckett, Milwaukee South Side, third. Time—:24 1-5.

440-yard dash—Bagley, Madison, first; Singer, Milwaukee South Side, second; Reed, Whitewater, third. Time—:53 4-5.

880-yard run—Stevens, Milwaukee Academy, first; Aspinwall, Fort Atkinson, second; Erdman, Green Bay West Side, third. Time—2:09.

Mile run—Kent, Janesville, first; Jurtiss, Madison, second; Bryce, Beloit, third. Time—4:55 2-5.

120-yard hurdles—Adams, Marinette, first; Helmholz Milwaukee Academy, second; Chapman, Milwaukee East Side, third. Time—:17 1-5.

220-yard hurdles—Helmholz, Milwaukee Academy, first; Whitcomb, Milwaukee Academy, second; Romuender, Milwaukee East Side, third. Time—:28.

Third-mile bicycle—Fleischer, Milwaukee East Side, first; Zelig, Appleton Third Ward, second; Kupfer, Kenosha, third. Time—:45.

One-mile bicycle—Zelig, Appleton Third Ward, first; Kupfer, Kenosha, second; Cushing, Milwaukee Academy, third. Time—2:33 2-5.

High jump—Steinmitz, Milwaukee South Side, first; Wood, Grand Rapids, second; Sherger, Evansville; Quarles, Milwaukee East Side; Spring, Reedsburg; Egan, Manitowoc North Side; and Tallmadge, Milwaukee East Side, tied for third. Height, 5 feet 3½ inches.

Broad jump—Watson, Stoughton, first; Adams, Marinette, second; Bly, Evansville, third. Distance, 20 feet 6 inches.

Pole vault—Adams, Marinette, first; Arndt, Neenah, second; Melsler, Whitewater, third. Height, 10 feet 6¼ inches.

Discus throw—Adams, Marinette, first; Carroll, Milwaukee West Side, second; Kayser, Green Bay West Side, third. Distance, 101 feet 8 inches.

Shot put—Swetland, Reedsburg, first; Miller, La Crosse, second; Hedding, Port Washington, third. Distance, 39 feet.

Hammer throw—Thorn, Marinette, first; Hosler, Reedsburg, second; Wolters, Appleton Third Ward, third. Distance, 130 feet 1 inch.

Relay race—Madison, Anderson, Regan, Kessenich, Bagley, first; Whitewater, second; Milwaukee East Side, third. Time, 3:46 2-5.

The 1902 baseball team that was fighting for mere existence in February, when the special committee appointed to consider the advisability of continuing the game reported adversely, finished the season at the head of the conference colleges and proved to be the best nine that has represented the University in more than a decade. It won every game played with the conference colleges except one six inning game against Minnesota, and even in that contest it looked as though the 'Varsity might pull out a winner when rain intervened to save the Gophers. The team has been strong in all departments this year, and best of all has played an unusually steady and determined game. The men have fielded well, have been strong in the box with four good pitchers available, and have shown remarkable batting strength. Not that the majority of the men have been "sluggers," although Captain Ware, Muckleston, Harkin and Curtis have a pretty good claim to even that distinction; but much more important, the majority of the team have shown themselves to be good emergency batters. There is no more fitting commentary on their ability in this direction than the mere statement of their record; *i. e.*,—every important game won by a close score and a fierce batting rally

in the last innings. The results of the games and the detailed scores of the more important ones have been given in the May and June numbers of the *MAGAZINE*. The game against Beloit June 5th resulted in a handsome victory for the 'Varsity, the score being 4-0. Smith pitched and held Beloit to two hits. The contest was a fine finish to an altogether exceptional season.

The bulk of the catching this year devolved upon Keith, who did excellent backstop work, had a good throwing arm and was a fair hitter. Just before the end of the season, however, he accepted an engineering position with the Milwaukee road, which gave his understudy, Riedelbauch, a chance in several games, which chance he made the most of, catching well, but, like his predecessor, being a little light with the stick. In the box Wisconsin used four pitchers, Richardson, Smith, Mathews and Mueller. Richardson and Smith did the best work throughout the season, each being effective in almost all his games. Richardson held Beloit to four hits in the third game of the series, and Smith gave the same team but two hits in the game at Madison June 5th. Mathews was kept out of the game part of the season on account of deficiency in his studies, but during the time that he played, pitched the best ball of his career, overcoming to a considerable degree the wildness which has been his great weakness heretofore. Mueller was a freshman, but showed the marks of a "comer." At first, Captain Ware was easily the best man in the position in the West, a fast fielder and sure guardian of the bag

and a hitter of the "Indian" Dillon type, almost always good for a hit in a pinch and that hit as likely to be a "homer" as a single. Second base was covered by Harkin, who finished his third and best season on the team this year. He is an earnest worker covering lots of ground, experienced and a good batter. Brush, a fast little fielder but a rather light hitter, played the third bag throughout the season. At short, Bandelin, brother to the coach, who was a fixture until a deficiency in his studies shut him out, is the best short stop Wisconsin has had in recent years. He is good on all kinds of balls, and a wonderful throwing arm and natural speed enable him to play a very deep field and cover a remarkable amount of territory. His hitting was above the average. After his retirement, Bray, a new man whose fielding was fast but whose batting was not very heavy, played short. Wisconsin's outfield, Curtis, Muckleston and Berg, were collectively and individually the fastest and hardest hitting trio in the West. The fielding of Curtis and especially his batting and that of Muckleston was the feature of the majority of the games in which Wisconsin participated. The weakness of the team this year was on the bases, where the team as a whole was rather slow. There were some exceptions, however, notably Art Curtis, who distinguished himself by dashing base running in every game. Harkin and Muckleston also did good work on the bases. With the probability that all the men will return except Harkin, Curtis and Richardson, the team should be as strong in 1903.

Too much credit can hardly be given to Coach Bandelin for the work of this year's nine. Bandelin played on the Wisconsin nine of 1897 and was, after Henry Clark of Chicago, the best college twirler of the year and a good hitter. He then went into the professional ranks and played two seasons with the Minneapolis team in the box and the outfield. His success in coaching the 1902 'Varsity is due largely to that experience and to the acquaintance with Phil King's methods which he secured while acting as assistant coach in 1901. Bandelin,

however, distinctly differed from King in some of his coaching, due in part to his knowledge that his veteran players this year could bat, and in part to his professional experience. The 1902 'Varsity played the hit-and-run game for all there was in it and only occasionally adopted the bunting, sacrifice-hit tactics. The coach will again be in the University in the Law School next year, and will undoubtedly be re-engaged, an honor which his work this year certainly merited.

GEO. F. DOWNER.

NEWS FROM THE ALUMNI.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Items of personal news may be sent to **Florence E. Baker, 135 W. Gilman st., Madison, Wis.**

Among the names of the officers of the Wisconsin Society of New York, organized in May, are the following: Gilbert E. Roe, '907, vice-president; Philip L. Allen, '99, recording secretary; Herbert A. Heyn, '91, Ernest L. Hicks, '95, and George A. Hopkins, '99, trustees.

Major Luigi Lomia, professor of military science and tactics 1885-88, is in command at Fort Morgan, Ala.

'74.

Webster E. Brown has been re-nominated for congress by the republicans of the Ninth Wisconsin district.

'75.

Thomas Francis Frawley died at his home at Eau Claire on Sunday evening, June 29th. Death resulted

from a sudden attack of appendicitis. Mr. Frawley was born near Troy, N. Y., March 6, 1851. While a child his parents moved to Wisconsin, settling on a farm in the town of Vermont, Dane county, where he worked on the farm in summer and attended school in winter. After a course in Albion Academy he entered the University, from which he was graduated in 1875. From the time of his graduation until 1880 he was principal of the Eau Claire high school. In the latter year he received the degree of A. M. from the University, and was admitted to the bar in the same year. He began the practice of law at Eau Claire, and continued in that occupation until the time of his death. Mr. Frawley was a delegate to the democratic national convention in 1888, was a member of the state democratic central committee for many years, and in 1896 presided

at the state convention which selected delegates to the national convention.

'84.

Theron W. Bean has been promoted to the position of cashier of the Chicago postoffice, at a salary of \$2,600.

'85.

Charles L. Allen, of Eau Claire, has been nominated by the prohibition party of Wisconsin as candidate for attorney-general.

'87.

Maud Gernon, ('87), will spend the summer in England.

Mr. George Mygatt Fisk and Ida Estelle Johnson, '87, were married on Saturday evening, June 28th, at the home of the bride's parents, in Madison. They will be at home after November 1st at Champaign, Ill., where Mr. Fisk is dean of the department of commerce in the University of Illinois.

'89.

Mr. and Mrs. Claire B. Bird, of Wausau, have departed for an extended trip through Europe.

Solomon P. Huntington was married to Miss Ellen Carlotta Bridgman on June 25th, at Darlington, Wis. Mr. and Mrs. Huntington will be at home after July 12th at Green Bay.

Florence P. Robinson will spend the next year at her home in Milwaukee and may go abroad in the spring.

'90.

The senior class play of the Milwaukee normal school was under the direction of Josephine Holt, teacher of elocution at the normal school.

D. E. Kiser will return to Lodi next year as principal of the high school.

Harriet B. Merrill sails for Rio Janeiro July 5th. She will spend some time in South America, making a collection of fresh water Crustacea.

Hans H. Moe, of Woodford, is the prohibition candidate for insurance commissioner of Wisconsin.

Samuel T. Swansen, '90, and Jessie L. Nelson, '98, will be married at the home of the bride's parents, in Sturgeon Bay, July 2nd.

Lettie Elizabeth Wood was married to William Wilberforce Churchill, June 25th, at Monroe. Mr. Churchill is third vice-president of the Westinghouse company of New York, and they will make their home in that city.

'91.

Georgiana Sheldon, ('91), who has been abroad since the first of January, with Miss Mary Nixon, of Chicago, will take apartments in Florence for the winter. They expect to have with them six young ladies whom they will take to various points of interest in and near Florence, and whose studies they will superintend in history, literature, art, and the modern languages.

The *Wisconsin State Journal* for June 10th contains a letter from Elsbeth Veerhusen, who has been studying at Leipzig the past year. She expects to return home in August.

'92.

Dr. Matthew Brown Hammond, '92-3 *grad*, and Miss Susie B. Denham will be married July 2nd at Rochefort, Mo. After a summer in

the mountains in North Carolina, Mr. and Mrs. Hammond will be at home at Urbana, Ill. Dr. Hammond is assistant professor of economics in the University of Illinois.

Elbert Budd Hand was married June 24th, at South Orange, N. J., to Miss Ada O. Simpkin. After ~~the~~ extended wedding tour in Europe, Mr. and Mrs. Hand will take up their residence at Racine.

Charles C. Russell, '92 *l*, and Miss Agnes Cahill were married at Waukesha June 24th. Mr. Russell is connected with the Milwaukee law firm of Cary, Upham & Black.

'93.

Mrs. Carl Johnson (Bertha Cassoday, ('93)) and her sister, Mrs. Jacobs, will spend a part of the summer in England for the benefit of Mrs. Johnson's health.

Dr. Louis Fales is resident surgeon at Bilibid, the prison of Manila, where two thousand prisoners are confined. He is kept busy all the year round with Beri-beri cases and other tropical diseases, and just now is making a heroic fight to prevent an epidemic of Asiatic cholera in the prison.

Hubert E. Page, '93, and Charles B. Elder have formed a partnership for the practice of law at 843-846 Marquette building, Chicago.

Dr. Rupert Merrill Parker was married June 5th at Sturgeon Bay, Wis., to Miss Jessie Faith Scofield. Mr. and Mrs. Parker will be at home after July 15th at 3603 Indiana avenue, Chicago.

Clyde H. Sedgwick, '93 *l*, of Manitowoc, is chairman of the transportation committee of the Wisconsin Christian Endeavor Union.

'94.

Alfred C. Bell, ('94), is now in charge of the Denver office of the Wisconsin Bridge company.

Horace P. Boardman is assistant engineer in charge of masonry construction on the C., M. & St. P. railway. His address is 5 Thirtieth street, Milwaukee.

Francis J. Bold was graduated from the Northwestern Medical College, of Chicago, in June.

George M. MacGregor was graduated June 10th from the medical department of Johns Hopkins University. Dr. MacGregor taught for four years before he began the study of medicine, three years as principal of schools at Mondovi, and one year as principal at Rice Lake. He was married in December of last year to Charlotte G. Noble, Michigan, '95, who had been his assistant high school teacher for three years. Miss Noble was employed during a part of 1900 by the Wisconsin Free Library Commission, and was a reviser in the Library Summer School of 1901.

Alexander E. Matheson, '94 *l*, has been acting-president of the Wisconsin Christian Endeavor Union, and gave his report of the year's work at the recent state convention in Fond du Lac.

Edmund Pendleton was married to Miss May Featherstone at Sioux City, Iowa, June 4th. Mr. Pendleton is a member of the law firm of Pendleton & Wakefield at Sioux City.

Rev. Jesse E. Sarles has been called to the pastorate of the Congregational pulpit at Baraboo, and began his work there in June.

Grace Larkin Terry was married July 1st to Robb E. Lincoln of Fergus Falls, Minn., at the home of the bride's parents in Wingra Park, Madison.

Mrs. A. C. Kempton (Anna Wyman), of Eau Claire, is superintendent of the missionary department of the Wisconsin Christian Endeavor Union.

Henry S. Youker has been elected superintendent of schools at Grand Rapids for next year.

'95.

Harry E. Allen graduated from Rush Medical College in 1898. He was with the regular army in the Philippines for eighteen months as surgeon, with the rank of first lieutenant, and is now practicing medicine at 1797 Magnolia avenue, Chicago.

Wilbur L. Ball has been appointed assistant corporation counsel of New York City, at a salary of \$2,500. He has been assigned to duty in the newly-established tenement house branch of the city legal department.

Agnes Bassett is a designer, at 706 Goldsmith building, Milwaukee.

Dr. John M. Bffel is professor of pathology in the Wisconsin College of Physicians and Surgeons, at Milwaukee.

Charles F. Burgess read a paper before the American Library Association at its recent session at Magnolia, Mass.

George Burton is a farmer at Independence, Iowa.

George A. Carhart is a physician, with offices at 174 Wisconsin street, Milwaukee.

Winifred Card, instructor in the School of Music, was married at Milwaukee, June 25th, to Harry M. Curtis, ('95). Mr. and Mrs. Curtis will reside at Sparta, where Mr. Curtis is in the employ of the American Tobacco company.

The address of Mrs. W. J. Anderson (Laura Ellsworth) is Sivas, Turkey, where Mr. Anderson is British vice-consul.

Rodney A. Elward, '95 1, is the Washington correspondent of the Milwaukee *Free Press*.

Chester Ferris is a clergyman at Great Falls, Montana.

Anna K. Flini is a teacher in the domestic arts department of the Stout manual training school, at Menomonie.

Charles R. Frazier is superintendent of schools at Little Falls, Minn.

Richard A. Goodell has a clerkship in the document room of the House of Representatives, at Washington, D. C.

William R. Graves is clerk of the circuit court for Crawford county, and city superintendent of schools at Prairie du Chien.

Alfred W. Gray is practicing medicine at 174 Wisconsin street, Milwaukee.

Joseph E. Harris is a physician at Seattle, Wash.

Robert L. Holt is a member of the law firm of Holt & Coombs, at Waukesha.

Edith K. Lyle has been awarded a fellowship in history at the University of Pennsylvania for next year.

Edith A. Lyon is teacher of Latin in the Waukegan, Ill., high school.

Victor F. Marshall is a physician and member of the firm of Willis & Marshall at Appleton.

Mary C. McVicar is a kindergarten teacher at Waukesha.

J. S. McWhorter is a lawyer at Lewisburg, West Virginia.

Henry Menke is pastor of the Congregational church at Grandin, Mo.

Oscar A. Olson is teaching mathematics in the Northwest Division high school, Chicago.

Frank E. Pierce is a physician at 4801 Forrestville avenue, Chicago.

William W. Pretts is practicing medicine at West Superior.

Edward L. Raish is a teacher in the East Side high school, Cleveland, Ohio. He received the degree of A. M. from Harvard in 1901.

Frederick C. Roberts is a physician at Easton, Pa. His address is Eleventh and Lehigh streets.

Oliver M. Salisbury has charge of the high school and college textbook work in Wisconsin for Ginn & Co., with headquarters at Madison.

George M. Sheldon is judge of the second municipal court of Lincoln county.

Jessie M. Shepherd is principal of the high school at Rochelle, Ill.

Algie M. Simons is editor of the *International Socialist Review*, published at 56 Fifth avenue, Chicago.

Lena A. Ten Eyck is teaching Y. W. C. A. classes at Aurora, Ill.

Roy D. Tillotson is a member of the law firm of Beach & Tillotson, at Waupun.

Albert H. Van Vleet is professor of biology in the University of Oklahoma, and director of the Oklahoma geological and natural history survey.

Fannie R. Walbridge, who has been teaching literature and elocution in the Reedsburg high school, was married at Philadelphia, June

20th, to Rev. Louis Allen Goddard, '98. They will be at home after July 15th at Somers, Conn.

John L. Yates is an assistant and instructor in pathology at the Johns Hopkins medical school.

'96.

John B. Amazeen has gone to Manila, P. I., where he has been appointed to a position on the attorney-general's staff.

Julius W. Birkholz, ('96), of Milwaukee, has been appointed chief engineer in the brewery of Ballantine & Co., of Newark, N. J., one of the largest breweries of the East.

George W. Borchsenius, '96 l, has gone to Nome, Alaska, to resume his former position as clerk of the territorial court there. Before he left, the articles of incorporation of the American Mining and Development company were filed. The capital is \$125,000. The incorporators are George W. Borchsenius, Hans Borchsenius and Charles G. Riley, '96 l.

After a year as interne in the Johns Hopkins hospital, Dr. Charles H. Bunting has accepted the position of assistant in pathology at the University of Pennsylvania Medical School.

Frank V. Cornish will be in London, Eng., until January, 1903, taking work in the school of economics of the University of London. His address is 3 Heddon street, Regent W.

John G. Coulter, '95-6 grad, has just reached Manila, having been called to the chair of botany in the Manila normal school. A R. Hager, '97, has the departments of physics and chemistry in the same school.

Gerhard M. Dahl, '96 I, was the Memorial Day orator at Stevens Point.

Dr. Walter H. Sheldon, after two years' study abroad, has returned to this country and is at present in Baltimore, studying hospital methods. He will locate at Madison for the practice of his profession.

Louis M. Ward, '96, and Lydia E. Moore, '99, were married June 17th at St. Peter's church, Chicago, Rev. Frank Du Moulin officiating.

'97.

Murray C. Beebe, '97, who has been working with Mr. Wertz upon the development of the Nernst lamp, is now lecturing on the lamp and its development. Mr. Wertz has been giving these lectures, but has turned the work over to Mr. Beebe.

Victor Bergenthal is western salesman for the Stanley Electric Co., with headquarters in the Monadnock building, Chicago.

Clara Maud Berryman, ('97), will attend the Harvard University summer school.

Henrietta von Briesen, ('97), has resigned as librarian of the Manitowoc public library.

Born to George F. Downer and wife at Milwaukee, in May, a son.

Allen F. Higgins was graduated from the Northwestern Medical College, of Chicago, in June.

William M. Jolliffe, '97-'00 *grad*, is superintendent of schools at Escanaba, Mich.

R. V. Kennedy, ('97), was ordained a priest at St. Paul Seminary, June 17th.

William N. Smith will spend the summer in geological work for the

'98.

Rolla U. Cairns graduated from the Northwestern Medical College, of Chicago, in June.

The engagement of Agnes Chapman, of Watertown, to Dr. J. R. Barnett, of Neenah, is announced.

Pauline Gunthorp is librarian of the University of Cincinnati.

Charles Eugene Joannes, '98, of Green Bay, and Edna Louise Lambdin, of Cincinnati, Ohio, were married at the home of the bride's parents, Wednesday evening, June 18th. They will reside at 328 Jefferson st., Green Bay.

Grace E. McNair will teach in the Brodhead high school the coming year.

George B. Nelson, '98, and William F. Adams, '00, took part in the prize debate of the Columbia University law school, held June 6th. Mr. Adams received first honors.

Fred J. Newman is now located in the Lewis building, Pittsburg, Pa., as consulting engineer and automobile expert.

Wisconsin has again carried off the honors at the Johns Hopkins University medical school, Henry W. Ochsner, '98, of Waumandee, standing first in the 1902 medical class. Last year Dr. Charles H. Bunting, '96, of La Crosse, led his class.

Marshall E. Seymour, ('98), was married to Miss Marjorie Spinney, of Milwaukee, Tuesday, June 16th. Mr. and Mrs. Seymour will be at home after July 15th, at Passaic, N. J.

Harrison A. Smith was married to

Miss Katherine M. Bowen, June 25th, at Brodhead. Mr. and Mrs. Smith will be at home after September 1st at Schenectady, N. Y.

Glenn H. Williams, '98, was married to Miss Victoria Fish, ('97), June 14th, at the home of the bride's parents in Madison. Mr. Williams is engaged in the practice of law at Bruce, Wisconsin.

J. F. Wojta, who has been doing graduate work in the University the past year, has taken a position as assistant agriculturist in the Minnesota College of Agriculture.

'99.

Charles Elmer Allen and Genevieve Sylvester, both of '99, were married at the residence of the bride's parents, in Milwaukee, on Friday evening, June 20th, Rev. A. A. Kiehle officiating. Sarah J. Seeber, '02, was maid of honor, and Fred W. Sylvester, '03, best man. They will be at home after September 15th at 810 West Johnson st., Madison.

Bertha Louise Brown, ('99), and Rev. John Tylor Charlton, of Seymour, Ind., were married at the home of the bride's parents in Madison, June 18th. Rev. Dr. Craig, of Chicago, officiated, assisted by Rev. E. G. Updike. They will be at home after July 1st at Seymour, where Mr. Charlton is pastor of the First Presbyterian church.

Walter J. Buckley, '99, and Miss Edith Eastman were married recently in New York city. Mr. Buckley is in the employ of the Emerson-McMillan company, of New York.

H. R. Chamberlain will remain in his present position as principal of the Marinette high school.

Edwin J. Cornish, ('99), graduated this year from Rush Medical College, and sailed June 14th for England. He will spend next year in study in Europe.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Marion Ferguson, ('99), of La Crescent, Minn., and Ernest C. Raymond, of La Crosse.

Ava Lloy Galpin, who has been teaching in the schools of Manila, is to teach in the branch normal school at Cebu, the coming year.

William S. Robertson has been re-elected by the faculty of Yale University to one of the Bulkley fellowships in history.

William C. Sieker has received the appointment of dean of the pre-medical department of the Milwaukee Medical College and private secretary to the president, Dr. W. H. Earles, at a salary of \$2,000. Mr. Sieker was professor of chemistry in the Milwaukee normal school during the past year, and instructor in physics in the West Division High School of Milwaukee during the two preceding years. He takes charge of his new duties July 1st.

Alma Stock has resigned her position as teacher of German in the Madison high school on account of ill health.

Thomas A. Tolrud, '99, of Viroqua, and Miss Clara Olson, of Madison, were married Wednesday evening, June 4th, at the residence of the bride's parents.

'00.

Edward B. Cochems has been appointed physical director of the agricultural school at Fargo, N. D.

Dorothy Elward will take graduate work next year at the Univer-

sity of Chicago. Miss Elward's rheostats and motor starting apparatus. address is Hutchinson, Kansas.

Harry M. Hobbins has been appointed deputy and confidential clerk to Gen. E. S. Bragg, who has been made U. S. consul at Havana.

The engagement has been announced of Ralph L. Joannes, ('00), and Miss Charlotte Gear, both of Green Bay. The marriage will occur this summer.

Alfred Kundert, who has been with the Wisconsin pharmacy, at Madison, as prescription clerk, has accepted a similar position at West Superior.

John Moran, '007, of Madison, and Helen C. Filbern, of Westport, were married at St. Mary's Catholic church, Westport, June 11th. Francis V. McManamy, '007, of Oshkosh, was best man.

Thomas S. Morris, '00, of Madison, and Miss Mary Josephine Osgood, of Big Rapids, Mich., were married in the parlors of the Unitarian church, Madison, June 24th. Rev. F. A. Gilmore officiating. They will be at home after August 1st at 925 Spaight street, Madison.

John F. Nicholson, assistant in bacteriology at the University, has been elected to a similar position in the experimental station at Geneva, N. Y., assuming his new duties July 1st.

Walter J. Parsons is resident engineer in the erecting department of the American Bridge Co., at Pittsburgh.

Charles A. Rhine is business manager of the Union Electric Manufacturing company, 615 Clybourn street, Milwaukee. This company manufactures an extensive line of

Carl F. Siefert, ('00), graduates this year from Rush Medical College.

Winifred Titus, who has been for the past year assistant in chemistry at the University, has accepted an instructorship in Milwaukee-Downer College.

'01.

Clarence E. Abbott will work in Missouri this summer on the United States geological survey.

Louis Barkhausen is with the Merrimac Croquet company. His address is 67 Chelmsford street, Lowell, Mass.

Mary E. Brahany will return next year to her position in the Grand Rapids high school.

Laurance C. Burke has been appointed library assistant in the University library.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Stella M. Bohmrich and Arthur von Cotzhausen, '017, both of Milwaukee.

The wedding of Charlotte Ilsley Fisher, ('01), to Prof. William Frederic Giese took place June 26th, at the residence of Charles F. Ilsley, the bride's uncle, in Milwaukee. Rev. Judson Titsworth performed the ceremony. Walter M. Smith, '90, was best man. Mr. and Mrs. Giese will spend the summer in Switzerland, and will be at home after November 1st at 426 Bruen street, Madison.

William H. Jamieson will teach next year in the Tomahawk high school.

C. H. Kauffman, '01-'02 grad, has been appointed to a scholarship in botany at Cornell University.

Alvin Meyers, '01, of Provo, Utan, and Miss Susie Thompson, of Madison, were married in the latter city June 30th. Rev. E. G. Updike performed the ceremony. Mr. Meyers is an electrical engineer at Provo.

Mark H. Newman will spend the summer in geological work for the United States Steel corporation in Michigan.

Robert A. Maurer will teach United States history in the Madison high school the coming year.

Elias H. Wells, '01-2 *grad*, has been appointed professor of history and political science in Wesleyan University of Lincoln, Neb.

('02.)

Flora Gapen will teach next year in the Stevens Point high school.

Arthur C. Greaves is assistant city engineer at Madison.

Gretchen Gugler will go to Europe in August to resume her musical studies.

Sherman Moore and Clarence S. Sunderland are at work for the U. S. lake survey at Sault Ste. Marie.

Sidney Olson has left the University to take an engineering position at Hibbing, Minn.

George A. Polley is with the C. & N. W. railway, with headquarters at Milwaukee.

Edward E. Terrell is at present engaged in locating bridge piers for the Marietta Bridge company, at Marietta, Ohio.

Herbert L. Whittemore has resigned his position with the steam pipe covering works at Milwaukee, and is now with the Sullivan Machine Co., with headquarters at Claremont, New Hampshire.

('03.)

The engagement has been announced of Maurice I. Johnson and Eleanor M. Bardeen, ('03), both of Madison.

Fanny Main, who has been under the care of Dr. Ochsner of Chicago, has returned to her home in Madison, much improved in health.

Frank D. Sheldon, ('03), was married to Grace L. Buhlman, June 18th, at Waunakee. Mr. and Mrs. Sheldon will live in Milwaukee.

('04.)

Alice Manson will teach next year in the Marshall high school.

Leora Moore will open a summer school in Madison for the study of elocution, voice culture, dramatic art and physical culture.

PUBLICATIONS.

Notes of publications by or about University men or women, and books and pamphlets for review, may be sent to Florence E. Baker, 135 W. Gilman st., Madison, Wis.

A NEW BOOK BY DR. REINSCH.

COLONIAL GOVERNMENT; AN INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF COLONIAL INSTITUTIONS. By Paul S. Reinsch, '92, professor of political science. Pp. 386. New York, The MacMillan Company, 1902.

Prof. Reinsch's new book is the logical successor of his "World Politics," and some of the lines of thought suggested in the earlier work are here more fully developed. The book deals primarily with the institutional framework of colonial government; the problems of colonial administration are to be con-

sidered in a subsequent volume. In the introduction the development of interest in colonization from the absolute indifference of the middle of the last century to the almost opposite extreme of the present day is traced, and the various forms of colonization are described.

Part I is devoted to a discussion of the motives and methods of colonization by population movements, and the importance of missions in opening a way for the political absorption of backwoods countries. It is then shown in what manner individual enterprise, exposition and adventure have led to colonization by the state. The bearing of the subjects of commerce and communication upon national expansion is treated next. The Navigation Law system, the free trade movement, and the present tendency to return to greater restriction are noted. Statistics are given showing the importance of colonial trade. The still greater importance of acquiring territory for control of centers of trade, for naval stations, and for control of routes of communication is explained. The latter is illustrated especially by the history of British colonization. The influence of capitalistic expansion in more recent years, necessitating the maintenance of order in the exploited territory, is shown to tend toward political expansion.

Part II deals with the forms of colonial government. The utilization of the modern institutions of "sphere of influence" and protectorate is described. A description of the colonial protectorate as it exists in Africa is followed by a study of the French experience with this in-

stitution in Venice and Indo-China, and of the British experience in India and the Malay Peninsula. "Communication protectorates" are discussed, and in particular the situation of Egypt. The workings of the protectorate are further explained from the experience of the Dutch in Java and of the Germans in Africa. The history of the great companies of early colonization is outlined, and a more detailed account is given of their modern successors. The various methods of direct administration of colonies are described—especially those pursued by Great Britain and France. The British and French experience with representative institutions is shown generally to have been a failure except where representation has been based on "interest" rather than on members. Among backwoods peoples a modified form of the protectorate, it is believed, will give the best results. The evolution of the great British self-governing colonies is next considered, and the functions of the governor and governor-general are discussed. The subject of colonial federation is illustrated from the history of Canada and of India and the recent formation of the Australian Commonwealth, as well as from less important federation movements. This is followed by a discussion of the movement for imperial federation.

Part III describes the institutions of colonial government—beginning with the organs for colonial control in the mother country. Here are included the exceedingly intricate French system, the systems of Germany, Holland and Great Britain. The six modes of French leg-

isolation for colonies are described, and accounts are given of the contrasted British policy involving little direct legislation, and of the Dutch policy in the East Indies. The next chapter reviews the institutions of government in the colonies. The function of governor and council and the civil service are described, special attention being given to the various institutions in India. Colonial municipal and local government is illustrated from the experience of the French, the British—especially in India—and the Russians in Central Asia.

WISCONSIN ENGINEER.

The May issue, the last for the year, contains the following leading articles:

Twelve years' growth of University equipment.—Prof. J. G. D. Mack.

The effect of metallic salts in the electric arc.—George W. Wilder, '96.

Growth and development of the steam engine.—Prof. A. W. Richter.

Suggestions for a uniform practice in fixing the lengths of spiral curves.—Prof. W. D. Taylor.

Effect of frequency on the light of an incandescent lamp.—Harold Seaman, '00.

In addition there are reports of the meetings of the engineers' literary societies, news and personal notes, book reviews and a very valuable revised and complete alumni directory.

NOTES.

—Charles S. Thompson, '04, is the author of an article in the June

Outing entitled "Siversides and other truthful angling tales."

—Philip Loring Allen, '99, and Walter T. Arndt, '96, now of New York, have won a \$150 prize in a short story competition held by the Black Cat company.

The University library has received a copy of a book by James H. Hamilton, Ph. D. '96, entitled "Savings and savings institutions," published by the MacMillan company, New York. This volume is an enlargement of Mr. Hamilton's doctorate thesis.

The Pharmaceutical Review for June contains "Observations on some of the proposed expurgations from the United States Pharmacopœia," by W. O. Richtmann, '99, and "Guaiacol phosphate," by Frederick G. Ehlert, '01.

Dr. S. E. Sparling has an article in the *Outlook* for June on the "Voters' league of Chicago."

F. W. McNair, president of the Michigan College of Mines, has an article on "The divergence of long plumb lines at the Tamarack mine," in the *New York Engineering and Mining Journal* for April 26, 1902.

The *Central Law Journal* for April 18, 1902, has an article entitled, "To what period of time is the impeachment of a witness for truth and veracity limited?" by Joseph E. Davies, '98.

Professor E. H. Farrington has compiled the first annual report of the Wisconsin Buttermakers' Association, which held its meeting in Madison last January.

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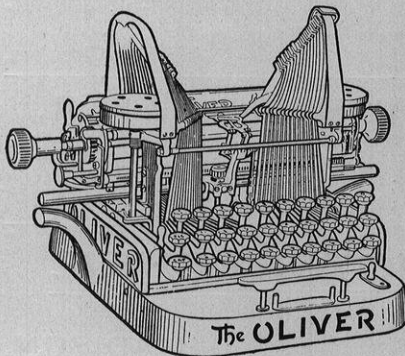
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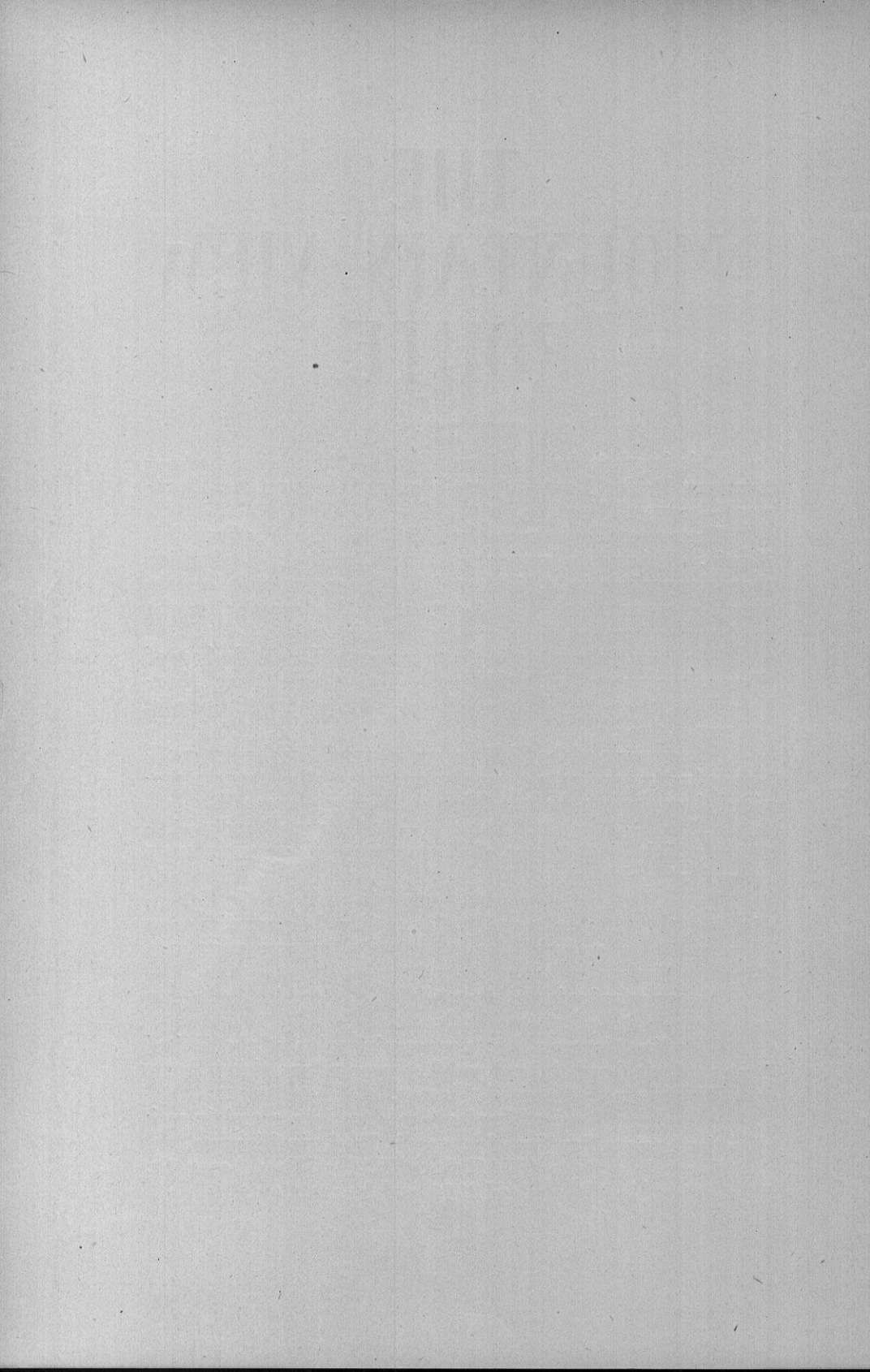
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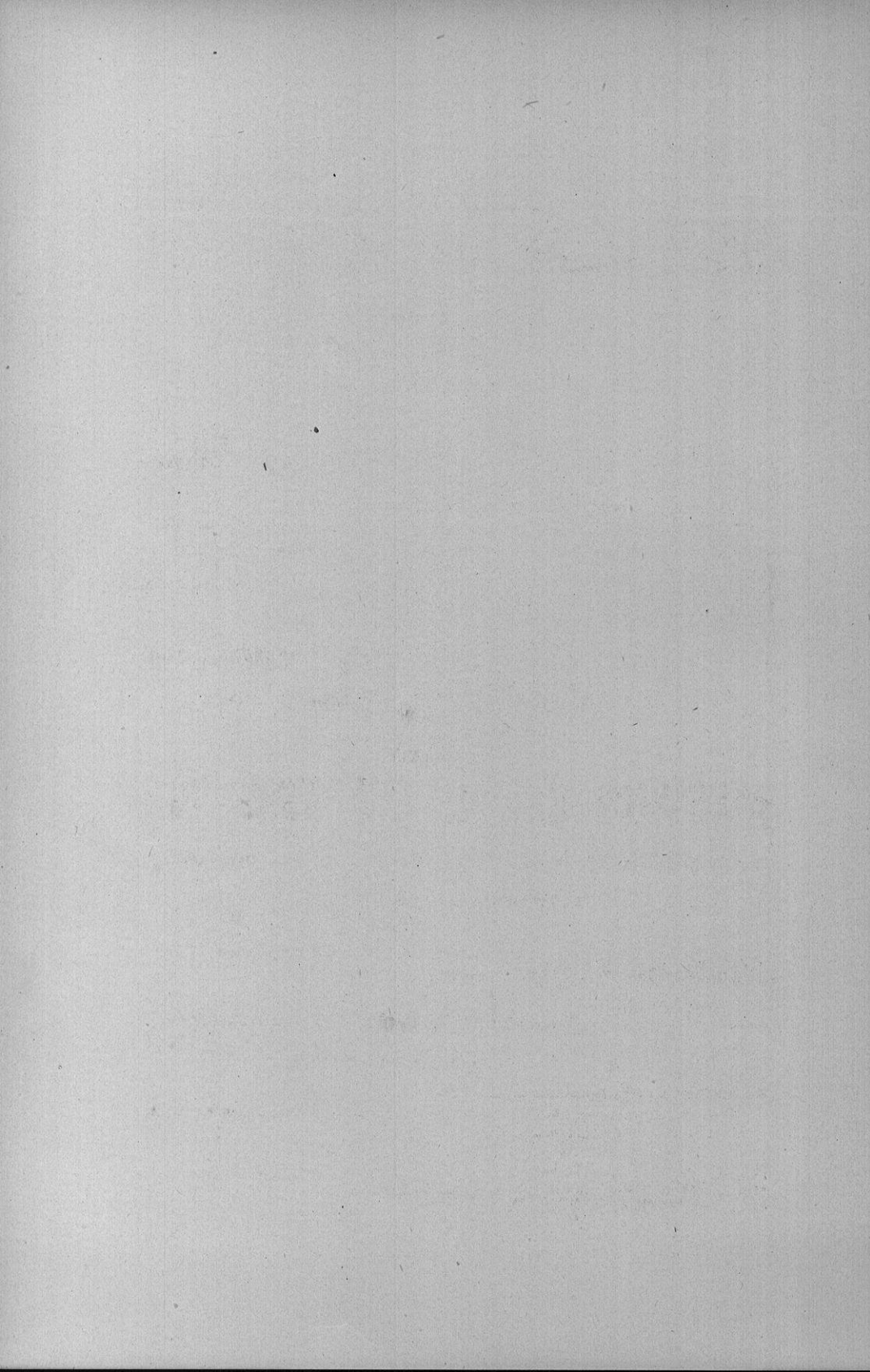
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The School of Pharmacy offers a two years' course, a three years' course and a four years' course. The four years' course entitles the student to the degree of Bachelor of Science in Pharmacy. Students who have successfully completed the two and three years' courses receive the degree of Graduate in Pharmacy.

The School of Economics and Political Science gives a course of four years, in which special emphasis is given to the studies indicated in the title, and so much of the modern languages as will enable the student to use them in the prosecution of his work. The course is specially fitted to those who are to teach these subjects and also to those who are to pursue the study of law.

The School of Commerce offers a four years' course designed for the training of young men who desire to enter business careers, especially in such fields as domestic and foreign commerce and banking, or branches of the public service like the consular, in which a knowledge of business is essential. A baccalaureate degree is conferred upon those who successfully complete it. The conditions of admission are the same as those for the Civic Historical, Modern or Ancient Classical, General Science or Engineering Courses.

The School of History offers a four years' course of undergraduate study, with exceptional opportunities for graduate work. The Historical Library, just completed upon the University campus, contains over 104,000 volumes and 100,000 pamphlets, and affords exceptional facilities for the prosecution of advanced historical work.

The School of Music gives courses of one year, two years, three years and four years. Those completing the four years' course, including harmony, counterpoint and history of music, receive the degree of Graduate in Music.

The School of Education offers a two years' course especially adapted to the wants of Normal School graduates who desire still further to pursue advanced studies in philosophy, pedagogy, and other branches. A four-year course is also provided.

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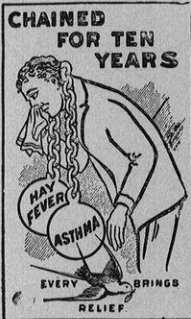
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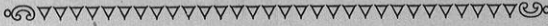
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