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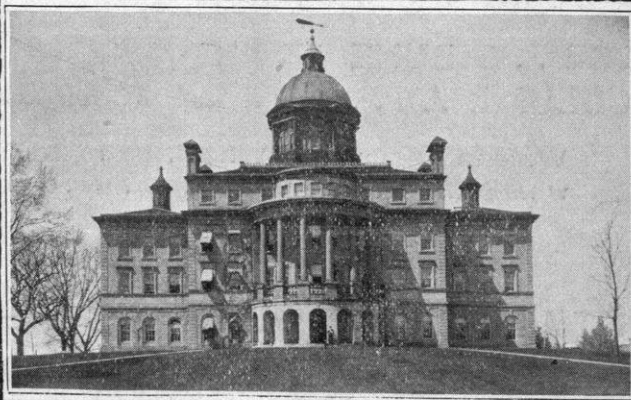
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# THE WISCONSIN ALUMNI MAGAZINE



PUBLISHED AT MADISON  
BY THE ALUMNI OF THE  
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

VOL. 2

FEBRUARY, 1901

No. 5

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# THE WISCONSIN ALUMNI MAGAZINE.

PUBLISHED BY THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF THE  
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN.

## CONTENTS FOR FEBRUARY, 1901.

Frontispiece — LEVI BOOTH, '54 . . . . .	
Report of the President of the University — E. A. BIRGE . . . . .	189
An Exhibit of Italian Art — LOUISE PHELPS KELLOGG, '97 . . . . .	200
Fifty Years Ago — III. . . . .	202
University Life Twenty-five Years Ago — JOSEPH W. HINER, '76 . . . . .	203
Educational Needs of the State — ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE, '79 . . . . .	208
"Forsan et Haec Olim Meminisse Juvabit" — ARCHIBALD DURRIE, '79 . . . . .	212
University Appropriation Bill . . . . .	214
Progress of the University . . . . .	217
The Faculty During Vacation — Lectures on Archæology — Spe- cial Lectures in History — Farmers' Institutes — Summer Ses- sion — Resignations and Appointments — Leaves of Absence — Chadbourne Hall — University Postoffice — Engineering for Dairy Students — A Gift for the School of Economics — Map of Lake Mendota — Recent Work by Professor Wood.	
On the Hill . . . . .	222
Inaugural Ball — Death of a Student — Dramatic Recital — Man- dolin Concert — Library Inspection — Professor Coulter's Ad- dress — Graduate Club — Commencement Speaker — A Small- pox Scare — Literary Societies — Athletics.	
News from the Alumni . . . . .	229
Short Course Alumni Association — Personal Notes — Publica- tions.	

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Entered at the postoffice at Madison, Wis., as second-class matter, January 22, 1900.

The MAGAZINE is issued on the first of each month, from October to July inclusive.

TERMS: \$1.00 a year; 15 cents a number.

All remittances for dues and subscriptions and all business communications should be sent to CHARLES T. HUTSON, Treasurer of the Association, Madison, Wis.

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OF THE

## UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN.

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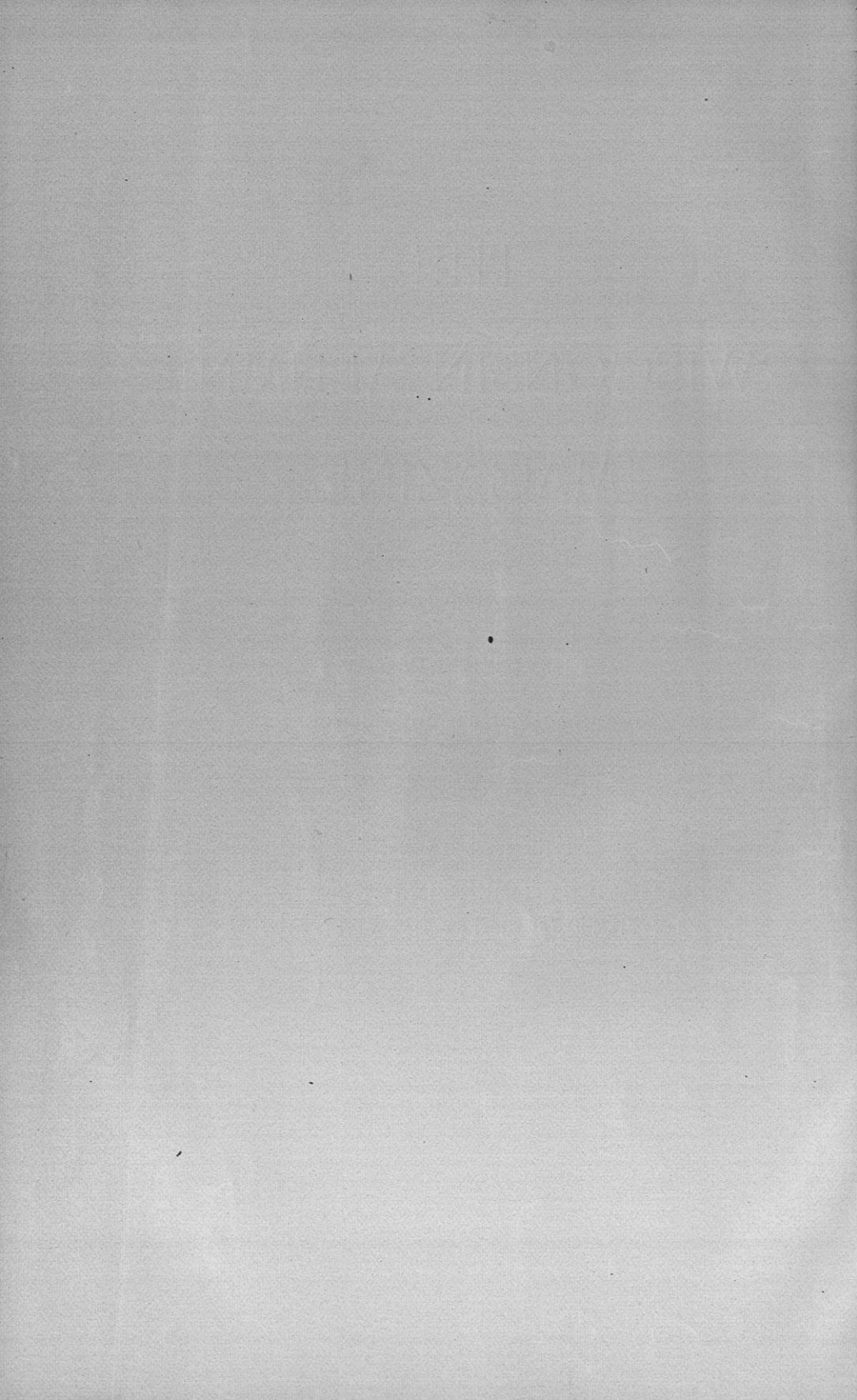
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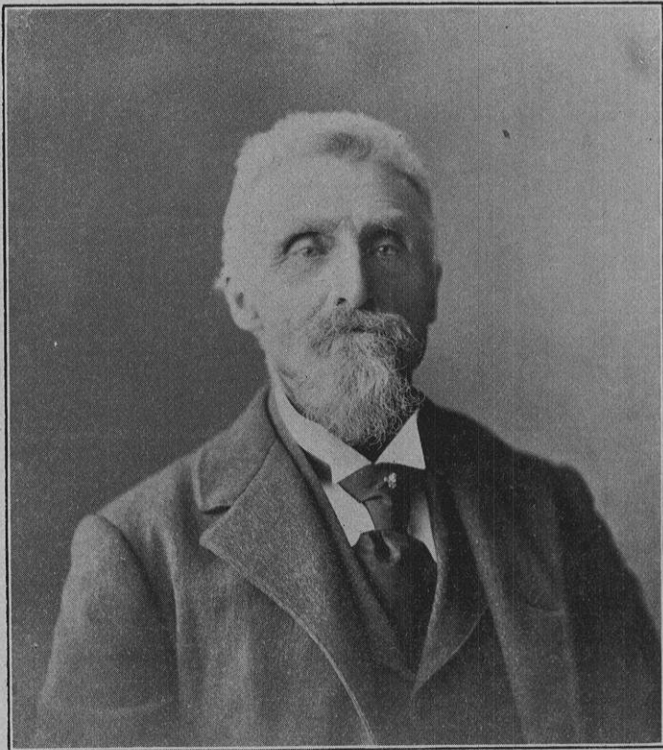
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LEVI BOOTH, '54.

THE OLDEST LIVING GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN.

# THE WISCONSIN ALUMNI MAGAZINE.

VOL. II. FEBRUARY, 1901. No. 5.

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## REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY

FOR THE YEARS 1898-1899, 1899-1900.

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The Hon. GEORGE H. NOYES,

*President of the Board of Regents:*

SIR — In the temporary absence of President Adams it becomes my duty, as Acting President, to report to you on the condition of the University during the past two years, and in regard to its needs for the future. The period covered by this report is anterior to the date on which I assumed the duties of Acting President, and the affairs of the University were, therefore, administered by President Adams during that time.

No biennial period in the history of the University has been more prosperous than that just passed, nor has any such period witnessed more important changes and advances in the University, either as concerns its internal organization or its material prosperity. The number of students in attendance at the University reached 2,422 during the year 1899-1900. The Summer Session students were enumerated in this list, but, deducting these, more than 2,300 students were present at the University. The attendance has increased nearly three times in ten years. The number of students at the University nearly reached 1,000 in 1890-1891 and passed that number in the following year.

The important internal changes in the University during the biennial term may be enumerated as follows:

1. The organization of the College of Engineering has been completed by the appointment of a Dean, Professor J. B. Johnson, formerly professor of engineering in Washington University,



St. Louis. The College of Engineering is the last of the Colleges of the University thus to be organized; Deans for the Colleges of Law, Agriculture, and Letters and Science having been appointed ten years or more ago.

2. In 1899 the Regents adopted a plan for the reorganization of the Summer School. This School was established in 1887 and since that time has been continued in the University, but without direct financial support from the University funds until 1897, when, by vote of the Legislature, \$2,000 out of the University appropriation was specially devoted to the School. In 1899 the Regents adopted a larger plan for the Session, by which all of the important departments of the College of Letters and Science should be represented and approximately half the Faculty of that College should teach during the six weeks' session of each year. This enlargement of the School has been followed, as would naturally be expected, by a large increase in the attendance and by a great advance in the grade of work done.

3. In 1900 a School of Commerce was organized, with Professor W. A. Scott as director, to give special instruction, both general and technical, which should fit students for important commercial positions and for places in the consular service, etc.

4. The School of Economics, Political Science and History, which has existed since 1892 under the directorship of Professor R. T. Ely, was divided by action of the Regents in April, 1900. One part remains under the charge of Director Ely as the School of Economics and Political Science, and a School of History was organized, with Professor F. J. Turner as Director.

5. The increase in the number of accredited schools, whose graduates are admitted to the University without examination, has involved a corresponding increase in the work of the Committee on Accredited Schools, which has charge of the inspection of these affiliated schools. It has been found necessary to appoint a special officer of the University as Secretary of this Committee, who will undertake a considerable part of this work of inspection. This position was authorized by the Board of Regents in April, 1900, and Mr. A. W. Tressler was appointed to the position of Secretary to the Accredited Schools Committee, with the rank of Assistant Professor.

6. The buildings of the University have become so numerous and the amount of new construction so great that in 1899 the Regents established the position of Superintending Architect of Building and Grounds, and Mr. J. T. W. Jennings was appointed to this position. The creation of this position has tended greatly to efficiency and economy in the constant repairs and changes necessary in the older buildings and in the construction of the new ones.

Two years, therefore, have brought six important changes in the organization of the University, affording more efficient and economical administration and increased opportunities for study in technical and general lines of instruction, both undergraduate and graduate.

Several new buildings have been completed during the biennial period and have greatly added to the instructional facilities of the University.

1. The south wing of the University Hall, which was under construction at the time of the last biennial report, has been finished and was occupied at the opening of the college year 1899-1900. This addition to University Hall has nearly doubled the number of recitation rooms, besides affording to the University one large lecture room, capable of seating 347 persons, and three smaller lecture rooms, with a capacity of 100 to 175 each. In this wing are also contained the offices of the President, the Dean of the College of Letters and Science, and the Registrar, which were removed to this building from the Law Building. Their removal from that building has increased the space for the rapidly growing College of Law. The architects of the extension of University Hall — Messrs. Ferry and Clas — have succeeded in the difficult task of remodeling an old building of inferior architectural appearance into a dignified and impressive edifice, while preserving almost unchanged the essential features of the older construction.

2. A building even more important to the University is the Engineering Building, for the erection of which the sum of \$100,000 was appropriated by the Legislature of 1899. This building, although now independently complete in itself, has been planned so as to be capable of very great enlargement, and less one-third of the entire edifice has been erected at the present time. It was

completed and occupied at the opening of the college year 1900-1901. The removal of the engineering departments from Science Hall has given large additional space to the scientific departments which remain in that building. It is perhaps worth mentioning that Science Hall, which at the time of its completion in 1887 was thought to be far beyond the needs of the University, is already crowded, although a large number of the departments at first housed in it have been removed. Several departments have also been removed to the new Engineering Building from the Machine Shops, thus giving much needed additional space in that building.

3 Additions and reconstructions have been made to the buildings used by the College of Agriculture, chief of which are the remodeling, or rather reconstruction of the horse barn, at a cost of over \$11,000, the construction of a central heating-plant, at an expense of over \$17,000, and the addition to the Dairy Building of an underground room for cheese-curing, which is still under construction and will cost about \$8,000. The funds for all these changes were provided by the legislature of 1899.

4. An event of the first importance to the University, both on the material and intellectual sides, is the completion of the magnificent Library for the State Historical Society. In this the University library finds a home, as well as the libraries of the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, and the Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey. Thus the libraries belonging to the State (except the Law library) are brought together in one building and are so placed that both the general public and the faculty and students of the University can make full use of them. The Library Building also affords to the University numerous seminary rooms for advanced study and research. A large number of the departments of the University, such as those of history, economics, language, and mathematics, necessarily depend for their advanced work on library facilities, just as the scientific departments depend upon their laboratories. For the first time in the history of the University there are now provided adequate facilities for this work. The Historical Library, therefore, is not only in its form and size a most magnificent home for the great library and collections of the Historical Society, but it is also a noteworthy ad-

dition to the resources provided for the instruction of the youth of the state, and offers facilities without which no adequate higher instruction can be carried on in many important directions.

Another matter of great interest to the University was the change in the method by which the state provides the revenue of the University. The income of the University was changed from a tax of a fraction of a mill to an annual appropriation of an amount equivalent to that formerly raised by the millage tax. This change, while yielding to the University as much income as it was receiving at the time the alteration was made, places the University for the first time in a position where the income will not increase as the valuation of the property of the state advances and as the number of students at the University increases with the advance in population.

It is with great regret that I am obliged to record the death of two members of the faculty during the past year. These are the first deaths which have occurred in the faculty since 1889. Professor John E. Davies, professor of electricity and magnetism and mathematical physics, died on January 22, 1900. He came to the University in 1868 and was, therefore, for nearly thirty-two years a member of the faculty. He came first to the chair of natural history and chemistry; and later took the departments of astronomy and physics, to which last subject he gave most of his instruction and research during his long and faithful service in the faculty.

Assistant Professor Hiram A. Sober died September 10, 1900. Professor Sober came to the University as instructor in Latin in 1893 and was made assistant professor the following year. He was, therefore, just entering upon his eighth year of service in the faculty. His earnestness and enthusiasm in his work had endeared him alike to his colleagues in the faculty and to the students of the University.

Another death in the faculty ought to be mentioned, although it does not belong within the term properly covered by this report. On November 12, 1900, Professor W. H. Rosenstengel was seized with apoplexy while attending faculty meeting and died almost instantaneously. Professor Rosenstengel had been for twenty-one

years head of the department of German and had devoted himself to his teaching and to his University duties with singular vigor. In his relations to the University, to secondary schools, and to the community, he was inspired by an unusually high and keen sense of honor and duty. The removal of so striking a personality from the faculty leaves a vacancy which it will be very difficult, if not impossible, to fill.

\* \* \* \* \*

#### NEEDS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

In 1884 President Bascom stated in his report to the Regents that "The wants of a thriving university are like the hunger of a growing boy, not easily nor long satisfied." The experience of the University during the sixteen years that have elapsed since this statement was made has proved its truth in even larger measure than the events of the years which went before, and the response of the people of the state to the needs of the institution has demonstrated how fully and justly they have appreciated those wants.

The first and most pressing material necessity of the institution at present is the proposed new building for the College of Agriculture. Provision was made by the last legislature for an addition to Hiram Smith Hall (the Dairy Building), which, when completed, will meet the immediate wants of that department. The work of the Experiment Station and the needs of the Short Course in Agriculture have completely outgrown the limited accommodations of the old South Dormitory, in which they are now housed. The College must have a large building, which should be placed with the other agricultural buildings, and which shall furnish adequate accommodations for the laboratories and offices of the Agricultural College and Experiment Station, and suitable recitation rooms for the various departments of the Short Course in Agriculture. The building should be large enough to provide not merely for the bare necessities of these departments in their present condition, but to allow some room for the growth which will certainly come in the years immediately before us. Dean Henry and Architect Jennings are now engaged in drawing up plans and specifications for such a building. The College of Agriculture also

stands in need of some additions to its income. Several of the experimental departments are badly cramped for need of funds, and there are some important directions of work, such as the testing and distribution of seeds and the raising of poultry, in which no experimental work is now done for lack of funds. All of these departments are so intimately associated with the material prosperity of the state that no doubt can exist as to the necessity of providing for them. I should place these wants of the College of Agriculture first among the necessities of the University.

The action of the last legislature in prohibiting passes prevented those who took part in farmers' institutes from receiving free transportation, and thus threw an additional burden of expense upon a fund which was already inadequate to the demands made upon it. Since the appropriation was placed at its present figure some important departments, as, for instance, cooking schools, have been added to the work of the institutes, and the demand for teaching in these directions is great and ought to be met. Yet the necessity for work in those departments which have always been represented does not decrease, but rather increases. The number of calls for institutes is also increasing, and it becomes more difficult from year to year to keep the number down to that which is permitted by the funds. If the farmers' institutes are to continue to do the work for the state which they have been doing, it will be necessary to make an addition to the income of that department.

The greatest immediate need of the College of Engineering has been met by the liberality of the last legislature, resulting in the erection of the new engineering building. This, with its recitation rooms and laboratories, offers accommodations to the engineering students far superior to anything that they have had in the past, and, while it would have been wise to provide more room in certain directions than the present building affords, it may be said that, in general, the accommodations are adequate to the college for the present and the immediate future. The equipment in the shops and laboratories, however, is far inferior to what it ought to be. This inadequacy was in the past necessitated by the cramped space at the disposal of the college before the construction of the new building. There has actually been no room for more machin-

ery or laboratory equipment of any kind. With the increase in the size of the laboratories these defects in equipment become more painfully manifest. The increase in the number of students also demands considerable increase in apparatus. The number of students has nearly doubled during the past five years, during which time very small additions have been made to the apparatus of the college. If the instruction in these departments is to maintain its present reputation, considerable additions must be made in the near future. The rapid advance of engineering in all directions makes such an increase doubly necessary if the college is to maintain its leading position among the technical schools of the country.

It is hard to see also how the College of Engineering can go on much longer without an increase of income. This income has not been increased since 1893, and the number of students has more than doubled since that time. The income at that time apportioned to the college was ample to provide for the instruction of the students, and to leave a considerable sum which could annually be expended for equipment. At present, however, the whole of the income is imperatively demanded by the payment of the instructional staff and the necessary running expenses of shops and laboratories, and nothing at all is left for keeping up the equipment; still less for increasing it.

The third direction in which the University needs enlargement is in connection with the School of Commerce. The course offered by this department promises to be one of the most useful of our technical courses, yet, if it is to do for those who come for it what the science departments do for their students and what the Colleges of Engineering and Agriculture do for theirs, a commercial museum must be provided, which shall serve as a laboratory for the students of commerce. This need not begin on a very large scale, but, if the University does not at once begin the collection of such a museum, the course in commerce will lack definiteness and concreteness, and so will fail to give its students the sort of training which it aims to furnish.

All of these needs are immediate and special, and are apart from the ordinary increase in the teaching force and equipment, which is annually demanded by the increase of the students of the University.

If it is permitted to look into the future and speak of needs which must soon be met, although they are not so pressing as these of which I have spoken, I should give the first place under this class to a Chemical Laboratory. The present Chemical Laboratory was built sixteen years ago — at a time when chemistry was looked upon almost wholly as an adjunct of a course in science, and when the technical and commercial relations of chemistry had hardly begun to be appreciated in this country. At present the situation is entirely changed. The chemist has become the necessary guide of many of our important manufacturing industries, such as sugar, tanning, iron and steel. There has resulted in these later years a great and unexpected necessity for instruction and investigation along chemical lines, whose nature and extent could not have been anticipated at the time of the building of our present laboratory. The University will undoubtedly need in the not distant future a large building in which can be housed all of the chemical departments, and which will furnish space for the development of that subject in those directions in which it touches the technical departments of engineering, pharmacy, etc. The state and the nation have fully recognized the dependence of agriculture in certain of its aspects upon chemistry by the establishment and maintenance of the agricultural experiment stations. The time has already come when the connection between the prosperity of manufacturers and chemical teaching and investigation ought to be similarly recognized and provided for.

In this connection mention may be made of the resolutions adopted by the State Pharmaceutical Association last summer urging the erection of a new and suitable building for the School of Pharmacy, so long connected with the University. The need for more suitable accommodations for the School of Pharmacy is apparent, and the school ought to find proper quarters in a chemical building, when this shall be erected.

The University ought also to undertake both research and teaching in the direction of forestry. This department is one which in the near future will be of great economic value to the state, and indeed will soon be of pressing importance. New York has already established such a School of Forestry in connection with Cornell



University. There are large areas in Wisconsin which are suited for the growth of forests, and apparently of very little value for other purposes. The reforestation of such districts demands much study and skill, and a large amount of instruction will be needed, both for special foresters and for the general public. This work belongs pre-eminently to the University and should be undertaken by it as soon as its funds permit. At present, of course, the necessities of the University in other directions make the establishment of such a school impossible. This is especially true since the work must be done on a comparatively large scale if it is to be profitably undertaken at all.

Most of the wants of the University hitherto mentioned are those involving sums for immediate expenditure on buildings and apparatus. There are other wants not less important in equipment and instruction which can be met only by an increase in the sums already annually devoted to them. The first of these is the general library. The money devoted to this department of the University has always been lamentably inadequate to the needs of the institution. As the number of the departments has increased and the grade of work has advanced, the need for books has grown, and there has been by no means a corresponding increase in the money available for the purpose. In the immediate past from \$3,000 to \$5,000 per year has been devoted to the purchase of books and of periodicals for the general library. This sum has been apportioned as equitably as possible to the several departments. Yet these are now so numerous that when expenditure for periodicals has been deducted the money left for the purchase of books has not only been inadequate, but in many cases ridiculously small. The funds at the disposal of any department are not sufficient to enable it to keep up the purchase even of the new books which are imperatively demanded. There is absolutely no money for the purchase of the great body of works which have been issued in every department in the past, and which are unrepresented in our library. In certain departments, notably history, the State Historical Library is of great assistance and furnishes not only an adequate but ample supply of library material in some important directions. Within the past two years one department — that of German Philology —

has received the largest single gift which has come to the library from private benevolence, in the contribution, by citizens of Milwaukee, of more than \$3,500 for the purchase of books for the German Philological Seminary. Since writing this report two other considerable gifts have been received for the library: one of more than \$2,000 for the School of Commerce, from citizens of Milwaukee; and another of more than \$2,500 for the School of Economics, \$500 from Honorable William E. Dodge of New York, and the remainder contributed by citizens of Wisconsin, mainly residents of Milwaukee. Every department in the University—outside of those periods of history covered by the Historical Library—needs at once a sum at least as large as this for the purchase of the back literature, and needs also an appropriation for current expenses several times as large as that now available. A large, well equipped and rapidly growing library is fundamental to all advanced study, and no student can make permanent contributions to knowledge unless he has access to the literature of his department. From the intellectual point of view, the first great general necessity of the University is a large immediate addition to the library, and a fund of at least \$15,000 annually for the purchase of books. So long as the University library was contained in the old inadequate and unsafe library building, it was inevitable that this development of the intellectual resources of the library should be delayed, but now that it has been placed in the State Historical Library Building there is every reason for urging the necessity of meeting this prime want of the institution. The Historical Library has helped to make the University a center for the study of history and allied subjects. The inadequacy of the library resources is the great obstacle to progress in other departments.

A second matter to which I would call the serious attention of the Regents is the large number of students contained in each of the several divisions of the subjects required in freshman and sophomore years. I have already mentioned the large number of sections in the courses for freshman English, German, mathematics, etc. Each of these divisions contains from twenty-five to forty students. Even the smaller number is larger than can profitably be taught in a section, and the larger number should not be tolerated

in the University. If it were possible to increase the number of instructors in the faculty to such an extent that the sections of these classes should contain not more than fifteen students, so that the instructor could devote considerable time to each student at every recitation, better work could be done by the students, and their progress in their studies would be correspondingly greater. I have no hesitation in saying that the intellectual results which would be reached by this change would far more than compensate for the very considerable increase in the cost of instruction. Without a great advance in the income of the University, however, such a large addition to the instructional force is obviously impossible, yet the reduction of the number of students in a section is an aim which the University ought steadily to keep in view. In the higher classes, when students have become accustomed to University work, there is an advantage in grouping them into large divisions for lectures and general recitations, but every student who makes the change from the high school to the University ought, during his first year, to have most of his work in sections so small that he can receive a great amount of personal attention and guidance from the instructor.

E. A. BIRGE,  
*Acting President.*

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## AN EXHIBIT OF ITALIAN ART.

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The annual art exhibit given under the auspices of the Women's Self-Government Association is an event that is anticipated by the University community with much pleasure.

This year the preparations were on a larger scale than heretofore, and the exhibit was much more complete and representative. For weeks before the holidays the executive board were busily employed with the preparations for presenting a history of Italian art, from its beginnings under the sculptors of Pisa, in the 13th century, until its decline in the latter part of the 16th century. The finest photographs made were secured from New York and Chicago, and

Madison collectors opened their treasures freely for this purpose. The exhibit was arranged in the new Library Building, where the apartments on the fourth floor give a perfect setting for such a collection. Frames were placed in two large galleries, and covered completely by the large photographs.

One feature of the exhibit was the attempt to group the pictures so as to show the historical and technical development of Italian art, rather than to classify them by schools based on locality. The first division was termed Mediaeval Art, although the dawn of the Renaissance could easily be detected in the works of Giotto and his school. The next portion was devoted to the beginnings of Florentine Naturalism under Ghiberti and Massaccio. The mystical tendencies of the time were finely illustrated by a magnificent grouping of Fra Angelico's angels around copies of his easel pictures and the frescoes of San Marco. Then came the early outburst of beauty and *naivete* under the Lippis, Botticelli, Donatello, Luca della Robbia, Piero di Cosimo and others. From this point the art impulse was seen to spread over all Italy. The solemn mysticism of Piero della Francesca at Urbino, the calm loveliness of Perugino's Madonnas painted in Perugia, the strong modeling and perspective of Mantegna of Mantua, the serious beauty of the Bellini pictures at Venice, all bore witness to the period of growth, experimentation and rapid development. The works of the great masters of the High Renaissance—Leonardo, Raphael, Michael Angelo and Titian—followed in rapid succession. An especially good opportunity was given to study the Sistine frescoes of Michael Angelo. Then with a few Carlo Dolce's and Guido Reni's proving how little technical skill can supply the want of an idea and an ideal in art, the collection was finished.

The exhibit was opened to the public for eight days, and hundreds visited it and gained a fresh insight into the importance and value of the study of art. Members of the faculty most generously contributed their information in the form of informal talks each afternoon and evening. Professor Stearns opened with a general talk on Italian art as a whole. Professor Haskins followed with the historical setting and conditions of the time. A number spoke upon special subjects, notably Professor Sharp on Michael Angelo,

Professor Hobbs on Raphael, Professor Slaughter on Botticelli and the classical influence, Professor Jastrow on Venetian art, Mr. Dodge on the early artists. The others who gave addresses were Mrs. Showerman, Professor O'Shea, Mr. Walter Smith, and Miss Kellogg.

It is difficult to estimate the benefit that such an exhibit brings to the University life. A new door of enjoyment and development is opened, a new region of knowledge of the higher spiritual realities, a new vision of beauty and of excellence; and it is to be hoped that the friends of the University will aid the young women in their desire to add a permanent collection of photographs of the great masters of art to the equipment of our Alma Mater.

LOUISE PHELPS KELLOGG.

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## FIFTY YEARS AGO.

### III.

Very little of interest appears in the city papers of February, 1851. The legislature was in session, but devoted much more time to the discussion of the name to be given to the "Four Lakes," and to the division and organization of the new counties of Door, Oconto, Outagamie and others, than it did to the University bills. Among the petitions introduced in the assembly during the month was one "for an agricultural department in the University."

The following notice ran through several weeks in the advertising columns of the papers:

"The Second Term of the present year, in the Collegiate Department of the University of Wisconsin, will open on Wednesday the 19th inst., and continue through twenty weeks.

"J. H. LATHROP,  
*Chancellor.*"

"Madison, Feb. 9, 1851.

## UNIVERSITY LIFE TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

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In the seventies the University was in a state of transition. It was changing from a frontier college to a full-fledged university. It was beginning to attract the attention of Wisconsin people outside of Dane county, and the fact that the state had a great institution of learning which needed and deserved money was slowly dawning on the legislative mind.

When I entered the freshman class in 1872, the preparatory department was an important feature of the University. The collegians were wont to view the "Preps" with undisguised contempt. This did not worry the preps, however. They were abundantly able to take care of themselves. They had their own literary society, which met in one of the recitation rooms in the main building, while the other societies were in session in their halls on the top floor. It was a favorite pastime of the members of the college societies to go down to the prep society, and await an invitation to participate in the debate. The preps were always willing to turn on the eloquence of their visitors. The visitors were often ungracious enough to abuse this hospitality by making speeches of immoderate length. But the preps were patient and long suffering. They consoled themselves with the hope that they would some day get into the college societies and have a chance to persecute other preps by long harangues.

In the seventies co-education was still regarded by many as an experiment. Some of the older students called the girls "Normals," which term was a survival of the time when the only ladies in the University belonged to the normal department. Ladies' Hall was a new building. Nobody was ever able to explain why the regents put it on the least attractive part of the campus and reserved the beautiful lake bluff for the machine shop. Some people feebly attempted to justify this peculiar selection of a site by saying that if Ladies' Hall had been built on the other side of the campus, the girls would have wasted their time looking at the lake. The same reason might be invoked to justify shutting them up in the county jail during their study hours.

The greater part of the young men in attendance at the University roomed in the dormitories, and went to boarding houses or students' clubs for their meals. In one part of the north building the tenants were permitted to do their own cooking. The ventilation being poor, and there being no restriction on the use of odoriferous vegetables, anybody who happened to be passing through the halls was apt to be unpleasantly reminded of the approach of the dinner hour.

While I was in college Professor Bascom, of Williams, came to us as the successor of President Twombly. President Bascom was at once the recipient of the warm admiration of the student body, and this feeling later deepened into the veneration which the true student always accords to the great educator. His first appearance before the students was characteristic of the man. He entered the chapel one morning at the regular hour, without announcement or ceremony, stepped upon the rostrum and faced an eager audience. We expected and would have gladly listened to a long speech from him. But there was no speech. He simply said, "I am glad to begin my work with you, and hope that by our mutual labors we shall be able to help each other." He went at things with vigor, and soon had the University in working order. He brought a few eastern customs, which were new to us, and to which we did not take very kindly at first. Instead of using a class list in the recitation room, he had the names of his students written on slips of paper, which he would fish out of a small tin box. When the name of a student came out of the box that student was called up by his or her surname, the conventional "Mr." or "Miss" being omitted. This was a very trifling innovation, but it seemed important then. President Bascom was lucid and forcible in extemporaneous discourse, but his writing sometimes lacked clearness. When he wrote, his thought seemed to come in so great a volume as to overload his language. But there was a rare intellectual quality in everything he produced, and his power in the class room was unsurpassed. He never strove for present and ephemeral effects, but sought to project his influence into the future, and give the student something that would grow on him and abide with him. He used to say, "I do not expect you to believe this now, but I

appeal to you twenty-five years from now." I think the appeal was well taken in many cases. I know it was in mine.

Just before the arrival of President Bascom we had introduced Greek letter fraternities in the University by establishing a chapter of Beta Theta Pi. It is needless to say that we were delighted when we heard that our new president was a Beta. We looked forward with pride and pleasure to the prestige we would get from this exalted connection. We saw before us a bright picture in which we should be the chosen people of the University, the autocrats of the Hill. But in a few days we learned from a Williams correspondent that Dr. Bascom was not a very ardent fraternity man, and we were advised not to hail and embrace him as a brother as soon as he arrived at Madison, but to wait for some overture from him. For a time we remained in doubt whether we were to be the president's bodyguard or simply ordinary students, like our fellows. But finally the strain was relieved. One day the president announced that he would address the students on the subject of college secret societies the following Sunday afternoon in the chapel. We concluded that he had taken this public way of accepting us as dearly beloved brethren. We attended the meeting, half expecting to be invited to occupy seats on the stage. We felt sure that he would use us as illustrations of the ethical and intellectual advantages to be derived from the fraternities. We were prepared to receive our new honors blushing and without pride or arrogance. But we were destined to receive a shock. To use a slang phrase, we got something that jarred us. The president went at the fraternities with a club. He denounced them as worthless and demoralizing, and advised the students to keep out of them. It was a strong speech, but the Betas did not enjoy it. The faculty made no attempt to suppress the fraternities, and the president never became actively hostile. He was content with this expression of his views, and, while we did not agree with him, we could not help admiring his candor and independence.

About this time those students who were opposed to college fraternities on principle effected an organization, and from the start it dominated college politics. The Betas had been reinforced by the



Phi Kappa Psi and Kappa Kappa Gamma chapters, but the "antis" were too much for us. For a time we had poor picking.

When the class of '76 had got fairly into the first term of its freshman year, a meeting was called to effect a class organization. The invitation was extended to the young women as well as the young men. To the surprise of the promoters, an order came from the faculty forbidding the attendance of the young women at the class meeting. It seemed that this rule had been enforced with former classes. We concocted a scheme to evade it. We arranged to have the young men belonging to the freshman class call on their fair classmates at Ladies' Hall one Saturday afternoon, social calls being permitted at that time. Each caller was to send up his card to a young lady of his class. This would bring the class together in the reception room without any infraction of the rule against co-educational class meetings. We thought this would be a good joke on the faculty. The young ladies, however, got up a counter scheme to turn the joke on us. So, instead of coming to the reception room when they received our cards, they sent various excuses. We folded our tents, like the Arabs, and silently stole away. The "eternal womanly" did not lead us on, but it led us out. Goethe's beautiful sentiment did not appeal to us that day. Later in our course, the faculty embargo was removed, and we had regular meetings of the whole class.

The literary exercises of the University were held in the Assembly chamber at the Capitol. The citizens of Madison were always kind enough to give us large and appreciative audiences. I have often wondered how they managed to show so much mirth over the jokes we used to perpetrate in our toast responses. These jokes invariably turned on Hill episodes, which could not have interested anybody but students. Our public literary exercises were in the hands of the societies. The class of '76 introduced an innovation by giving a Junior Exhibition.

Four members of the faculty of twenty-five years ago, Carpenter, Allen, Feuling, and Irving, died in middle age, to the great loss of the University. Professor Carpenter was a man of very broad culture. His chair was logic and English literature, and he could have filled several other chairs with equal success. He was a

natural teacher, and always kept himself in close touch with his pupils. He was thoroughly a western man, having come to Wisconsin soon after his graduation from Union College. He had always been a very close and laborious student, but he kept up an active interest in things outside of his work. He did not think that the student should shut himself up in his cloister and give no heed to the outer world. He thought that students should not hive together in dormitories, but should live in different parts of the city, like other people. He was fond of likening the dormitory system to the monastic system of the Middle Ages. He was quietly humorous and keenly sarcastic, and was somewhat inclined to display these qualities in the classroom, to the occasional embarrassment of delinquent students.

Professor Allen belonged to what Dr. Holmes has called the Brahmin caste of New Englanders. His education commenced two or three generations before he was born. He was a fine scholar and a refined and kindly gentleman. He was probably better known in educational and literary circles than any other member of the faculty.

There was no hazing at the University, but students' pranks were common. One night the chairs occupied by the professors at faculty meetings were taken from the president's room and grouped on the campus. In them were placed a collection of freaks from the museum, including a two-headed calf and a lamb with five legs.

The chapel benches were hard and out of fashion. A company of adventurous spirits sought to get rid of them by throwing them over the bluff into the lake. The result was disappointing. The perpetrators were found out, and the benches were repaired and replaced at their expense. This experience did not deter another party from celebrating Hallowe'en in the following year by collecting all the portable gates in the city and piling them in a pyramid on the campus.

But the students of the seventies did not fool away much time on college tricks. For the most part they were workers, plain livers and high thinkers. They did not indulge in dress suits or cigarettes. They were little given to dancing and less to card playing. They had no college athletics, but they would spend months

in preparing for a public debate or oratorical exhibition. They were proud of their university, and confidently predicted the greatness it has since attained. Perhaps, in their humble way, they helped to lay the foundation for it.

JOSEPH W. HINER, '76.

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## EDUCATIONAL NEEDS OF THE STATE.

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From Governor La Follette's Message to the Legislature, January 10, 1901.

When the educators of the state agree on the proposition that the district schools are inadequate for their work, and are steadily losing in usefulness and depreciating in popular favor; when this judgment is confirmed by a decreasing attendance upon the district school and corresponding removal to the cities for better common school advantages; when the best authorities give assurance that "for every hundred pupils now attending district school only one pupil reaches a high school,"—then it must indeed be time to pause in praise of our colleges and city schools long enough to emphasize the necessity of more generous support and of more successful supervision for the too long neglected country schools.

Wisconsin is an agricultural state. With comparatively few exceptions her cities are only centers of farm prosperity. The products of cultivated soil, always the most important factor in the development of the commonwealth, will gain rapidly in importance through the acquirement by farmers of the vast territory in the northern half of the state, following the clearing of the forests. Nowhere does education bring dividends more regularly than upon the farm. Nowhere is lack of it more extravagant in loss. The ignorant city laborer wastes only his own time and energy. An incompetent farmer may squander the productive power of the land which he occupies in addition to his misapplied efforts and labor. The valuable results of education in farm work are shown in the awakened interest and progressive methods which have come from the University Dairy School and Agricultural College. I believe that this branch of educational work should be broadened in scope

by adding elementary training in agricultural knowledge to the course of study in district schools.

Plainly our educational system is getting out of balance and requires readjusting. A committee with authority from the State Teachers' Association is under instructions to ask from the legislature encouragement for county training schools to better qualify teachers for district schools, and for the extension of the existing system of state aid to high schools, in order to reach and improve the weak graded schools in the country, and establish others where they are so much needed. I believe that legislative action to meet this emergency in the life of the district schools cannot be too strongly recommended. If, in your judgment, such action is found to be necessary, I am confident the exercise of a more rigid economy in other appropriations for educational purposes, in order to meet this new demand, will find justification in final results as well as in immediate public approval. All citizens must favor some readjustment of an educational plan which combines the assurance of many highly accomplished scholars with the menace of a multitude with but meager educational opportunities.

The reports of the Board of University Regents and of the President of the University convey to you detailed information respecting the growth and needs of this institution. The value to the state from its continued development, and its reputation throughout the country, are so well established and so generally appreciated that its friends and supporters have no cause of apprehension for the future. Its growth in influence and usefulness within the last decade has exceeded the anticipations and hopes of its most sanguine promoters. State provision for the increasing expenses inseparable from growth has been generous and prompt. The new burdens have been carried by the people without complaint. If the advocates of university expansion will keep in mind their obligation to the state, which can be done without lessening the zeal for the cause in which they have enlisted, I am sure that they will meet with few obstacles in legislative action or in public sentiment.

The plea sometimes made that state universities cannot afford to compete with institutions of learning lavishly endowed by multi-

millionaires is not valid. It is not necessary to engage in competition in extravagant expenditure. In point of fact, our own and certain other state universities in the West are competing successfully in work and growth with the oldest and most richly endowed colleges in the country, without expenditures which would bear comparison. You will not forget — indeed the friends of the University will not permit you to forget — that the University of Wisconsin has its rivals in universities of neighboring commonwealths. Few citizens of Wisconsin will be found ready to argue that this state cannot afford to keep pace with adjoining states in educational work and advancement.

During the last biennial period the material improvements of the University have included the enlargement of Main Hall, the construction of a suitable building for the College of Engineering, and the completion of the library building for the State Historical Society and University. The first provision for the last named structure was made under Gov. W. H. Upham's administration, and largely through the instrumentality of his influence. As a permanent home for the invaluable historical records and volumes of the state, as well as an important auxiliary to all university work, this splendid structure will stand an enduring monument to the enterprise of its distinguished projectors.

Additions to "the means of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the various branches of learning" during the last two years, include the reorganization of the College of Engineering and the establishment of the School of History and the School of Commerce. The purpose of this last school is to furnish "a course of study especially fitted for the training of young men who wish to enter business careers or branches of the public service in which a knowledge of business is essential." The practical utility of such a school to meet the demands of a commercial people requires no argument.

Under the head of immediate and special needs which will call for extra appropriations, the University authorities make most prominent a new building for the College of Agriculture, suitable equipment for the new building of the College of Engineering, and provision for the School of Commerce. I have no hesitancy in com-

mending each of these proposed improvements as worthy your approval, but confess some doubt as to whether you will be able to honor all the worthy demands upon the taxing power without imposing an onerous burden upon the tax-paying power of the state. For reasons somewhat similar to those which prompt recommendations of state aid to country schools, I am inclined especially to favor every practical encouragement to the growth of the College of Agriculture without delay.

Perhaps it is as well to admit that the executive may be influenced somewhat by a kindly prejudice in favor of the University of Wisconsin. But I am convinced that its friends will have no cause for disappointment if you deal with its requisitions and arguments with the most strict analysis of their merits.

The following suggestions from the report of the president of the Board of Regents to the governor are submitted as the language of experience and wisdom:

“A great modern institution of learning demands a great and growing income. The problem is not merely how much to appropriate and expend, but how to make the best use of the moneys received from the state, the nation and individuals. While economy and care must always be exercised, the state will not have discharged its duty to the University, nor the University fulfilled its mission to the people, until adequate means have been furnished to every young man and woman in the state to acquire an education at home in every department of learning.”

By the report of the Board of Regents of Normal Schools I am led to the conclusion that this important branch of educational work is making rapid progress, and that the several schools under the management of this board are in a generally satisfactory condition with respect to their material needs. The normal school regents have been hampered somewhat in the last two years by inability to secure for use some of their accredited resources. Of the \$70,000 appropriated by the last legislature for additions and repairs to buildings and equipment, only \$50,000 has become available, owing to the insufficiency of the general fund of the state to provide for all legislative appropriations. Considerable loss to the state normal school fund and the income fund has resulted from a loan made

nearly ten years ago and inadequately secured against default in payment. The regents make a seemingly reasonable request that the educational trust funds should be protected by legislative action against loss by such loans made by the state. I commend to your consideration especially that portion of the normal school report which gives in detail those subjects which, in the judgment of the regents, call for legislation.

ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE.

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“FORSAN ET HAEC OLIM MEMINISSE JUVABIT.”

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Born in Madison, going through the public schools from primary to high school and attending the University — Madison stands before me with more than photographic distinctiveness. The present city, beautiful as it is, is no more beautiful than the one of memory with the then unbuilt shores of Mendota where nutting and sledding, and the lakes where swimming and boating and skating, were as open and free as the Dakota ozone. “Times ain’t now as they used to was been; can’t catch fish as you used to did then.”

Of the University days that stand out as in scenic panorama, the Athenaeum society occupies the place of honor. With what freshman awe did we look at the grave and reverend seniors as they mounted the rostrum and, with an ease that of later years we have often envied and with an omniscience that compassed earth, heaven and inferno, made the jury feel that their *imprimatur* was oracular. Later experience shook our faith in the infallibility of these doughty debaters, especially as the years made us realize that man is not the measure of all things, even in the sophomore year.

Of '79 Athenaeum had some who gave, in their University days, earnest of their after positions; and among them, I specially remember Knapp with incisive forcefulness, Conway with sturdy common-sense, Van Hise with vehement sledge-hammers, and the Prince Rupert of all — La Follette, now, by the grace of the ballot, governor of the commonwealth. There were giants in those days.

With almost equal prominence the Historical library, with the

boys preparing for debates, stands forth. Probably because my father was librarian for so many years — thirty-seven — and my sister was assistant till her death, there was the freedom of the alcoves and archives — not permissively, but practically. And the afternoons that were spent using Poole's Index and the classified articles, pamphlets, and the Congressional Record were dotted with dozens and scores, with pencil and paper, with ears erect and brains alert for the transcription and transmigration of ideas. Unfortunately, the reproductions were not always equal to the originals; and Webster, Clay, Calhoun, Benton, Sumner and their *confreres* would hardly recognize themselves in the Badger boy-orators.

Class-rooms and class-mates press on and on with an insistence that is more real than present actualities. Professor Kerr, and the map of Greece with Euboea punctured with touch of pointer; Allen, and Latin and history from that typical scholar with full brain and clear perception; Carpenter, and the beauties of English literature unrolled with almost magician-like picturesqueness; Feuling, with the quick nervousness that showed itself in speech and movement; Parkinson in political economy — “the memory of man runneth back not to the contrary;” Sterling, with mathematics — upright as his Calvinism; Irving, with the rocky leaves of geology, and Davies, with the starry-spelt heavens; Bascom, in mental and moral science; Frankenburger — if he discovered any Miltons they have remained mute and inglorious; and last, but by no means least — best loved and worst treated of all — “Pat.” Many hearts — Protestant as well as Catholic — echoed the words of the priest, “*Requiescat in pace.*”

These men had faith in the potencies of the University; and their lives and sacrifices are a legacy that the older students prize far above the mere technical or biblical acquisition. High living and pure thinking tell for more than shekels and numbers.

The old days were not better than the present days; but they were good old days, all the same.



## UNIVERSITY APPROPRIATION BILL.

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The following bill, No. 17 A, was introduced in the Assembly on January 17th by Mr. Frost, read first and second times, and referred to the committee on claims:

A BILL to amend sections 390 and 1494b of the Wisconsin statutes as amended, by increasing the appropriations therein made, and to appropriate certain additional sums of money to the Regents of the University of Wisconsin for the construction, furnishing and equipment of an agricultural building; the furnishing and equipment of the new building, machine shops, foundry and laboratories of the College of Engineering, and the founding of a commercial museum for the School of Commerce.

*The people of the State of Wisconsin, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:*

SECTION 1. Section 390, of the Wisconsin statutes as amended, is hereby amended by increasing the appropriation to the University fund income by the additional sum of thirty-two thousand dollars, and by increasing the portions of such income to be applied annually to the uses of the College of Agriculture and the College of Mechanics and Engineering, so that said section as amended shall read as follows: Sec. 390. There shall be levied and collected annually a state tax amounting to the sum of three hundred thousand dollars, which amount when so levied and collected is annually appropriated to the University fund income to be used as a part thereof for current or administration expenditures, and for the construction in the order of the greatest need therefor of such additional buildings and works, and the enlargement and repair of buildings and works as in the judgment of the Regents shall be absolutely required and can be completed within the appropriations so made; provided, that forty-five thousand dollars of the said annual appropriation shall be applied annually to the uses of the College of Agriculture; also, that twenty-five thousand dollars thereof shall be applied annually to the uses of the College of Mechanics and Engineering; also, that two thousand dollars thereof shall annually be applied to the uses of the Summer School of Science, Literature, Language and Pedagogy in connection with the Univer-

sity authorized by section 392a; also, that one thousand dollars thereof shall annually be applied to the purchase of books for the use of the law library of the University; and also, that thirteen thousand dollars of the said annual appropriation shall annually be applied and used in adding facilities for and establishing and maintaining courses of instruction in railway and electrical engineering in the University. The Commissioners of Public Lands may direct the State Treasurer from time to time to set apart by way of loan to the fund known as the University fund income, for University uses, from invested moneys in the trust funds, for the period while so uninvested such amounts, not exceeding at any time the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars, as in their judgment shall be prudent. Such loans to be repaid to the trust funds from the appropriation hereinbefore made to the University fund income, with interest at the rate then required on deposits made pursuant to sections 160a to 160f inclusive.

SEC. 2. Section 1494b of the Wisconsin statutes is hereby amended by striking out the word "twelve" in the ninth line thereof and inserting in lieu thereof the word "sixteen," so that said section as amended shall read as follows: Section 1494b. The Board of Regents of the State University may hold, at such times and places as they shall determine, institutes for the instruction of the citizens of this state in the various branches of agriculture; the instruction given thereat shall be such as to present the results of the most recent investigations and experiments in theoretical and practical agriculture. They may make such rules and regulations as may be deemed proper for organizing and conducting such institutes, and may employ an agent or agents to perform such work in connection therewith as they may direct. There shall not be used in any one year more than sixteen thousand dollars in paying the expenses of, and such as are incident to, such institutes, which sum shall be payable from the general fund.

SEC. 3. There is hereby appropriated from the general fund of the state to the University fund income of the University of Wisconsin, for the construction, furnishing and equipment of an agricultural building the sum of one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars, and for the furnishing and equipment of the new

building, machine shops, foundry and laboratories of the College of Engineering, and the founding of a commercial museum for the School of Commerce the sum of sixty-five thousand dollars; the said sums to be paid as soon as practicable after the collection of taxes, as follows: one hundred and twenty thousand dollars in the year 1901, and one hundred and twenty thousand dollars in the year 1902, and said moneys to be expended in such manner and at such times for the purposes aforesaid as in the judgment of the Regents shall seem best; provided, however, that no plan or plans shall be adopted and no contract or contracts shall be entered into by the Board of Regents of the University for the construction of any buildings specified in this act until such plans and contracts, with estimates of the total cost thereof, shall first have been submitted to and in writing approved by the Governor of the state, who shall withhold such approval until he shall satisfy himself by a personal examination of the same and by such other means as he in his discretion shall adopt, that such buildings can and will be erected and fully completed according to such plans and contracts for a sum of money not exceeding the sum hereby appropriated for such particular purpose.

SEC. 4. The Secretary of State is hereby authorized and directed to include in the appropriate tax levies sums sufficient to satisfy the annual and specific appropriations hereby made.

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and publication.

## PROGRESS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

## THE FACULTY DURING VACATION.

Although fully one-third of the instructional force has not been interviewed by the editors with respect to their activity during the Christmas vacation, and in spite of the fact that more than half a dozen members were confined to their homes because of illness, the participation of the faculty in educational and scientific meetings has been large, as the following personal notes will show.

Acting-President Birge addressed the Wisconsin State Teachers' Association at Milwaukee on the "Characteristics of a good high school teacher," and attended the meeting of the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters, at the same place. He also attended the Association of Western Naturalists at Chicago, as president, and opened the discussion on "State surveys: their organization."

Dean Johnson attended a complimentary banquet to Professor Galbraith, director of the School of Applied Sciences of the University of Toronto, December 21st, on the occasion of the twenty-first anniversary of his connection with the school. On December 27th he read a paper before the National Federation of Business Colleges at Detroit, on "Higher commercial education." The day following he read a paper before the Association of Science Teachers of the State of New York, at Rochester, on "The scientific basis of modern industry." In addition, he attended several meetings of the American Economic Association.

The College of Agriculture was in session throughout this period; however, Dean Henry found time to deliver an address before the Minnesota State Board of Agriculture.

Professor Ely, as president of the American Economic Association, attended the meeting of this society at Detroit. The subject of his presidential address was "Competition: its nature, its permanency, and its beneficence." Professor Ely was re-elected president of the Association.

Professor Scott participated in the formal discussion on "Commercial education" at the American Economic Association, and was re-elected a member of the Publication Committee. In addition, Professor Scott addressed the State Teachers' Association at Milwaukee on "Commercial education in state universities."

Professors Meyer and Jones and Dr. Kleene attended the meeting of the American Economic Association at Detroit.

Professor Haskins participated in the meeting of the American Historical Association at Detroit, of which body he was elected corresponding secretary and made chairman of the committee on the program for the next meeting.

Professor Reinsch attended the meeting of the American Historical Association; but, because of indisposition, his paper on "French experiments with political assimilation in the West Indies" was read by Professor Haskins.

Others who attended the meeting of the Historical Association were:

Professor Coffin, who also took part in the discussion; Drs. Fish and Tilton, and Miss Kellogg.

Professor Slichter, as president, attended the meeting of the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters, and read a paper on "Harmonic curves." He was also at the State Teachers' Association.

Professor Hobbs read two papers before the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters; one on "The orientation of stream channels as related to geological structure;" the other on "The old Tungsten mine at Trumbull, Conn."

Dr. Buckley also attended the Academy meetings and read a paper on "The future of the clay and cement industry in Wisconsin."

Among the others who attended the Wisconsin Academy meetings were: Professor Kahlenberg, who read a paper on "An improved method of determining latent heat of vaporization;" Professor Flint, who presented a paper on "An example of a theoretical system of weight-factors of ready application in the solution of observation equations;" Professor Kremers; the latter also presenting a paper to the American Chemical Association. Professor Kahlenberg also attended the Wisconsin Teachers' Association.

Professors Snow and Tressler both appeared on the program of the Teachers' Association, the former to discuss the "Teaching of physics," and the latter to speak on "University reports."

In addition to those already mentioned, others who attended the Teachers' Association were: Professor Bull and Drs. Bleyer and Showerman.

Professor Sharp attended meetings of the Wisconsin Educational Round-Table as chairman of the executive committee, and of the Wisconsin Academy.

Professor O'Shea presided over two meetings of the Wisconsin Child Study Association at Milwaukee, spoke before the Educational Round-Table, and attended the Wisconsin Academy meetings.

Professor Stearns, as chairman of the board, conducted examinations for state certificates.

As president, Professor Jastrow attended the meeting of the American Psychological Association at Baltimore. The subject of his presidential address was, "Some currents and undercurrents in psychology." This address is printed in the January number of the *Psychological Review*.

Professor Russell read a joint paper with Professor Babcock on "Theories relating to formation of silage" before the American Society of Bacteriologists at Baltimore.

Professors Daniells and Hillyer and Dr. Lehner attended the meeting of the American Chemical Society at Chicago.

Professor Skinner read a paper on "Some forms which are invariant with respect to certain ternary monomial substitution groups" before the Chicago section of the American Mathematical Society at Chicago.

Professor Wood addressed the American Physical Society at New York on "Cyanine prisms, and a new method of exhibiting anomalous dispersion by means of one of these prisms mounted in contact with a diffraction grating," and on "The propagation of cusped waves, and the relation of the wave-front to the caustic."

Work connected with the United States Geological Survey called Professor Van Hise to Missouri.

Mr. Timberlake presented a paper on "Spore formation in Hydrodic-

tyon" to the Western Society of Naturalists at the Hull Biological Laboratories, Chicago.

Professors Jackson and Swenson attended the meeting of the Northwestern Electrical Association, the former submitting a committee report on "Trade education of central station employes," and discussing other papers.

Professor Slaughter attended the joint meeting of the American Philological Association and the Archaeological Institute of America at the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.

Professor Miller read two papers before the Association of American Anatomists on "The epithelium of the pleural cavities" and "The lobule of the lung," respectively.

Professor Hubbard was elected district secretary of the American Dialect Society.

#### LECTURES ON ARCHEOLOGY.

The Archaeological Institute of America, as in past years, will this year send out scholars of reputation to lecture before the branch societies. In this way Madison will be visited by three lecturers. Mr. Howard Crosby Butler, of Princeton, will lecture on "The deserted cities of Syria," giving the results of a nine months' tour of exploration through north central Syria. Professor Samuel Ball Platner, of Cleveland, will explain "The recent excavations in the Roman Forum," from his experience last year as a professor in the American School of Classical Studies at Rome. Professor Martin L. D'Ooge, of Ann Arbor, will tell of the "French excavations at Delphi." Professor D'Ooge spent last winter in Greece.

#### SPECIAL LECTURES IN HISTORY.

Mr. Reuben Gold Thwaites, secretary and superintendent of the State

Historical Society, delivered a course of six lectures in the School of History on the following subjects:

1. The Rise of New France.
2. Relations between the French and the Indians.
3. The Western Fur Trade and the Old Fox War in Wisconsin.
4. The Jesuit Missionaries in New France.
5. Social and Economic Conditions in New France and the English Colonies.
6. The Fall of New France.

#### FARMERS' INSTITUTES.

Few things done by the University are more helpful and profitable than the Farmers' Institutes which have been held in all parts of the state for more than a decade and a half. These institutes touch a constituency of sixty or more thousand every year and do much to direct the evolution which agriculture is undergoing. The list of institutes for the present academic year, arranged by counties, embraces the following:

Adams — White Creek, Town of Monroe.

Barron — Cameron, Dallas.

Brown — Town of Lawrence, Wayside.

Buffalo — Fountain City, Modena, Waumandee.

Calumet — Jericho.

Chippewa — Stanley.

Clark — Abbottsford, Humbird, Loyal.

Columbia — Cambria, Fall River.

Crawford — Eastman.

Dane — Blue Mounds, Cambridge, Middleton.

Dodge — Brownville.

Dunn — Elk Mound, Knapp.

Eau Claire — Brackett, Fairchild.

Fond du Lac — Brandon, Fond du Lac.

Grant — Burton, Lancaster, Mt. Hope.

Green — Juda, Stewart.

Green Lake — Manchester.

Iowa — Cobb, Dodgeville, Mineral Point.

Jackson — Black River Falls, Taylor.

Jefferson — Waterloo.

Juneau — Camp Douglas, Mauston, Union Center.

Kenosha — Salem.

Kewaunee — Alaska, Pilsen.

La Crosse — Holmen.

Lafayette — Wiota.

Langlade — Antigo.

Lincoln — Bloomville.

Manitowoc — Cato, Melnik.

Marathon — Spencer.

Marquette — Pound.

Marquette — Endeavor.

Milwaukee — Oakwood.

Monroe — Tomah, Warrens.

Oconto — Abrams.

Outagamie — Kaukauna.

Ozaukee — Horn's Corners, Thiensville.

Pepin — Arkansaw.

Pierce — Ellsworth, Rock Elm.

Polk — Balsam Lake, Clear Lake, St. Croix Falls.

Portage — Amherst.

Price — Phillips.

Racine — Waterford, Western Union.

Richland — Ithaca, Sylvan.

Rock — Orfordville.

St. Croix — Houlton.

Sauk — North Freedom, Lime Ridge.

Shawano — Angelica, Birnamwood.

Sheboygan — Parnell, Sheboygan Falls.

Trempealeau — Eleva, Whitehall.

Vernon — De Soto, Ontario, Viroqua.

Walworth — Genoa Junction, Milard, Walworth.

Washington — Fillmore, Nenno.

Waukesha — Eagle, Oconomowoc, Sussex.

Waupaca — Ogdensburg, Weyauwega.

Waushara — Pine River.

Winnebago — Eureka, Winchester, Oshkosh (closing institute).

Wood — Marshfield.

#### SUMMER SESSION.

Professor Emory R. Johnson, of the Isthmian Canal Commission, has been secured to deliver two courses of lectures during the coming summer session of the University. One of the courses will be on the subject of "Transportation" and the other on "Foreign commerce of the United States. In these courses, especially the second, Prof. Johnson will make use of the great fund of valuable material which he has gathered in his official work connected with the Isthmian Commission. Professor Johnson is one of the ablest graduates of the University and one of the leading authorities on the subject with which he deals.

#### RESIGNATIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

S. T. Miller, of the University of Michigan, has been elected fellow in physics to succeed L. J. Klug, who resigned.

John W. Schuster, of the University of Wisconsin, succeeds George H. Jones, resigned, as fellow in electrical engineering.

Paul Tratt fills the vacancy caused by the resignation of W. G. Williams, assistant in the Gymnasium.

Mr. W. D. Tallman, instructor in mathematics, has resigned to accept a similar position in the College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts at Bozeman, Mont.

George Converse Fiske, Ph. D., has recently been appointed instruc-

tor in Latin. He began his work on January 3d. Dr. Fiske is an A. B. and Ph. D. from Harvard University and has had two years of successful experience as teacher in a college preparatory school. At Harvard he took his bachelor's degree *summa cum laude* in the classics; and, after four years of graduate study, passed a brilliant examination for his doctor's degree. He will have most of the courses given by the late Professor Sober.

#### LEAVES OF ABSENCE.

Professor L. W. Austin has leave of absence for the second semester. He, together with Mrs. Austin, will spend his time in travel and study in Europe. They go to Italy first.

Professor B. H. Meyer also has leave of absence for the second semester. Professor Meyer will spend most of his time in Washington and New York, although he intends to see considerable of other eastern centers, especially the college towns. He will devote himself to the elaboration of courses for the School of Commerce, which will hereafter receive his entire attention.

#### CHADBOURNE HALL.

The change in the name of the woman's dormitory known as Ladies' Hall has come about rather gradually. Two years ago the Hall girls met and discussed a change of name. The meeting was a very lively one, as there was a great deal of opposition, from the older girls, to the change. Since that time the feeling has been growing in favor of the change, until at a meeting held in December it was unanimously voted to ask for a new name. The name Chadbourne was chosen because it was understood that President Chadbourne, although not in favor of co-education, had

been instrumental in obtaining the appropriation for the building of the Hall. And now the women of the University are rejoicing in the new name, "Chadbourne Hall."

#### UNIVERSITY POSTOFFICE.

A University postal system, for the exclusive use of official communications among members of the instructional force, was inaugurated immediately after the holidays. The system is a great convenience and promises to become exceedingly useful in facilitating University business.

#### ENGINEERING FOR DAIRY STUDENTS.

With the opening of the Dairy School a new course in practical engineering was started. The aim is to give dairy students the most necessary practical knowledge of engines, boilers, pipe-cutting and fitting, belt lacing, setting separators, putting up shafting, etc. The course is in keeping with the thoroughly practical nature of the work done in the College of Agriculture.

#### A GIFT FOR THE SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS.

Professor Ely, Director of the School of Economics and Political Science, has received a communication from Dr. Arthur F. Puls of Milwaukee announcing that subscriptions amounting to more than \$2,500 have been received for a special library fund for the school. The names of the subscribers, together with other facts relating to this splendid gift, will be published in the next issue of this MAGAZINE. This is another illustration of what enthusiasm and devotion are capable of accomplishing.

#### MAP OF LAKE MENDOTA.

A hydrographic map of Lake Mendota and the adjacent topography has just been published by the State Geo.



logical and Natural History Survey. The work of surveying was done mainly by the junior and sophomore civil engineering students of the classes of '97, '98, '99 and '00, under the immediate charge of Prof. L. S. Smith.

#### RECENT WORK BY PROFESSOR WOOD.

A recent communication by Prof. R. W. Wood to the Royal Society of London demonstrates the production of a bright-line spectrum by light from a source showing a continuous spectrum by means of anomalous dispersion in a metallic vapor.

This experiment has an important bearing on the theory of the reversing layer of the sun. The flash spectrum seen just at the moment of totality at solar eclipses has been supposed to be due to a very shallow layer of incandescent metallic vapor which surrounds the sun. It has been generally supposed that a spectrum of bright lines always indicates that the light comes from an incandescent gas. Julius, a Holland physicist, has suggested that a spectrum of this nature might be produced by the light of the solar photosphere by anomalous dispersion in the sun's atmosphere. The rays of wave-length very near that of the radiations which would be most strongly absorbed in the metallic vapor would be most strongly refracted, and would consequently strike the earth after the disc of the sun is completely covered by the moon. By

arranging conditions similar to those supposed to exist at the sun's surface, such a bright-line spectrum has been actually produced with light coming from the incandescent carbon of an arc lamp by anomalous refraction in an atmosphere of non-luminous sodium vapor. This does not necessarily prove that the theory of Julius is correct, but establishes the fact that a line spectrum can be produced in this manner. This paper will appear in the January number of the *Astrophysical Journal*, together with a paper on the nature of the solar corona.

A silver medal has recently been handed to Professor Wood through Lord Pauncefote, British Ambassador at Washington, awarded by the Society of Arts, founded in 1754, of which the Prince of Wales is president. In addition to data relating to the society, the sides of the medal contain a profile of Prince Albert and a double laurel wreath, respectively, while the edge bears the following inscription: "Professor R. W. Wood for his paper on the diffraction process of color photography."

While Professor Wood was unable to accept the invitation to join the expedition of the United States government to observe the total eclipse of the sun in Sumatra, next May, he is nevertheless directing the manner in which the observations are to be made; and for this purpose his own instruments will be taken to Sumatra.

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## ON THE HILL.

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#### INAUGURAL BALL.

The customary inaugural reception and ball to the incoming governor, Robert M. La Follette, was given at

the University Armory on the evening of January 7th. The decorations, though simple, were very effective. The large drill room was thronged by

thousands of expectant people from all parts of the state waiting their turn to shake the hand of Wisconsin's new executive. From eight until ten a general reception was held by the governor and his staff. Assisting the governor and his wife were prominent members of the state bench and bar as well as leading members of the legislature and their wives. The ball commenced a little after ten with a grand march and state set. From this on for several hours dancing was indulged in by many hundred couples, the floor crowded at first gradually clearing as the evening advanced. Music was furnished by Nitschke's orchestra of twenty-four pieces.

#### DEATH OF A STUDENT.

The sudden death of Charles Graham Collins on the morning of January 14th at the Phi Kappa Psi house came as a great surprise. The deceased had been ill but ten days, and until a short time before the end no serious results had been expected. Although death was primarily caused by pneumonia which had followed an attack of grip, a complication of previous troubles, the long illness and subsequent death of his father, and the exposure during the recent fire at the fraternity house had so weakened his constitution that it was unable to withstand the disease.

The funeral was held at the fraternity house on Wednesday morning, the 16th, at 11:30, after which the remains were taken to Milwaukee for interment, accompanied by nearly the entire fraternity.

Charles Graham Collins was born at "Collinswood," a plantation near Ponchatoula, La., on the 19th of August, 1878. The first three years of his schooling he received at home

under private tutors. He then attended the primary school at West Bend, Wis., and later the district schools of Milwaukee. From there he went to the Harvard School, Chicago, where he was a student for three years. He returned to the West Bend high school and graduated in June, '96. He entered the University in the fall of 1896 at the age of seventeen. He was out one year between his sophomore and junior years. He would have graduated this year in the civil engineering course.

#### DRAMATIC RECITAL.

The dramatic recital given by Mr. Frederick Paulding at Library Hall under the auspices of the Oratorical Association on January 19th was an artistic as well as a financial success. Rarely has a reader shown his versatility to better advantage. Not only were the heavier dramatic selections interpreted most ably, but the lighter and humorous readings were delightfully rendered. But one criticism can well be given: that Mr. Paulding is more of an actor than an elocutionist. This was especially evident in some of the lighter selections.

The program entire was as follows:

#### Part I.

1. (a) The Courtin', Lowell. (b) In School Days, Whittier.
2. The Diver, Schiller.
3. (a) Young Lochinvar, Scott. (b) The Devil in Search of a Wife, A. Porter.
4. Selections from Act. III, "Othello," Shakespeare.
5. Piano Solo, "Hark—the Hark the Lark," Schubert-Liszt. Miss Alice Walden.

#### Part II.

1. (a) The "Queen Mab" scene. (b) The Balcony Scene, from "Romeo and Juliet," Shakespeare.

2. (a) The Meeting of Sir Lucius O'Trigger and Lucy. (b) The letter scene between Mrs. Malaprop and Captain Absolute, from "The Rivals," Sheridan.

3. The Closet Scene from "Hamlet," Shakespeare.

4. Tiger Lily's Race, M. H. Fiske.

The Oratorical Association, under whose auspices the recital was held, cleared about \$60. This success has encouraged them, and efforts are being put forth to secure other entertainments of a similar nature during the winter. Among those who may be secured are Mark Twain and other popular entertainers.

After the recital Mr. Paulding was given an informal reception by the Haresfoot club at the home of Dr. Frank H. Edsall. Mr. Paulding and Dr. Edsall were elected honorary members of the club.

#### MANDOLIN CONCERT.

On the evening of January 22d one of the most enjoyable concerts of the year was given at Library Hall by Anderson's harp and mandolin orchestra assisted by Signor Salvatore Tomaso, the great mandolin soloist. The local orchestra, strengthened by several players from abroad, showed excellent skill, and their work reflected great credit on the direction of Professor Hjalmar Anderson. Not only in *ensemble* work was the concert a success, but in the solo work as well. Signor Tomaso gave several selections in most pleasing fashion, several times responding to hearty encores. No one, it is safe to say, has ever appeared in Madison who has developed the possibilities of the mandolin to such an extent.

#### LIBRARY INSPECTION.

The various departments of the new library building were thrown open,

on the evening of January 23d, to the members of the state legislature. The entire building was exhibited for inspection, including the seminary rooms, museums and library rooms. About seven hundred visitors passed through the building in the course of the evening, including most of the legislators and state officers and many prominent citizens. The receiving force consisted of the members of the building commission and the library staff.

#### PROFESSOR COULTER'S ADDRESS.

The meeting of the Science Club on January 24th was addressed by Professor John M. Coulter, head professor of botany at the University of Chicago, his subject being "The mission of science in education." The meeting was held in the lecture room of the library building, which was filled to the doors.

The speaker summarized the results of the introduction of scientific study into schemes of education as follows: First, it has revolutionized educational methods by the introduction of the laboratory method. Second, it develops the scientific spirit, a spirit of unprejudiced inquiry, which demands that there shall be no hiatus between an effect and its claimed cause and that the cause asserted shall be adequate; which aids in the differentiation of factors and their accompanying results; and which keeps the investigator close to the facts. Third, science gives a training peculiar to itself. The study of the humanities develops the power of appreciation, which implies self-injection; scientific study develops the faculty of self-elimination. Although science gives training in analysis, still synthesis is its ultimate purpose.

Professor Coulter also spoke at the University convocation on the following day on "The choice of studies."

#### GRADUATE CLUB.

A meeting of the Graduate Club was held Saturday evening, January 26th, in the music lecture room of Chadbourne Hall. A number of visitors were present. The program was in charge of the English department, and was as follows:

Vocal solo—Miss Bishop.

Reading—"The Bard and the Cricket"—Miss Butt.

Piano solo—Miss Gillan.

Reading—"The Philosopher in the Apple Orchard"—Miss Butt and Mr. Pyre.

Vocal solo—Miss Wright.

Reading—"The Tragedy" and "Como"—Mr. Pyre.

#### COMMENCEMENT SPEAKER.

Ex-President Benjamin Harrison has been invited to deliver the annual address before the graduating class and alumni of the College of Law next June. Mr. Harrison has not yet responded to the invitation, but strong hopes are entertained that he will be able to accept.

#### A SMALLPOX SCARE.

Students upon returning from the Christmas holidays were surprised to find that smallpox had broken out in the University. The first victim was Harry Wheeler of St. Louis, who was visiting his brother A. K. Wheeler at the Kappa Sigma house. By good luck, at that time there were no other persons in the house. All necessary precautions were at once taken by the health officers. The patient was removed to the contagious hospital, while his brother was quarantined at the Kappa Sigma house for the required fourteen days.

A short time later, on January 9th, a new case was discovered at 524 State street. This time the patient was Ernest V. Moore, '01 *l*, of Liledown, N. C. He had but recently returned from his home, and it is supposed he became infected with the disease there. This case promised more serious results, as nearly forty people had been eating in company with Mr. Moore and had been exposed. The house and its occupants were promptly quarantined, although several escaped before the rules were enforced by the proper authorities. No new cases, however, have since resulted, and all danger of an epidemic seems to be past. In view of the fact that both patients were from the South, it is probable that in both cases the disease was contracted there.

As is natural at such a time, a mild panic resulted among the students, and for several days vaccination was the order of the day.

At last reports both patients are recovering.

#### LITERARY SOCIETIES.

Philomathia has elected the following as the closers for the regular freshman blowout: Charles A. Lyman, Sidney H. Wetzler, Ernest B. Tomlinson, and Arthur Breslauer.

At the meetings of the several literary societies Friday night, January 25th, it was voted to accept the challenge for a debate with the University of Iowa. The vote stood three to two, Philomathia, Hesperia and Columbia voting for a debate, while Forum and Athenæ opposed it. A council of the different societies will soon be called, and arrangement committees and debaters will be chosen.

Hesperia has had a song-book compiled for the purpose of encouraging singing at the society meetings. The

work has been in charge of a committee consisting of F. C. Schoensigel, W. J. Carr and G. G. Curtis. The book is of the size of the ordinary note-book paper, with removable sheets. The copy is typewritten and duplicated. There are now about twenty songs in the collection, and, as the books are made of removable leaves, new songs can be added from time to time.

### ATHLETICS.

The most important doings of the month have been in rowing and track athletics. Baseball work will begin after the examinations. The freshman crew candidates who did not row last fall have been called out and set to work under the direction of the candidates for the coxswain's seat. The number of new men who have responded to the call is not large, and Coach O'Dea is rather disappointed because lack of interest in boating or lack of material in the class of 1904 must be the cause, and either condition is unpleasant even to consider. It is doubtful if the 1904 crew will be anywhere near as strong and fast as the 1903 men. However, when the list of men now at work is swelled by the names of the sixteen who rowed last fall in the gigs, it will not be so bad. Within a few days the tank will be in shape for use, and then all freshmen will be worked daily in the stationary boat. The 'Varsity candidates will not be called out for some weeks yet.

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The financial report of the boating department shows some interesting facts about the expense of running the department, and the amount contributed by the student body. No one familiar with the conditions will be surprised to learn that it costs

nearly \$5,000 a year to run the department, but there is an equal certainty that, if the money can possibly be raised, the benefits are commensurate with the cost. It would seem that more than \$333.45 should be raised amongst the students, however. When they know the needs of the crew so well, it would seem that some slight sacrifices on the part of the undergraduates might be made and an average of at least one dollar per student raised by subscription. Certainly not less than a thousand dollars should be raised by the undergraduates. This done, the alumni and citizens of the state may be relied upon to do their part, which must necessarily be to raise the larger portion of this amount. Following is the statement of the department:

#### RECEIPTS.

M. S. Klauber, loan .....	\$100 00
Chicago alumni .....	60 00
Winona alumni .....	12 00
Faculty.....	155 50
Fraternalities.....	187 00
Students.....	146 45
University Athletic Association .....	360 00
Receipts St. John's boat race .....	107 80
Receipts naval ball .....	145 00
Milwaukee contributions ..	1,347 62
Madison contributions....	555 00
Oshkosh contributions ...	184 00
Janesville contributions ..	65 00
Kenosha contributions ...	30 00
Eau Claire contributions..	15 00
Personal loan, D. Hayes	
Murphy.....	3 10
Total .....	\$3,473 47

#### DISBURSEMENTS.

Training table, bill of J. C. Schmitt .....	\$448 27
Board of crew, eastern trip	940 00
R. R. fare to Chicago.....	120 75
R. R. fare to Poughkeepsie	354 10
Sweaters and trunks.....	62 00
Sundry expenses of crew in the East.....	107 03

Express of shell from Cambridge to Poughkeepsie.	100 00
Salary of Coach O'Dea....	100 00
Expense of crew St. John's race .....	62 40
J. Donoughue for 20 oars..	164 10
Repairs on coaching launch	56 14
Salary engineer "John Day" .....	28 25
W. H. Davy on account shell .....	100 00
M. S. Klauber, refund of loan.....	100 00
Receipts of naval ball to M. S. Klauber .....	145 00
Postage, telegrams, 'bus hire and sundry expenses	53 81
Remittance to F. G. Bigelow for credit .....	122 62
F. G. Bigelow account shell	400 00
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$3,473 47</b>

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST, INCLUDING FALL EXPENSES.

Launch.....	\$600 00
Alexander, engineer "John Day" .....	17 00
McIntosh, carpenter.....	4 20
Coach O'Dea, salary.....	550 00
Conklin, coal.....	47 10
Fredrickson, lumber.....	10 00
Hygeia Water Co.....	4 50
Mautz, painting.....	27 00
King & Walker, launch boiler .....	141 00
Gallagher, tent cover .....	24 00
L. D. Sumner, supplies ...	50 00
Hart & Parr, truck wheels.	6 70
Machine shop, labor.....	1 20
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$1,482 70</b>

**\$3,473 47**

Total expenditure.....\$4,956 17

The following from the *Cardinal* for January 19th will explain the statements of the daily papers regarding a race on the Chicago drainage canal:

"The statement that negotiations are on between Wisconsin and Pennsylvania or Cornell for a boat race on the drainage canal next summer are a little premature," said Coach Andy O'Dea yesterday afternoon. The

management has been endeavoring to secure from the Chicago drainage commission permission to row on the drainage canal next summer. The question was submitted at a meeting of the commission a week ago last Wednesday, but no reply has as yet been received. Until the commissioners reply no formal challenge will be sent to an eastern institution. The purpose of the management is to get a race in the West where the westerners and supporters of western aquatics can have the benefit of seeing a college boat race. The expenses incurred in such a contest would amount to the same as sending the Wisconsin crew east, but the wished-for race on western waters would undoubtedly create such enthusiasm that both Chicago and Minnesota Universities would add boating to their list of sports, something which has long been desired."

The track men have been hard at work since the holidays, and Saturday, January 26th, they got their first real try-out, in the annual indoor meet. If my judgment may be formed from the number of experienced men in training, this year's track team ought to come pretty near putting Wisconsin back where she was a few years ago, and where she belongs, with the leaders in track athletics in the West. Following are the summaries:

35-yard dash—First trial, J. Hayden first, G. C. Poage second; time, 4½; second trial, G. Senn first, Bishop second; time, 4¾; third trial, F. J. Schule first, E. Birge second; time, 4¾; final, G. C. Poage first, J. Hayden second; time 4¾.

35-yard hurdle race—F. J. Schule first, G. Senn second; time, 5¾.

440-yard run—G. C. Poage first, J. Hayden second, Pugh third; time, 59¾.

One mile run — J. Hahn first, G. R. Keachle second; time, 5:06.

Parallel bars exhibition — Ishikawa, Hibbard, Knoff and Bradley.

Two mile run — J. Bredsteen first, J. Smith second, A. McEachron third; time, 10:54½.

Running high jump — F. J. Schule and E. Hughes tied for first, W. Bishop third; height, 5 feet 9½ inches, Bishop, 5 feet 7 inches.

880-yard run — J. F. Hahn first, E. L. McGillis second, J. W. McCrossen third; time, 2:20½.

Indian club swinging by Hibbard.

Shot put — H. Webster first, E. Schreiber second, G. Senn third; distance, 36 feet 11 inches.

Pole vault — W. Juneau, W. Bishop, M. Muckleston tied at 9 feet 4½ inches.

Short course-Dairy relay — Dairy students won; time, 3:16½.

High school-Academy relay — High school won; time, 3:17½.

Interfraternity relay — Phi Rho Beta — Armstrong, Moffat, Long and Nash first; Beta Theta Pi — Seymour, Patrick, Severson and Cole second; Sigma Chi — Adams, Stotzer, Zipprecht and Murphy third.

Three indoor records were broken: the quarter mile, the two mile and the high jump. Interest centered in the interfraternity relay race, which was won by Phi Rho Beta, giving them the silver cup offered by the Gamma Phi Beta sorority.

It will be seen that several old men, point winners many of them, are waiting until after the examinations before coming out.

The team gets its next competition at Milwaukee in the indoor championships of the Central Association, March 2d.

Mr. O'Dea has started his boxing classes again, and the interest is fully up to that of last year when over

sixty worked regularly with the "mufflers" throughout the winter.

The return of Mr. Pierre de Souci from Paris has led to the reorganization of the fencing club, of which Mr. De Souci was the master two years ago.

The Varsity basket ball team defeated Wayland Academy January 23d by a score of 35 to 22, and will play games later on with Minnesota, Northwestern and other good teams.

This game, which is so popular with the athletic club, Y. M. C. A. and school athletes throughout the state, seems not to appear in the slightest degree to interest Wisconsin men, though it has many good features. Looking for an explanation, this seems (to the writer) to be due to the fact that it is almost entirely a game of skill, with the element of courage altogether ignored by its inventors, the Y. M. C. A. training school men of the Springfield, Mass., institution. If there were not quite so many things that constituted fouls, the popularity of the game would be unquestioned, but there is nothing in it making the sterner virtues an absolute requirement, hence its tameness and lack of attractiveness.

The handball tournament was ended just before the Christmas recess; following are the results of the games played subsequently to those noted in the January number:

Curtis and Mabbett, winners of the junior series, beat Smith and Taylor, senior champions.

Leighton and Erickson, winners of the freshman-sophomore semi-finals, beat Curtis and Mabbett, thus winning the Hill championship.

Hobbins and Kopplin won the law series.

Leighton and Erickson, by defeating Hobbins and Kopplin, won the University championship.

## NEWS FROM THE ALUMNI.

### SHORT COURSE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

The annual reunion of the Short Course alumni was held at the Capitol on January 24th and 25th. During both days an appropriate program was carried out by the members. On Friday evening a joint meeting of the Alumni and the Short Course Literary society was held.

The following program was given:

Song..... Quartette.  
 Music..... Short Course Band.  
 Recitation..... Miss Whitmore.  
 Violin Solo..... D. M. Swan.  
 Cornet Solo..... W. B. Cartwright.  
 Selection..... Guy Bible.  
 Vocal Solo..... C. A. Dutton.  
 A Greeting to the Short Course Students..... W. H. Hanchett.  
 Response, Second Year Class.....  
 ..... P. H. Davis.  
 Response, First Year Class.....  
 ..... A. J. Meyers.  
 Vocal Solo..... A. C. Yale.  
 Recitation..... Roy L. Smith.  
 Election of Officers.....

..Short Course Literary Society.

The officers of the alumni association for the coming year are:

President, D. B. Powell, '01, Rockford, Ill.; treasurer, R. H. Poston, '01.

### PERSONAL NOTES.

Prof. Samuel B. Fortenbaugh was married January 10th to Miss Florence Cowden at the Pine street Presbyterian church, Harrisburg, Pa. The couple will be at home after February 15th at Knowle, Edgerton Road, Ashton-Ribble, Preston, England. Professor Fortenbaugh left the University two years ago to enter the service of the Walker Electrical Com-

pany of Cleveland, and will now represent a company in England that is operating under American patents.

The Chi Psi alumni residing in Milwaukee held their annual banquet December 22d.

The second annual dinner of the University of Wisconsin Alumni Club of New York was held January 25th.

Born, to Prof. and Mrs. C. A. Van Velzer, Friday, January 11, 1901, a son.

Acting President E. A. Birge was one of the judges on the debate between the Milwaukee and White-water normal schools at Whitewater, January 18th, when the Isthmian canal question was discussed.

Prof. R. T. Ely spoke at the University of Minnesota January 17th.

The fourth annual banquet of the Waukesha County Bar Association was held at Oconomowoc, December 22d. John A. Kelly of Milwaukee was selected as toastmaster for the occasion, for which a rather extended program was prepared. The following were among the toasts responded to:

"The Judiciary," M. S. Griswold, '63.

"The Advisability of the Pardon-ing Power," D. S. Tullar, '81 l.

"The Fee-System," A. B. Rogan, '90 l.

"Washington," E. W. Chafin, '75 l.

"The American Citizen," T. W. Parkinson, '89 l.

"Republican Form of Govern-ment," H. W. Goodwin, '89 l.

"The Supreme Court," D. J. Hem-lock, '82 l.

"The Lawyer and Client," D. W. Agnew, '94 l.



"Duties of District Attorney," V. H. Tichenor, '91 l.

"Our Host," F. J. Clasen, '90 l.

"The Stars and Stripes; Its Origin and History," Loren Edwards, '69 l.

"The Banquet and Its Benefits," Henry Lockney, '97.

At the meeting of the Wisconsin Teachers' Association in Milwaukee December 27th and 28th, John F. Lamont, '80, was elected treasurer of the association. O. J. Schuster, '86, H. A. Adrian, '92, A. H. Sanford, '91, J. S. Roeseler, '88, and Prof. J. W. Stearns served on various committees. President W. N. Parker, '90, delivered the annual address Thursday. R. B. Dudgeon, '76, Carrie E. Morgan, '86, Hattibel Merrill, '90, F. F. Showers, '93, and John F. Lamont, '80, read papers before the various sections.

Prof. C. I. King, of the College of Engineering, has returned from the East, where he has been for the purpose of inspecting the various schools of engineering. His investigations have convinced him that Wisconsin stands in the front rank with the best engineering schools of the country. When due consideration is given the fact that some of the institutions with which this comparison is made are old, established schools of wide reputation, which have turned out some of the best engineers, the judgment of Professor King is an exceedingly complimentary one to the Wisconsin University. The trip included visits to the University of Pennsylvania, Columbia College, Stevens Institute, Brown University, Massachusetts Institute of Technology at Boston, Worcester Polytechnic, and others schools.

The employes in the animal husbandry department of the College of Agriculture surprised and delighted

Professor and Mrs. W. L. Carlyle on Christmas eve by presenting them with a very handsome silver tea service.

Prof. R. T. Ely was re-elected president of the American Economic Association at its annual meeting held in Detroit in December.

At the annual meeting of the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society, held at Oshkosh, January 14-17, Dr. T. E. Loope, '91, of Eureka, Wis., delivered two addresses. Miriam Jewett, '90, of Sparta, spoke on the "Culture of house-plants," and Prof. E. S. Goff delivered two addresses.

A bill is being prepared by Prof. S. E. Sparling which the League of Wisconsin Municipalities, of which he is secretary, will endeavor to have passed by the present legislature. It will provide that the mayor's term in all cities in the state shall be two years, and that of aldermen four years, and will fix a maximum of salary for the mayor, leaving the exact amount to be fixed by the city. A bill providing for uniform accounts in all cities will also be introduced.

Phil King, the university athletic manager and coach, spent the holidays visiting relatives and friends in Washington, New York and Baltimore.

'64

Mrs. Phoebe A. Poole Norcross, wife of Pliny Norcross, ('64), died at Janesville, December 28th.

'65

John M. Jones, of Cedar Falls, Iowa, contributes frequently to the temperance press of Iowa. A recent contribution in the *Dial of Progress*, of Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, under title "Abolish the Saloon," gives a very clear statement of the present status of the liquor question.

Judge Philip Stein, of the Cook County, Illinois, Superior Court, in a recent letter vouches for the accuracy of the account of John Muir's ingenuity, published in the November number of the ALUMNI MAGAZINE. The editors before the receipt of this letter had been rather doubtful of the absolute veracity of the story.

'71

The address delivered at Saratoga last fall by Prof. Charles Noble Gregory on opening the session of the section on legal education of the American Bar Association appears in the *American Law Review* for December.

'73

Moses E. Clapp, '73 *l*, ex-attorney-general of Minnesota, has been selected to succeed the late Cushman K. Davis in the United States Senate.

'75

George R. Underwood, '75 *l*, was elected county attorney of Story county, Iowa, last fall.

'77

John J. Fruit, '77 *l*, of La Crosse, was appointed by Governor Scofield to succeed the late Judge O. B. Wyman as circuit judge for the sixth judicial circuit of Wisconsin.

'79

Mrs. Belle Case La Follette, president of the Emily Bishop League of Madison, addressed the league on January 12th on Professor James' chapter on "Habit."

Dr. John W. Thomas is located at Phoenix, Ariz.

'80

Rev. Frank Stowe Sawyer, pastor of the South Milwaukee Congregational church, died of dropsy December 23d. Mr. Sawyer was a graduate of the Chicago Theological Seminary,

class of '83. Immediately after his graduation he became the pastor of the Fox Lake church, where he remained until called in 1890 to South Milwaukee. He has been married three times and leaves a wife (Anna Cady, ('99)), and her eight months' old daughter, and two children by a former marriage.

Neal Brown, '80 *l*, of Wausau, has been selected to deliver an oration at the Milwaukee Bar Association's celebration of John Marshall day.

H. J. Desmond was elected one of the board of directors of the Catholic Summer School, which was removed last year from Madison to Detroit.

'83

Prof. G. C. Comstock, '83 *l*, delivered an address at Sheboygan, January 14th, on the occasion of the dedication of the new high school building. Professor Comstock has been engaged since September 30th in observing the movements of the little planet Eros, which was discovered in 1894. It is hoped that from these observations it will be possible to get a more accurate idea of the distance from the sun to the earth and in other ways to improve the knowledge of the dimensions of the solar system. The same observations are being made from all the principal observatories in Europe and America.

James A. Tawney, ('83 *l*), was one of the candidates for Senator C. K. Davis' unexpired term.

'84

E. H. Schweppe, '84 *l*, of Medford, was the defeated democratic candidate for congressman in the ninth Wisconsin district.

Letters from Dr. F. J. Turner and family, who are spending the winter in Italy, state that they are all well and enjoying themselves.

'85

L. H. Pammel spent part of the last summer in field work in the Uintah Mountains for the National Division of Forestry, a report upon which will soon appear.

'86

Prof. F. W. Woll, '86 *h*, is taking work at the University of Leipzig.

'87

Joseph F. Cuddy, '87 *l*, is now a member of the faculty of the Wisconsin College of Osteopathy at Milwaukee, and is practicing there.

Robert S. Kollner is one of the lecturers of the Minnesota law school.

Mrs. Andrew Kreutzer (Minnie Knox, '87) and Mrs. Frederick Winton (Lena Knox, '88) with their children will spend the winter in Arizona and California.

David E. Spencer has resigned his position of assistant professor of history at the Leland Stanford University as a result of the recent troubles at that institution.

'88

Prof. Emory R. Johnson, now of the University of Pennsylvania, and a member of the Isthmian Canal Commission, will give two courses of lectures in the University of Wisconsin School of Commerce during the summer session.

L. B. Murphy is chairman of the committee on studies for the Catholic Summer School, which will open in Detroit June 9, 1901.

Joseph Rice is practicing law at Butte, Mont.

'89

Claire B. Bird has made a new professional association for himself at Wausau. The firm of Bump, Kreutzer & Rosenberry of that city will be

dissolved February 1st and will be succeeded by the firm of Kreutzer, ('90 *l*), Bird & Rosenberry, Mr. Bump retiring and his place being taken by Mr. Bird, at present junior member of the firm of Mylrea & Bird. It is probable that John J. Okoneski, '00 *l*, will be connected with the new firm. Ex-Attorney-General W. H. Mylrea will practice alone. E. L. Bump will become a member of the firm of Marchetti & Bump, of which his son, Franklin E. Bump, ('96), is junior member.

Announcement is made of the engagement of Elizabeth L. Bowman and Dr. C. A. Harper, both of Madison. The wedding is to occur April 23d, and immediately afterward the couple will go abroad for six months of travel and study.

Born, to Dr. and Mrs. S. A. Nielson, (Helen Steensland, '89), at Madison, in December, a son.

'90

W. B. Stratton, '90 *l*, was elected attorney-general of the state of Washington on the republican ticket at the fall election.

Rev. H. H. Stutson, ('90), is located at El Paso, Texas.

'91

Rev. W. M. Balch is now located at Fairbury, Neb.

Mr. and Mrs. James Sabin (Elinor Leith, '91) and family of Windsor will remove shortly to a ranch in Charles Mix county, South Dakota.

'92

W. W. Young was married December 31st to Miss Adelaide G. Oehler of New York city. Mr. Young, who graduated from the University in 1892, went to New York about six years ago and held a position on the *World* for several years. He is now

with Hearst's *Chicago American*, and the couple will be at home in that city at 18 Delaware Place after January 20th.

'93

Congressman H. B. Dahle has appointed Nissen P. Stenjem, '93 *l*, as private secretary.

William E. Swain, ('93), superintendent of the Northwestern Lumber Company at Hayward, Wis., and Miss Grace Sabin were married recently at Hayward.

'94

Rosetta R. Bold is teaching in the Pueblo, Colorado, schools.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward M. Kurtz (Grace Fulton, '96) have removed from Syracuse to St. Louis.

Dr. Charles F. Hawley, ('94), is located at Phoenix, Arizona.

'95

The Wisconsin geological and natural history survey is rendering a practical service by bringing about an association of brick and tile manufacturers, the first meeting to be in Madison, February 5-6. Dr. E. R. Buckley, '95, of the survey, has secured the co-operation of some thirty-six concerns in the state, and over their signatures the call is issued. It seems that Iowa, Illinois, Ohio, Nebraska and Minnesota have such organizations. As is well known, Wisconsin abounds in clays, and the allied industries based on this resource are already of considerable importance. This first meeting will be largely educational in character. Coming on the heels of the book issued by the survey, dealing with the geological resources of Wisconsin from an economic standpoint, the whole subject will receive its merited attention and incidentally interest the legislature.—*Wisconsin State Journal*.

Dr. E. R. Buckley gave an address before the Illinois Clay Workers' association at Springfield, Ill., January 9th.

Alice I. Bunting is studying music in Chicago under Mr. Calvin B. Cady.

E. B. Copeland, ('95), now a member of the faculty of the University of West Virginia, was married at Chico, Cal., December 26th.

Rodney A. Elward, '95 *l*, is the Madison correspondent of the Milwaukee *Sentinel* and Chicago papers.

Guy S. Ford is doing graduate work at Columbia.

George Candee Gale, '94-95 *grad*, has been appointed to fill the chair of political science at Knox College made vacant by the resignation of Dr. Cushing. Mr. Gale was valedictorian of his law class at Columbia University.

Vroman Mason, '95, '99 *l*, who has spent the last two years in the office of Olin & Butler, Madison, has entered the firm of Reese & Carter at Dodgeville.

L. W. Pollard, '95 *l*, has resigned the district attorneyship of Iowa county.

Alfred T. Rogers, '95 *l*, is Governor La Follette's private secretary.

Halbert S. Steensland has accepted a position as instructor in pathology in Syracuse University.

W. G. Wheeler, the newly-appointed United States district attorney for the western district of Wisconsin, has appointed Henry T. Sheldon, '95 *l*, of Madison, as his assistant. Mr. Sheldon has been assistant under the late D. F. Jones, and his re-appointment is a recognition of his good work in the office.

'96

C. C. Lloyd and Miss Clara E. Jansen, both of Milwaukee, were married in that city December 26th. Mr. Lloyd has been employed since his

graduation in the construction department of the C., M. & St. P. Ry.

Frederick H. Martin, ('96), is practicing medicine at Edgerton, Wis.

W. D. Tallman, instructor in mathematics at the University, has resigned his position to accept the professorship of mathematics at the University of Montana.

'97

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. William Cummings (Julia Beaumont, ('97) ), in the city of Mexico, in December, a son, William Beaumont Cummings.

Clarence E. Curtis, ('97 *p*), of Shell Lake, Wis., has been taking the dental course at the University of Michigan.

Leora E. Mabbett is studying in the library school at Champaign, Ill.

Arthur Mulberger is practicing law at Chicago. Address, Suite 417, Oxford Bldg., 84 La Salle street.

Cochems, '97, McGee, '99, Kanneberg, '94, and Cleaver are the members of a new Milwaukee law firm.

'98

Charles F. Hageman is located at Cleveland, Ohio, where he is interested in the patent-right and manufacture of a hatch-fastener for vessels.

L. A. Goddard graduates in the spring from Hartford Theological Seminary. His present address is Hosmer Hall, Hartford, Conn.

A. G. Krugmeier, '98 *l*, and Theodore Berg, '00 *l*, are practicing law in partnership at Appleton, Wis.

Maude Parkinson was elected teacher of the third and fourth grades in the sixth ward, Madison, succeeding Mrs. Quirk, '76, who has been teaching those grades temporarily.

Ernest J. A. Rice, '97-'98 *grad*, formerly of Madison but now of Minneapolis, was married December 26th to Miss Myrtice Mygatt, of Long

Pine, Neb. The newly married couple will be at home in Minneapolis after January 15th.

'99

Otto C. Baumgarten, '99 *l*, is at 232 East Willamette avenue, Colorado Springs, Colo. He has been compelled by ill-health to leave Milwaukee.

Stephen W. Gilman, '99 *l*, has opened a law office, 6 Tenney building, Madison, Wis.

Harvey Holmes is now physical director of the University of Utah at Salt Lake City.

H. O. Hanson is with an automobile factory in New York.

J. D. Wood, ('99), is in the dry goods business at Geneseo, Ill.

'00

The law class of '00 has elected John C. Coyle as its permanent secretary. The class agreed to send him their addresses each June, and thereupon a round-robin letter will be started to which each member of the class will contribute.

Nathan Comstock, '00 *l*, is located at Seattle, Wash. Address, 69 Dexter Horton Bank Bldg.

Libbie Damuth is teaching in the Lancaster high school.

The present address of B. C. Dorset is 2000 Mt. Vernon street, Philadelphia.

Anfin Egdahl is attending the Johns Hopkins medical school.

Walter J. Parsons and Miss Olive M. Gibson, both of Chicago, were married in that city January 22d.

The marriage of Miss Helen Augusta Pierce, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Nelson W. Pierce of Sheffield avenue, Chicago, and Matthew J. Gay of Madison, was solemnized Tuesday afternoon, December 25th, at the home of the bride's parents, Rev. E. G. Updike of Madison officiating.

R. E. Smith, '007, is in partnership with his father, James Smith, at Phillips, Wis.

('01)

Paul F. Chamberlain is at Virginia, Minnesota.

John Q. Lyman, who acted as a guard at the Paris exposition last year, with a companion will tour the continent on bicycles.

Edward H. Smith, ('017), has been appointed official reporter for the circuit court of the ninth circuit.

The engagement of Winifred Smith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Smith, of Sturgeon Bay, and John Goodrich Osborne, of Milwaukee, is announced.

('02)

J. A. Seydel has taken up a homestead claim in the state of Washington.

('03)

Stephen E. Williams, of River Falls, is taking a medical course at the University of Minnesota.

#### PUBLICATIONS.

The January *Cosmopolitan* contains an article by Dr. R. T. Ely on "Reforms in taxation."

The annual joint debate will hereafter be published as a University bulletin.

A report by Director E. A. Birge, of the Geological and Natural History Survey, on parts of Douglas and Ashland counties, will soon appear.

In the *Economic Journal* for December are reviews of Dr. R. T. Ely's "Monopolies and trusts," and Dr. E. D. Jones' "Economic crises."

Prof. Edward D. Jones writes on the "Economic life of France" in the January number of the *Popular Science Monthly*.

Prof. M. V. O'Shea contributes an article to the *Independent* of Jan-

uary 10th on "Highways of mental growth in childhood." His address on "Hidden forces in life and education," delivered before the Woman's Congress at Buffalo, N. Y., in November, is printed in the *Kindergarten Magazine* for January.

Professor Wood is working upon a "Physical optics" which he hopes to complete and publish in about a year. He contributed to the January *Astro-Physical Journal* a paper on "The nature of the solar corona."

The first part of a bulletin on the clay resources of the state, prepared by the Geological and Natural History Survey, is now in press.

Wisconsin methods of caring for the insane, criminal and dependent classes through the state board of control are heartily commended in an article to appear in the January number of the *Annals of the American Academy*, written by Prof. S. E. Sparling of the University of Wisconsin, who has made a careful study of the Wisconsin administration of charitable and penal institutions. Professor Sparling devotes much space to a review of the history of the management of charitable and penal institutions. This history, especially in recent years, Professor Sparling says, shows a strong tendency toward centralization of the management of all the charitable and penal institutions in a state under one central board. This system of centralized management, he goes on to say, has found its best example in Wisconsin, and has here proved an unqualified success.—Chippewa Falls *Independent*.

The Milwaukee *Sentinel* of December 30, 1900, contains contributions by Acting President E. A. Birge on "University education in the coming century;" by Regent J. H. Stout on "Marked improvement in educational

methods;" and by Prof. Paul S. Reinsch on "Far-reaching results of the Spanish-American war." Prof. W. A. Scott also wrote on the "Value of commercial education."

Dr. Ely's "Monopolies and Trusts" has been translated into Japanese. The translation will appear soon.

Dr. Carl Russell Fish writes of the removal of officials by the presidents of the United States in the annual report of the American Historical Association for 1899.

In "A campaign cry of 1844," a paper read before the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters, H. J. Desmond, '00, discussed the issue between this country and England over the Oregon country. In 1821 a congressional committee had declared our title to the whole Oregon country north to the 60th degree of latitude. Mr. Desmond discussed the negotiations with England on the question from 1818 to 1846. Three circumstances prevented

the United States from making as good a bargain as the strength of her case should warrant: First, the belief that the Oregon country was of little value; second, the opinions of Jefferson, Benton, Webster and others that the Rocky mountains were a natural western boundary; third, England's superiority as a military power at the time when negotiations were opened. Our diplomatic attitude could not keep pace with the electioneering cry of 1844, because we had in 1824, 1826 and 1843 offered to compromise the matter by accepting the 49th parallel of latitude as the dividing line. If the question had arisen in these days there would be a different solution. But in 1824 it would take a member of congress from Oregon eight months to get to Washington. Today the Oregon member of congress can come from Portland to Washington in a shorter time than Jefferson required to go from Monticello, Va., to the White House.

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