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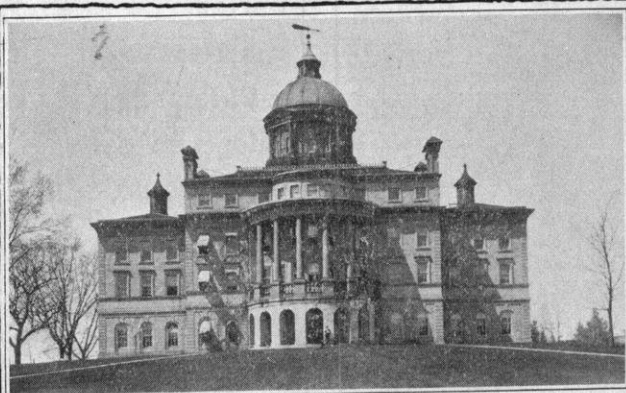
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THE WISCONSIN ALUMNI MAGAZINE



PUBLISHED AT MADISON
BY THE ALUMNI OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

VOL. I.

DECEMBER, 1899.

NO. 3.

ANDRAE

Cycles
Never
Disappoint



Makers of other bicycles use their \$40 and \$50 bicycles to compete with the \$30 and \$40 Andraes.

The \$50 Andrae has a field of its own.

It is made for men and women who desire the best the market affords.

It is constructed so carefully from perfect material that no effort is required to propel it.

It is the only bicycle that enables you to attain an absolute position while riding.

It runs like oil.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUES

JULIUS ANDRAE & SONS CO.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

ANDRAE

DID
IT



Distance is no barrier to our electrical service.

The excellences of our work creates a demand for our service in every part of the Northwest.

Careful figuring, with consideration for the class of work we do, will prove that it is cheapest in the long run to secure our help.

We sell dynamos and motors and all electrical supplies.

The quality of our goods, assisted by right prices, usually win the order for us.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE

JULIUS ANDRAE & SONS CO.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

THE WISCONSIN ALUMNI MAGAZINE.

PUBLISHED BY THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN.

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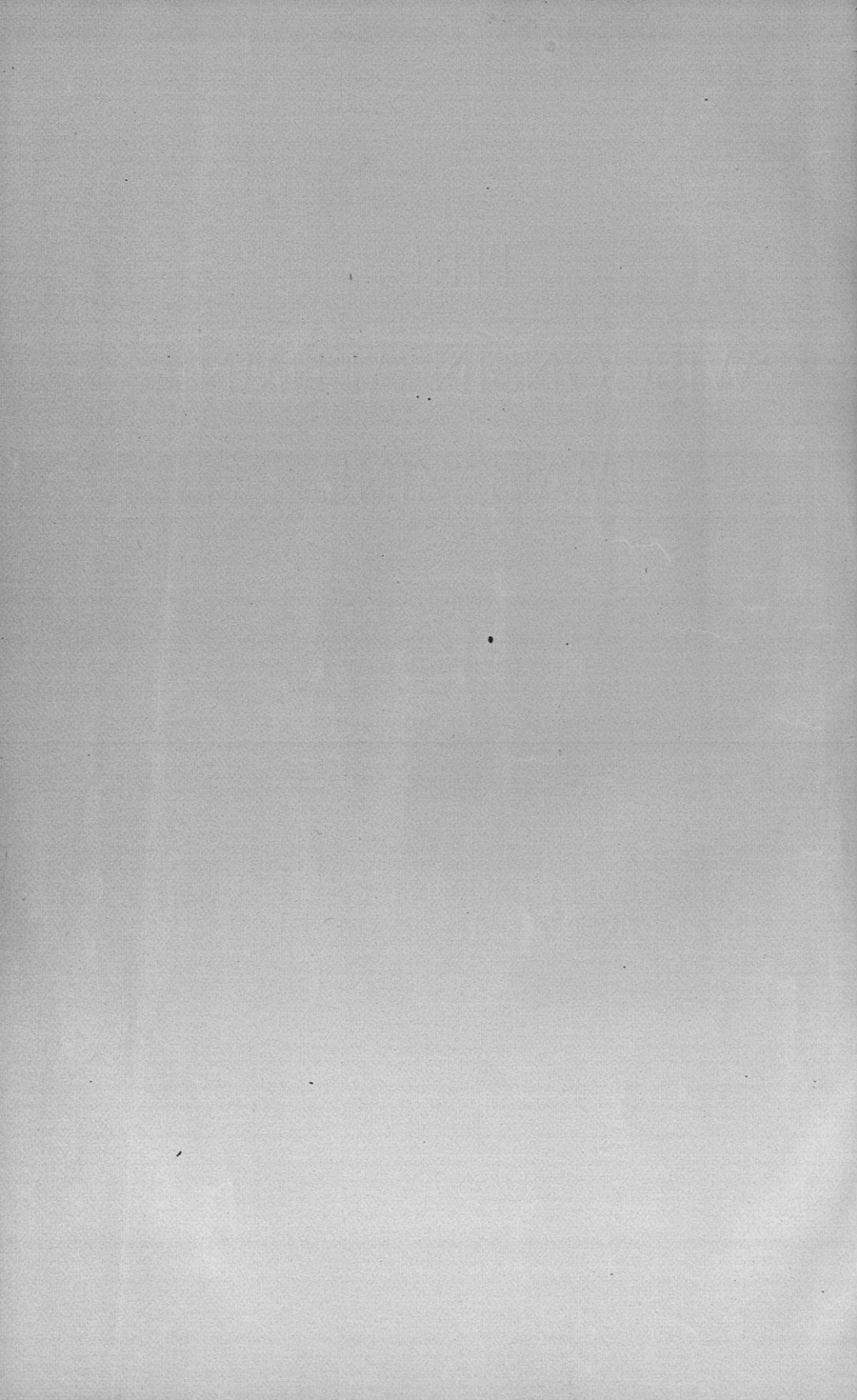
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HUGH JOCELYN McGRATH,
Captain 4th Cavalry, U. S. A.

THE WISCONSIN ALUMNI MAGAZINE.

VOL. I.—DECEMBER, 1899—No. 3.

CAPT. HUGH J. McGRATH.

Another name must be added to Wisconsin's roll of honor, that of Hugh Jocelyn McGrath, '93 4, commandant of the University battalion '91-4, who died in hospital at Manila, November 7, from wounds received in the battle of Novaleta, October 3.

Capt. McGrath was born at Fond du Lac, Wis., forty-five years ago and, after a common school education, entered West Point in 1876. After graduation in 1880 he was stationed for a number of years at various frontier posts, and in the campaigns against the Apaches in New Mexico and Arizona received training well suited to prepare him for work in the Philippines. In 1887 he graduated from the Infantry and Cavalry School at Ft. Leavenworth. In 1891 he came to the University to take charge of the battalion; while here he completed the law course, and in 1893 received the degree of LL. B.

At the beginning of the late war he became major in the volunteer service and served in Cuba. In May, 1899, he went to the Philippines, returning to his old regiment, the Fourth Cavalry.

Throughout the summer he served faithfully and received high praise for his duplication of Funston's feat of swimming a river under fire. In the battle of Novaleta, October 3, while leading a charge, he was seriously wounded, having the left femur fractured by a bullet. He was immediately removed to the hospital in Manila and received the best of care from the best physicians and nurses in the island. The wound, after

treatment, seemed to be getting along very nicely, and the Captain expected to come home on sick leave about the first of February.

The interment will be at Eau Claire, where the deceased has made his home for the last few years, and where he leaves a wife and several children.

THE ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGIATE ALUMNAE.

The Association of Collegiate Alumnae proclaims through its constitution that its object is "to unite alumnae of different institutions for practical educational work." The necessity of such co-operation toward such ends was first effectively felt in 1881 by a few college women living in and near Boston. In November of that year seventeen women, representing, by chance, eight colleges and universities (the University of Wisconsin being represented, according to the records, by "Maria M. Dean, '80, and Alma J. Frisby, '78"), met in the halls of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology to discuss the forms in which the new vision might be materialized. This conference resulted in a somewhat larger conference, still representing the original eight institutions (Oberlin, Smith, Vassar and Wellesley colleges, and Boston, Cornell, Michigan and Wisconsin universities), which met in January, 1882, established an association, and elected as its first president Mrs. Jennie Field Bashford, '74, of Wisconsin.

Seventeen years have given the seed then so well planted time to blossom. The Association is now an incorporated body, with a membership of nearly two thousand individuals, representing twenty-two colleges and universities; with long and elaborate annual meetings; with a salaried "secretary-treasurer," who devotes the greater part of her time to the work of her office; with local well-organized branches all over the country, which amuse and instruct themselves and reform in a hundred ways their various communities; with a network of central committees which embraces nearly every phase of educational work; with expanding aims to fit the conditions pro-

duced by our rapid educational changes, and also, perhaps, with an expanding reputation and an increased confidence in its own powers. The voice of criticism, however, is not wanting. It is argued quite as often by college women themselves as by skeptics outside the ranks that there is no real justification for the existence of such a woman's organization, partly because men and women should work together in the furtherance of educational interests which are the same, and partly because college women should not separate themselves from other women and claim exclusive rights in a work they all might well unite in doing. If there are convincing answers to these objections, they are probably found in an address that was given before the Association last year by President Thomas, of Bryn Mawr College. She claims that "wherever there are special interests to protect, special organization is necessary," and opposes to the theory that men and women should not be separated in educational work the fact "that men who are interested in women's education, and even men who have been for many years engaged in educating women, do not seem to feel convinced of its value." This doubt leads them to "care less about maintaining high standards in women's education than in men's." And President Thomas significantly concludes:

"For this reason, in all places where, as in the southern, and many of the middle states, public schools for girls are separate from those for boys, the schools for girls have been, without exception, less good than in those states where girls and boys are educated together. The girls' schools in France and Germany are greatly inferior to the schools for boys; and the private girls' schools in England were a national disgrace before the Girls' High School Company, founded by the efforts of educated women, began to maintain its present excellent schools in all parts of England. . . . Our own private schools for girls have been in the same desperate condition. Only recently has the demand for preparation for college introduced into some few of these schools an honest standard and college-trained teachers. . . . If it were possible to change in

some slight degree the standards of these private and public schools for girls, that alone would be a sufficient justification for the existence of this Association."

An answer to the objection that college women need not separate themselves in educational work from other women President Thomas finds in the inability of these "other women" to appreciate certain fundamental educational needs:

"More important, perhaps, than any other educational question is that of educated teachers. I have personally never known a woman (or, indeed, a man) who had not been to college admit that college-trained teachers were either necessary, or even very desirable, in secondary education, whereas they seem to me, and I am sure to all of you, a primary condition of the improvement of secondary education. No nation, least of all a democracy, can afford to give its children an inferior education."

But whether or not a separate organization is needed for the ends, it is certainly clear that the Association accomplishes a very definite and very desirable work. It has done more than is generally known toward setting and preserving a high standard of college work and college equipment by the requirements it has demanded for admission to its membership. The twenty-two colleges and universities at present found within its ranks have been admitted only slowly and after careful examination of their equipment, faculties, courses and general standards. Others are constantly working toward and pressing for admission. The desire for admission seems to be quite as vehement in co-educational institutions as in women's colleges, but it is probably only over the latter that the Association exercises any vital or permanent control.

Furthermore, the Association endeavors to stimulate women to graduate work, and, it may be, to the tasks of scholarship. One or more fellowships are given each year, enabling their holders to study abroad or in this country. And credentials are given to any women who deserve them, to assist them in obtaining the privileges of foreign universities. Other activities of the Association in the interests of "the higher educa-

tion" of women may be gathered from a list of standing committees found in the last reports. There is a bureau of collegiate information and educational progress, and equally polysyllabic committees on educational legislation, collegiate administration, endowment of colleges, and the National University. And each year sees the formidable array increased by even more mysterious temporary committees. For example, at the meeting held this fall in Chicago a committee was appointed, at the request of the secretary of the Consumer's League, to investigate, in colleges and universities where women are studying, the teaching of the economic theory and practice of consumption.

A still further activity deserves special mention. A recently established fund, amounting to five thousand dollars a year, is to be expended in the publication of all manner of statistics—which President Thomas, the chairman of the committee in charge, claims "will be of incalculable value in a matter like women's education, where sentiment and prejudice have for the most part had full sway"—and of various kinds of information, bibliographical and otherwise, for which there seems to be a growing demand both at home and abroad.

The fact, however, that these publications, although started primarily in the interests of higher education, are also, by including pamphlets on the high school curriculum, primary education, and allied topics, to embrace certain interests of secondary education, makes it very clear that the aims of the Association are properly comprehensive. Indeed, I should like to emphasize almost above all other efforts of the Association its efforts on behalf of the secondary schools. Scarcely anything at the Chicago meetings impressed me more strongly or more hopefully than the prominence of the idea, expressed in public addresses and in private conversations, that these schools, both public and private, should be the centers of much of the devotion and energy of college women. Already the local branches of the Association in certain cities, such as Boston and Chicago, have undertaken or completed desirable reforms in the public schools. It may be worth while to say in passing

that in some cases the branch committees have co-operated with committees from women's clubs, in accordance with a movement lately set on foot to unite more closely all agencies that are at work in solving the educational problems.

But underneath the need of perfect sanitary conditions in the schools, or of art and music, or of right social relations, lies a need that still exists in all places, and that now at last is being met by the Association at large. This is the need alluded to by President Thomas in the address already quoted, of thoroughly trained teachers. That college women, even, or perhaps, especially those who hold higher degrees, should abandon the old idea that only college positions fit their genius and attainments and expensive preparation, and should heartily take upon themselves the work of secondary education as opening to them the noblest of careers and the most blessed of opportunities — this was the burden of much that was said and done at the Association's recent meetings. Many college women need no stimulus toward the choice of school work, for already through their own wisdom (or forced by fate) they have entered the right paths. But many others still sadly need the instruction and the encouragement that the Association delights to give. Certainly no other work on the part of the Association holds greater possibilities of good for the expanding republic.

ANNIE CROSBY EMERY.

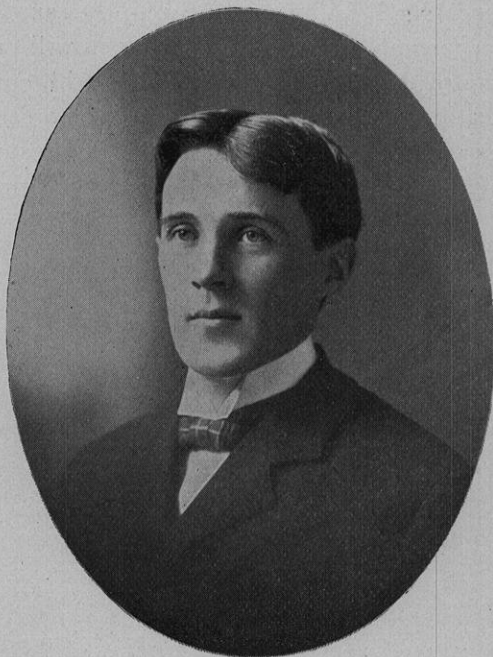
PROF. WOOD'S RECENT DISCOVERIES.

Prof. R. W. Wood of this University has during the past year made several interesting and valuable discoveries in the field of physics. This department has been unusually active and has produced a number of improvements in apparatus and methods as well as the working out of entirely original problems. Those which have attracted the most attention are the perfecting by Mr. Wood of a method for the production of colored photographs and his successful photographing of sound waves. Both of these discoveries are useful for theoretical

study, and when more fully developed bid fair to be of considerable industrial value also.

COLOR PHOTOGRAPHY.

The process of producing the colored photographs is based upon the principles of the diffraction of light and is accomplished by means of diffraction gratings. These gratings consist of plates of glass ruled by means of a dividing engine with



ROBERT WILLIAMS WOOD,
Assistant Professor of Physics.

fine parallel lines, several thousand to the inch. If a lamp be placed before such a grating and a lens behind it, there is obtained upon a sheet of paper situated in the focal plane of the lens an image of the lamp flame with spectrum bands on each side of it. If a hole is now made in the paper where the red band of the spectrum falls upon it, the grating will appear to one looking through the perforation in the paper to be pure red. Now if a grating ruled with a greater number of lines to

the inch be substituted for the first one, the spectra will move farther away from the central image, and upon looking through the hole a different color is perceived. In this way, by the use of gratings with the number of lines rightly proportioned, various colors can be secured. Mixtures of these colors, resulting in still different colors, can be obtained by the superposition of differently spaced gratings. Gratings with 2,000, 2,400, and 2,750 lines to the inch have been found to send red, green, and blue light, respectively, to the same spot on the screen. When combined the red and green will produce yellow, a mixture of the three produces white light, etc.

The application of these principles depends on the fact that diffraction gratings can be copied on glass plates coated with a thin film of bichromated gelatine by contact printing in the

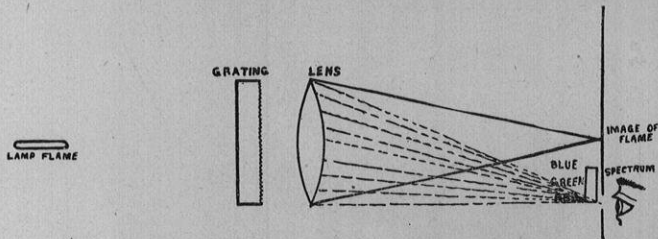


Diagram illustrating the effect of the diffraction grating.

sunlight. To produce a colored photograph the following process is then resorted to: Pictures are first taken of all the red, then of all the green and all the blue light in the object to be photographed. This is accomplished by taking the picture through a filter which eliminates all light except that of the color desired. Ordinary lantern slide positives are made from these negatives. A sensitive plate coated with a film of chromogelatine is now covered with a 2,000-line diffraction grating and the positive of the red light placed above it. Upon printing, light passes through the parts of the positive representing the red light, and the diffracting lines are registered upon the corresponding parts of the film. The printing is repeated with the other two positives and their corresponding gratings upon the same film and there is produced finally a picture of the ob-

ject which is, in reality, only a composite diffraction grating of various degrees of spacing in its different parts.

The picture is viewed by being placed before a lens of appropriate focal length with a perforated screen at the proper point behind it. When viewed through this opening in the screen, the light from the various parts of the picture is brought by the lens to this point. The image is then seen with its colors in their proper proportions and correct blendings. The value of the process is enhanced by the fact that the picture thus prepared, being merely a diffraction plate, can be again printed from and an indefinite number of such pictures produced. With improved plates and methods many other applications of this discovery will become possible.

PHOTOGRAPHING SOUND WAVES.

The photographing of the sound waves depends upon the fact that a change in the density of the air changes its refractive powers. A sound wave is a condensation moving outward with exceeding rapidity, and Prof. Wood has devised an apparatus for producing such a wave and illuminating it at the requisite moment in order to secure an impression of the condensation wave upon a photographic plate.

A lens of rather long focus is used, and before this are placed two small brass balls, one of which is connected with an induction coil. The spark is made to pass between them in the direction of the axis of the lens, so as not to be visible but to produce a snap or crack which supplies the sound and starts the wave of condensation. The second brass ball is connected with a Leyden jar, and this in turn is connected with one of two magnesium strips placed near each other behind the lens. When the induction coil is discharged, a spark passes between the brass balls, a sound wave is started, the Leyden jar becomes charged and then discharges itself again, so that a second spark appears between the magnesium strips about the ten-thousandth part of a second after the first spark appeared and before the sound wave has left the photographic field. This second illumination passes through

the lens and the sound wave, and the latter is photographed by means of a camera which is placed at the correct distance beyond it.

The sparks follow each other with great rapidity, and by moving the sensitive plate of the camera about fifty or sixty images can be obtained in ten seconds. From these a series may be picked out illustrating the steps in the formation and movement of the sound wave. The amount of light enter-



Series of photographs showing the reflection of a sound wave from a series of steps, and its breaking up into a musical tone. This is the effect sometimes produced by a picket fence on a very still night.

ing the camera is regulated by means of a metallic screen. The value of the discovery lies in the fact that the reflection and refraction of sound waves, the formation of sound shadows, etc., can thus be studied and compared at leisure. The photographs are also of great advantage for exhibiting and explaining to students the phenomena of sound and more especially of light.

Mr. Wood has also been successful in producing artificial mirages and tornadoes on a small scale to be used in classroom demonstrations.

EDUCATION IN CHINA.

Comparisons are said to be odious, and yet with my feet once more treading the paths of *alma mater* and my eyes once more gazing upon familiar scenes, it is but natural to turn my thoughts to that old land across the sea where it has been my lot to spend nearly six busy years, and to compare the education of the young men and women there with what it is in the United States. Here at Madison is our magnificent State University with its 2,000 students of both sexes, pursuing, under a large corps of professors and instructors, the study of nearly all the known languages of the world, ancient and modern, together with theoretical and applied science of all kinds, that they may be properly fitted to fill positions of honor and responsibility in all departments of life. Hundreds of similar institutions are scattered all over our land, and are attended by tens of thousands of other young men and women. Then below these we have the high schools and academies and the large number of schools of a lower grade. But in China, the home of printing, and the first nation to establish a system of government examinations for official preferment, all is different.

In the first place, as to the girls and young women of the nation, there is no provision made for their instruction. It is true, there are a very few belonging to some of the upper classes who learn to read, but their number is so small as to be scarce worth mentioning. There are a few also taught in the various mission schools, and recently there has been an effort among some of the native reformers to establish a school for girls in Shanghai. These last two classes of schools do not of course belong to the old Chinese system at all.

The boys are taught first in the small primary schools, of which there are a large number, nearly every village being supplied with at least one or two. The school building is usually a small one-story house, built in my section of the country of stone or brick and roofed with tile or thatch. The floors are of earth, the windows of wooden lattice work covered with

thin paper. In this room are a few dirty and decrepit tables and some narrow stools or benches on which the pupils sit and study their lessons aloud, reading at the top of their voices. In our schools, as a rule, the nearer the teacher is the more quietly the pupil studies; but there it is just the opposite. If he steps out for a minute the hum of voices may die down, but when he returns it immediately rises again, and if a visitor comes it is certain to be loud until he enters the room, when every pupil stands until the visitor is seated. The course of study is very limited, consisting chiefly of the "four books and five classics." These are committed to memory, the student reciting with his back toward the teacher, and at a rate of speed which makes it quite impossible for one of the uninitiated to know what he is talking about. These books contain many really excellent maxims for the regulation of families, communities and the nation. Unfortunately, the directions in them are not carried out in actual practice, and they teach nothing about the present life of the world or the problems which are confronting western nations, or which confront China at this critical period in her existence. Much time is spent in learning how to write the literary essays required in the government examinations, which are not essays at all in our sense of the word. When the Emperor decreed that these essays should be done away with in the examinations and the western style of essay be substituted, it is no wonder that there was great unrest among the educated classes, for neither students nor teachers knew how to write what was required. It was a greater change than it would be for our University authorities to decree that all examination papers should be written in verse of a certain meter, the writing of which had never been taught either in the University itself or in any of the high schools of the state, but only in some of the Lutheran or Roman Catholic parochial schools.

Besides these private schools, there are a few government schools in some of the more important political or educational centers, such as Peking, Nanking, Tientsin, and Shanghai. In these schools, largely under the supervision of foreigners, the

students learn something of western science and philosophy, and there are appropriate schools for teaching medical, military and naval science. These schools, although really yet in their infancy, show what may be expected at some future time when reform measures are more in favor than they are at present.

There are also a large number of mission schools scattered all over the Empire, where the instruction is patterned more after that in our own land or in England, and it is from these schools that the future reformers of China are to come. Many of their graduates are now occupying professorships in the new government schools, and will undoubtedly exert an influence for good on the large number of students now attending or to attend those institutions during the coming years.

It must not be forgotten that parallel with the literary examinations there are also military examinations, where skill in the use of the bow and arrow, horseback riding, swinging a heavy sword, and writing an essay on military science as taught in an old volume several centuries old are the important things. I have scarce been able to restrain a smile as I have seen them practicing with these instruments of ancient times, or riding their horses at breakneck speed along a narrow ditch while they shoot arrows into pillars of straw placed at intervals along its side.

The educated men of any nation are the ones who shape its destiny. May the time soon come when the education of the young men of this truly great nation shall be conducted in a more rational way and in accordance with the needs of the present age.

W. F. SEYMOUR, M. D.

THE UNIVERSITY IN THE EARLY SIXTIES.

My connection with the University was for only a brief period, in the years 1860 and 1861. At that time there were but three buildings, the main building on the summit of the hill, and the north and south dormitories. A considerable number of the students roomed at the dormitories, and the rest

found homes about the city. The recitations and public exercises were conducted at the main building. If my memory is correct, there were less than two hundred students in attendance, all told. There was no president or chancellor at that time. Prof. J. W. Sterling, as Dean of the Faculty, exercised the functions of the head office. His departments in the classrooms were mathematics and physics. He was a man of dignity, and his students felt that they were rather held at arm's length by him; yet a full acquaintance disclosed to them the fact that his real nature was kindly and sympathetic. As a teacher he was thoroughly competent and exacted good work. He was very sensitive, and if for any reason he became embarrassed, he was generally unable to rally. I saw him once become a little confused in explaining the gyroscope, a subject so simple for him as to be almost elementary, but he could not recover himself and postponed the recitation till next day. I need scarcely say that he was all right then. He was rather tall and slender, but we found one day, in pulling a pair of Magdeburg hemispheres with him, that no man in the class was his match physically, although several were considerably heavier. He enjoyed going through this test with every class, and it certainly did him no harm in the estimation of the students; the unknown quantity of his reserve power was a mystery which no one seemed willing to sacrifice himself for the public good enough to find out. Prof. Sterling had the discipline of the school largely in charge, and he administered the office, on the whole, wisely and well. I say wisely, because he saw only what he had to in the way of departures from decorum and good behavior; and when he had to see or hear, he rose courageously to the occasion.

One evening a score or more students set out for a little fun in a rather senseless and hard-working way. They would rush up the right-hand stairway of the South Dormitory to the upper story, which was then all one apartment, execute a war dance there, then rush down the other stairs and out into the darkness, the whole performance being accompanied by as much clamor and clatter as possible. Then repeat. The Pro-

fessor heard the noise, and as the column came tearing down for the half-dozenth time, William Church, who led off and was very short in stature, saw against the sky a dim but ominous shape, with outstretched arms, evidently prepared to try at least to take them all in. With all his breath he shrieked "Old Prof.," and dived headlong under one of the arms. Jack Spencer came next, and being six feet up in the air, he could not see the man on the steps below, nor could he check his speed on hearing Church's wail. He went plump into the Prof's arms and was held in a bearlike hug which lasted till his struggles ended in perfect exhaustion, and he was carried off captive. Of course the impetus of Jack's charge carried them both to the ground and out of the way of the other roysterers, who scattered like quail and found secure hiding places in the hairy growths of hazel and various other brushwood that covered the hill side. I do not recall the outcome, but hope that the punishment was made to fit the crime.

The "Burning of Calculus" was considered almost a religious duty by the Sophomore Class, and its prevention the same by the Faculty. The two antagonistic purposes led at times to some lively situations. But Prof. Sterling, without seeking it apparently, made all the students his friends, and in his later years it was a great delight to him to find how warmly and generously he was remembered by them.

Prof. J. D. Butler had charge of the Latin and Greek teaching. He was a man of very great learning and ability, and had the most marvelous memory I ever came in contact with. He economized every minute of time, and we all believed the story that as he stood on a doorstep awaiting the answer to his ring, he would pull out a Greek book and read a few lines. And he drove his classes at a hot pace. Those liked him very much who could stand the gait, but it was a case of the survival of the fittest at the end of the term, as much as it ever was in an ancient chariot race or gladiatorial contest. But he is a "grand old man," and it is still a rich privilege to know him.

The meagerly equipped science department was adminis-

tered wholly by Prof. E. S. Carr. He was a man of about forty, heavy, silent, and mysterious. He could easily lead us into depths which needed quick help to save us from drowning. It was the general consensus that he was a great man, heavily loaded and dangerous. He went to California soon after and won fame and fortune there. His last years were passed under a mental cloud.

Prof. Daniel Read was a good deal of a character. His department was rhetoric, logic, and international law, and he was very proud of it. But like many others he did not value his real gifts as highly as those of a lower grade, which he devoted without great success to more showy work. One of the best recitations at which I was present while in the University was a Latin exercise which he conducted with the preparatory class as a substitute for a teacher who was absent. It was really high grade work, but he preferred tussling with the upper classes and consciously or unconsciously getting the worst of it a good deal of the time. He was a large, ponderous man, kindly and true, but singularly illustrating both great strength and great weakness. He had been a member of the Indiana state constitutional convention, a fact which he frequently alluded to with much satisfaction. We soon found, if we had come unprepared for a recitation, that it was easy to get him to take up the hour in telling how some question was handled in the "Indiana State Constitutional Convention," by merely asking him in regard to it. He also had a way when some hard tangle in logic appeared in a recitation, of asking one and another of the class as to their view of the case; and so if a lively "scrap" could be brought on, he was generally able to gather something up out of the débris of ideas and arguments. But sometimes we would put up a tough proposition wilfully, and all agree to know nothing or think nothing when asked. I remember several such occasions that were very embarrassing for the good man. He became president of a Missouri college afterwards and administered its affairs with much success.

T. D. Coryell was a tutor in '60 and '61; a young man of

ability and energy and high character. He taught surveying and other mathematics, and in a way brought up the rear of the procession. He made a good war record, went to Iowa, bought a mill, and was drowned while still a young man.

A Prof. Reid was said to be connected with the Faculty, but I was not one of the fortunate ones who ever saw him. His specialty was demonstrating the principles of ventilation. "Patrick" was there too, and already a general favorite, but he had not ripened into the classic character in which he is now remembered.

Traditions of Chancellor Lathrop and his administration, the first which the University knew, abounded in my student days. He seemed to have been a refined, scholarly man, with the ways and instincts of a cultured gentleman. But more was told of his son John than of the Chancellor. John was a young fellow of sturdy build, a leader in athletics, and spoiling for a row a good deal of the time. He had a gang of followers among the students, and another gang among the tougher elements of the city population, all of whom admired his prowess and were ready to do his lawless bidding. How this wild, fierce strangeling could have found his way into so serene a home circle is a mystery, and no less a mystery because the counterpart is still often seen. Chancellor Lathrop had some trouble with the contractor on one of the buildings. That night the carts, barrows, and other belongings of the contractor were hung about the highest parts of the edifice. John Lathrop was *prima facie* the guilty party; the contractor accused him of it and was soundly whipped for his temerity. The matter was evened up in the police court. But this triumphant young rooster had his comb cut at last very effectually. Along in the early fifties, Hiram Barber, Jr., son of a prominent regent and patron of the University, came from his home in Dodge county. He was a tall, muscular young fellow of nineteen, well hardened with farm work, swarthy, blackeyed, and handsome in face as well as figure. He brought a letter from his father to the Chancellor, and was invited to stay to dinner. There he met John Lathrop, and the two took an

instinctive and immediate dislike to each other. Barber was given a room in the North Dormitory, and a few evenings after a mild disturbance in the hall called him out; going to the outer entrance, a good sized stone struck the post close to his head. This angered him thoroughly, and the next morning as he walked up from breakfast he happened to fall in with John Lathrop, and boldly accused him of throwing the stone. Hot words passed back and forth till they had reached the foot of the stairs at the South Dormitory, where chapel exercises and recitations were held, when Lathrop suddenly threw down his books and made a mad charge at Barber. The latter stepped one side and struck him on the head as he passed, knocking him against the wall. It was a terrific blow and nearly finished the young pugilist. But he rallied and came on again. This time Barber caught him round the neck with his free arm — he still held his books under the other — and swung him off his feet and round against the post. Lathrop dropped like the traditional wet rag and was carried off by his companions to spend the rest of the morning on a couch. Barber was the hero of the hour and had scores of congratulations from students who were delighted that a fellow had at last appeared who could thrash John Lathrop. That afternoon Barber was summoned to Chancellor Lathrop's room. John was already there looking rather pale. "I am sorry, Mr. Barber, to learn that you and my son don't get along well together," said the Chancellor. "No," said Barber, "he did not like me from the start, and began making trouble with me, and I have met him half way. If he has not got enough I am ready to go on; I will go out on the grounds with him now or any other time and have it out." "Oh, no, no!" said the Chancellor, "we must have none of that. I want you young men to be friends. I do not see why you cannot be." "All right," said Barber, "I am willing." "So am I," said young Lathrop, "I like your style." So they shook hands and were very good friends thereafter, though not especially intimate. Lathrop went to Central America, I am told, and then west, and died early, a victim of profligate habits. Barber was a leader in organizing the

Hesperian Society. He practiced law with success at Watertown, Wis., and afterwards at Chicago, was sent to Congress two terms from the latter city, accepted a government appointment in Dakota, and still resides there. He is a very able man and a fine public speaker.

In my day there were no fraternities—at least above ground—and only two societies, the Athenaeum and the Hesperian. The former was older, the latter had much the larger membership. Pliny Norcross, now a prominent business man of Janesville, was by far the best talker and debater in Athenaeum; and I used then to consider that John C. Spooner, though one of the youngest in my society, Hesperia, was its finest debater. He had little of the oratorical manner of these days, but was a clear, fluent, direct speaker, making no gesture except to spat his right hand down upon the left at the close of each sentence. His propositions were stated with wonderful lucidity and in logical order. There were several ambitious orators in the Hesperian Society; I recall Ex-Senator P. J. Clawson, a leading lawyer now at Monroe, I. N. Stewart, ex-schoolmaster and now editorial writer on the *Milwaukee Journal*, F. Q. Ball, now a Chicago judge, W. W. Wallace, who rose to some considerable eminence as a lawyer in Missouri, J. L. High, who recently died at Chicago, having attained a national reputation as an author of law books, C. S. Whittier, who made fame a dozen or so years ago by tearing up the rails on a spur track built across his farm by the Northwestern Company after he had forbidden them to do it; he defied the law, the company, the lightning and everything else that was loose, and finally won out; Dwight Tredway, a marvelous scholar and perfect gentleman, afterwards said to be the handsomest man in St. Louis, and Levi Vilas, a young man of extraordinarily clear, incisive mind; he was a leading lawyer at Eau Claire and St. Paul, dying there a few years since, all too young.

Spooner tells a good story of an experience which he had with Jack—William E.—Spencer, alluded to before. Jack was a fine scholar and became valedictorian of his class, but was not a ready talker. The first debate that Spooner was

assigned to after joining the society was one in which Jack was the leader on his side. The question, as usual, was one which tackled the very foundations of the firmament or the Constitution, and John could not get even an eyebrow hold anywhere. So he asked points of his father, who by the way was one of the profoundest legal scholars the state has ever known, and the old gentleman gave him suggestions which enabled him to block out a very satisfactory argument. The morning before the debate, on the way to classes, Jack overtook him and asked what he was going to say on the question. John felt flattered by the patronage of his elder and chief and gave himself away entirely, turning the dish fairly bottom side up. That evening Jack rose and opened the debate by giving Spooner's argument in full. "I hope," says Spooner, "that my worst enemy may never suffer as I did till called to the platform. I went forward hoping some inspiration might lift me to the occasion, but it was not so to be. I faced the audience alone, bereft, robbed, helpless. After I had said 'Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Jury' about three times, the boys began to titter and I began to get mad. I talked at random, with long flashes of silence, but wore my ten minutes out. If I had surrendered I don't believe I ever could have faced an audience again." About twenty-five years later Spooner one day entered the Capitol at Washington as U. S. Senator, and one of the first to come with greetings was Jack Spencer, who had been for long years journal clerk of the Senate. Spooner returned his salutations heartily and added, "Well, you old cuss, I've got you now where you can't steal my speech." Spencer died at Rice Lake, Wis., the past summer. He was still journal clerk of the U. S. Senate, a most efficient officer, and had a host of friends.

It was the custom in those days, as now, for students to go out during campaigns and practice at speechmaking upon long-suffering neighboring communities. Spooner was holding forth one evening at a Dane county schoolhouse, when a trap over his head was opened and half a bushel of shelled corn descended upon his head. The torrent of falling grain over-

bore the torrent of eloquence; the audience, which was largely against the orator in opinion, screamed with laughter at his discomfiture. Spooner did not weigh much over 100 pounds in those days, but every ounce was clear grit. "I can lick the feller that did that," he yelled, "I don't care how big he is," and he dashed out of the house and around to find the way overhead. "The feller" proved to be at the other end of a ladder which was disappearing into the attic window. "Come down and I'll flatten the earth with you," screamed Spooner; but it was not diplomatic in him to show his wrath so furiously; "the feller" was big but not brave and stuck to his fortifications. Spooner went back to his corn-covered platform, but could not recover his mood nor the lost thread of his discourse, and wound up with a few remarks of a general and very sarcastic character.

I was present at the commencement exercises of the University in 1860. It was a strong class which graduated, though not a large one. Samuel Fallows was the valedictorian; his career has been greatly to the credit of himself and his *alma mater*. During the war he rose to the rank of colonel, afterwards he became a state officer, and is now a bishop of the Episcopal church. He has a national reputation as a pulpit orator. Alexander Botkin made the salutatory address and has also been a successful man. At one time he was editor of the *Milwaukee Sentinel*, and in '96 was the republican candidate for governor of Montana. We undergraduates used to hear a good deal of the class of the year before that. "Big Park's" praises were sung with especial vigor; and it was also believed that William F. Vilas would be heard from.

EDWIN D. COE, ('62).

EDITORIAL.

It is with great pleasure that the announcement is made that Prof. F. J. Turner has consented to serve as University editor of the *MAGAZINE*. The department of which he takes charge, under the head of the "Progress of the University," will be in a way an official summary of steps in the growth of the institution—a monthly history of the University.

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It is necessary again to request that any one who may have received more than one copy of the November number should return it to the Treasurer, as the demand for copies of that issue has exhausted the supply.

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In another department is given an account of the action of the Faculty relating to the widely advertised and most unfortunate occurrences connected with the Hallowe'en parade. It is unnecessary to add anything to the expressions of indignation which have been called forth by the affair. The Faculty acted probably as promptly as was possible, and, considering the great difficulties in their way, they have been markedly successful in ferreting out and punishing the offenders. That some, perhaps many, of the ringleaders should escape punishment was inevitable in view of the universal sentiment of college students—and older men as well—regarding the giving of information to the authorities.

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There is one matter, however, in which injustice seems to have been done to the student body. It has

been said by many that the students themselves should have shown greater indignation at the insults offered to a large part of their number, and that by failure in this respect they have in a measure seemed to sympathize with or condone the offenses actually committed. Now, no one at all acquainted with student sentiment can believe that any desire existed to minimize the extent of the outrage. In fact, the writer has heard far more pleas in extenuation of the affair from men unconnected with the University than from students themselves. But it must be remembered that whatever was done was done at night, in the confusion of a crowd, and even most of those present had but vague ideas as to who were the really guilty persons. This being so, and it being generally known that the Faculty were considering the case, the students would have been by no means justified in taking the law into their own hands, and possibly doing great injustice to innocent persons. Furthermore, students cannot be expected to be more virtuous than their elders; and even if the offenders were certainly known, their fellows could not be called upon to ostracize them, as has been suggested, so long as in their own communities they see men openly guilty of far worse offenses received and welcomed in, supposedly, the best social circles.

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The men of the University passed resolutions severely condemnatory of the proceedings, and expressing a hope that just punishment should follow. This stated the real feeling

of the men, and was all that could be demanded. It may be unfortunate that student ethics should make it impossible for them to assist in detecting offenders. But such is the case, and very few, even among maturer men, can repress a feeling of sympathy with the sentiment that

denounces "tattling" as an unforgivable crime. The fault of this sentiment, if it be a fault, arises from an exaggeration of a desire to be perfectly above-board and fair in dealings with one's fellows, and is very far from indicating any sympathy with wrongdoers.

PROGRESS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

DISTRIBUTION OF STUDENTS.

The Directory for 1899 having recently appeared, it is possible, in the following comparative table, to give a statement of the distribution of University attendance since 1896, as shown in the directories issued at the beginning of each year. The totals given do not include students twice counted. The attendance is materially increased in the course of each year by short course students in agriculture and others who come after the directory is issued:

Attendance Shown by Directories.

Courses, etc.	1896	1897	1898	1899
Resident grad'tes	58	92	84	87
Ancient classical.	74	81	100	100
Modern classical.	132	118	116	134
English	193	217	260	285
Civic Historical.	140	134	130	169
General science.	156	171	168	170
Philosophical.	31	48	49	
Civil engineering.	64	79	68	113
Mechanic'l eng'rg	55	62	73	84
Electrical eng'rg.	76	68	79	113
Pharmacy.	60	61	51	45
Law	202	178	202	223
Coll'ge of agricul.	3	8	6	8
School of music	102	105	90	126
Total	1335	1423	1479	1712

The following table from the office of Professor C. F. Smith, chairman

of the committee on graduate studies, shows the present distribution of graduate students. It will be seen that 28 take their major study in the School of Economics, Political Science and History; 20 in Languages and Literature; 23 in Science and Engineering; and 6 in Philosophy and Pedagogy. Of the graduate students 6 are candidates for the Ph. D. degree this year; 3 for M. A.; 5 for M. L.; 1 for M. Ph.; 4 for M. S.; and 1 for M. E.

Distribution of Graduate Students.

Subject.	Students.				Total.
	Major	Minor	1st	2d	
Economics	14	8	3		25
History	14	6	3		23
Political science	3	9	2		14
Sociology	0	6	2		8
English literature	5	1	2		8
English language	0	5	0		5
Oratory	0	1	0		1
German literature	0	3	5		8
German philology	4	0	0		4
Norse	0	2	3		5
French literature.	2	3	0		5
Spanish	0	1	1		2
Italian	0	1	0		1
Latin	5	1	0		6
Greek	1	2	0		3
Hebrew	2	0	0		2
Hellenistic Greek	0	2	0		2
Biology	3	1	0		4

Subject.	Students.				Total.
	Major	Minor	1st	2d	
Botany	3	3	0	0	6
Bacteriology	2	1	0	0	3
Chemistry	3	0	1	1	4
Inorgan. chemis'y	0	1	0	1	2
Phys. chemistry	2	2	3	7	14
Phar'c'l chemist'y	3	0	0	3	6
Physics	3	1	0	4	8
Geology	1	0	0	1	2
Mineralogy	1	1	0	2	4
Astronomy	0	1	0	1	2
Philosophy	1	1	4	6	12
Psychology	0	2	1	3	5
Pedagogy	2	3	4	9	19
Steam engineer'g	2	1	2	5	10
Alt. currents	0	1	0	1	2
Elec. engineering	0	0	1	1	2
Electro-chem.	0	0	1	1	2
Mathematics	2	2	0	4	8
Applied math.	2	2	0	4	8
Animal husb.	0	1	0	1	2

THE UNIVERSITY'S HUMILIATION.

The Hallowe'en affair has been exploited in the daily press sufficiently to make the alumni familiar with the details of the disgusting performance. After the original appearance of the "night shirt parade" of last year, it was to have been expected that a repetition would be out of the question. Nevertheless, it was repeated, and this time with sequences not at all unnatural, but certainly not originally designed by the large number of students who participated in the affair. That such a parade could be publicly undertaken in a co-educational institution, reveals a state of affairs that in itself demanded the earnest attention of the authorities. But the forcible entry into Ladies' Hall, and the stealing of young women's garments from the laundry, with the subsequent use made of them, showed a stage of

morals that can be characterized as nothing less than barbaric. How the manly and decent mass of students could have allowed the affair to proceed to such lengths, or could afterwards have tolerated the presence of the offenders in the University, is something that to an alumnus is inexplicable.

The young women met at the Law Building on November 1, and passed resolutions addressed to the men of the University, declaring that they would have no social relations with them until the Faculty or men of the University had satisfactorily dealt with the offenders. They added that the appeal was to the honor of the men, and that they recognized that the greater number were not implicated. This was a natural and perfectly warranted protest against the proceedings carried on, if not by the connivance of large numbers of students, at least without social ostracism by the students at large. The sentiment of the vast majority of the student body was doubtless voiced, nevertheless, in the men's mass meeting of November 3, at Library Hall, called by the class presidents, at which resolutions were passed denouncing the despicable spirit shown in the Hallowe'en affair. Ultimately President Adams turned the matter over to a committee of professors, who made a most careful investigation of the outbreak. The results of the efforts of the committee appear in the following public announcement of the Faculty:

"The Faculty of the University of Wisconsin, through a committee, has been investigating the disturbance which occurred at Ladies' Hall and at other places on the evening of October 30. The committee, con-

sisting of Dean Birge and Profs. J. E. Olson, C. R. Van Hise, C. H. Haskins, Dean Johnson of the College of Engineering, C. S. Slichter, W. A. Scott and J. B. Parkinson, has spent a large amount of time during the last two weeks in an investigation directed toward ascertaining the general facts of the disturbance and fixing the responsibility for the cases of lawlessness.

"The Faculty finds no evidence that at the beginning of the parade any acts of lawlessness were intended. They also find that while the number of students who took part in the demonstration of the evening was large, the number who actually committed lawless or offensive acts was not large. Up to the present time the committee has found thirteen persons, members of the University, who were in some way concerned in unlawful or offensive acts, some of them deeply implicated. Five students belonging to the latter class, who are members of colleges subject to the general Faculty, have been indefinitely suspended from the University. Indefinite suspension is the severest penalty that the Faculty can inflict under the regulations of the Regents, and this has been imposed upon all students who have been shown to be deeply concerned in the disturbance. The other students less guilty have been suspended for the remainder of the college year or for a shorter term. The committee has referred to the faculty of the College of Law the cases of those students who were members of that college.

"The committee of investigation has not finished its work; some cases are still under consideration. Offenders later discovered, who have taken part in offensive or lawless

acts, will be disciplined by the Faculty."

Since this report one other offender has been discovered and suspended.

On the whole, this revelation of the moral obtuseness of some portions of the student body is being followed by salutary results. The suspended students are finding that repentance is bitter—that is the theme of a striking drawing in the last *Sphinx*, the college illustrated bi-weekly; and the University authorities, with perhaps a more clearly defined impression of some of the problems of University morals and student ideas than they had before, may be expected never to permit a repetition of the parade that led the way to the trouble. Indeed, there are indications that a general policy of closer attention to student life outside of the class room is already initiated. At the same time it is safe to say that the police force of the city, which was summoned early and delayed its arrival until the trouble was over, will meet with severe condemnation if they do not hereafter attempt to repress and punish such lawlessness without waiting for the action of the University authorities.

It is a fit time for city officers, students, Faculty, and President, to reflect on their obligations and responsibilities and to act accordingly.

THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

Those who attended the University previous to 1893 and have not visited the campus since, may be surprised to learn that the College of Agriculture now occupies the old South Dormitory, which has been rechristened "Agricultural Hall." The interior of the building has been greatly modified through the removal of partitions, the addition

of a steam heating plant and other changes. The two literary society rooms on the fourth floor have been thrown into one, which serves for a lecture room. The space between halls on the first floor is also a single large lecture room.

In this building may be found the departments of Agricultural Chemistry, Bacteriology, and the Farmers' Institute; here also is located the agricultural library of over 4,000 volumes, and the central office for the Experiment Station and offices for several of the professors. Already the building is crowded to the utmost, and it is hoped that in the not distant future it may be vacated for more commodious quarters.

On the western slope of Observatory Hill is located the Dairy Building, known as Hiram Smith Hall, and near by, facing northward and overlooking Lake Mendota, is the joint Horticulture-Agricultural Physics Building, with large greenhouses attached.

At the farm there has sprung up a group of buildings for housing the live stock, the most conspicuous being those occupied by the dairy herd, and the new horse barn. The last legislature appropriated \$35,000 to the College of Agriculture for a central heating plant and for enlarging the Dairy Building. The heating plant now in course of erection is located just north of the Dairy Building. It will furnish heat for the two buildings before mentioned, and for the new general Agricultural Building, when it is constructed.

The attendance in the College of Agriculture last year aggregated 326. In the short course in agriculture, which covers two winters of fourteen weeks each, 195 students

were registered; and 122 pupils pursued the course in dairying, which requires previous factory training and attendance of twelve weeks. The other names on the list are those of students pursuing graduate work and the four-years' course.

In 1883 the legislature provided for the establishment of an Agricultural Experiment Station at the University, and this was placed on a sound basis financially by the general government through generous provisions made in 1887. The Experiment Station calls for fully half the expenditures and the energies of the College of Agriculture. To date it has issued fifteen annual reports, covering an aggregate of 4145 pages, and seventy-eight bulletins, aggregating 1551 pages. The editions of these publications vary from 5,000 to 40,000, according to the requirements. About 12,000 names, mostly of Wisconsin farmers, are carried on the mailing list for the free publications of the Station.

The creation of a Department of Farmers' Institutes by the legislature of 1885 has proved one of the most beneficent measures ever devised for the advancement of agriculture. The Wisconsin Farmers' Institute, as a part of the University, has a sure foundation and is under safe guidance. More than 100 institute meetings are held annually, and the attendance of farmers upon these aggregates more than 50,000 individuals each year. The Farmers' Institute Bulletin is a volume of 320 pages, embracing the cream of instruction brought forth in the institute work. Sixty thousand copies of the Bulletin are printed each year, 8,000 of which find places in the district school libraries of

Wisconsin. The institute system inaugurated by Wisconsin has been adopted by many other states.

The Agricultural College includes activities in three lines:

1. Experimentation and investigation in scientific agriculture.

2. Instruction in agriculture to those who attend the University.

3. Spreading agricultural information among the people through the Farmers' Institutes and by the various publications.

The completeness of the system and the beneficent results following show the wisdom of the legislators in Madison and in Washington, and the far-sighted administrative ability of Dean Henry, who has gathered about him a corps of investigators and practical instructors of which the University is proud.

FACULTY NOTES.

Annie M. Pitman, '97, has been appointed fellow in Latin in place of Lee Byrne, resigned.

The following have been appointed to honorary fellowships:

George R. Wicker, A. M. Cornell, in economics.

Elting H. Comstock, B. S. University of Wisconsin '97, in mathematics.

Delos O. Kinsman, B. L. University of Wisconsin '96, in economics.

E. Lawton Colebeck has been voted the W. F. Allen scholarship.

Irvin W. Brandel, '99, and Fred G. Ehlert, '99, are fellows in pharmacy.

In the College of Agriculture, U. S. Baer succeeds John W. Decker, '90, as instructor in dairying, and the following instructors have been appointed:

Dairy School—

Louis Engleman, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

J. R. Robison, New London, Wis.

Thomas Cornelinsen, Huntley, Ill.

Julius Berg, Savastopol, Wis.

John Kelty, Boscobel, Wis.

Short Course—

F. F. McConnell, Ripon, Wis.

Peter A. Dukleth, Big Bend, Wis.

ON THE HILL.

GRADUATE CLUB.

A meeting of the graduate students of the University was called for Friday evening, November 17, by the faculty committee on graduate studies, for the purpose of reorganizing the Graduate Club. The meeting was held in the music lecture room of Ladies' Hall, to which a most pleasant and homelike appearance had been given for the occasion by a liberal use of rugs, couches and cushions. Besides graduate students, many members of the Faculty were present. After an informal reception, a short musical program was rendered by Miss Guinevieve Mihills and Miss Eleanor

Bliss. Then the business meeting was called to order by Mr. C. M. Smith, '96. Edwin W. Pahlow, '99, was chosen as temporary secretary. A nominating committee was appointed. Short addresses were made by Prof. C. F. Smith, Dr. E. R. Buckley, '95, and others, after which the nominating committee reported. The report was adopted, and the following named persons were elected officers of the club for the ensuing year:

President—Joseph Schafer, M. L. '99.

Vice-President—Jennie C. Watts.

Secretary—Rollin H. Denniston, '99.

Treasurer—Edward L. Colebeck.

Executive Committee—The President, *ex-officio*, Sabena M. Herfurth, '93, Annie N. Scribner, '98, C. M. Smith, '96, Edwin W. Pahlow, '99.

Brief remarks were made by the newly elected president, Mr. Schafer. After an informal discussion of the policy of the club, and the plan to be followed in the preparation of programs for the regular meetings, the club adjourned. Arrangements for programs and for the place of meeting are in the hands of the executive committee and will be announced in due time.

FRESHMAN "DEC."

The preliminaries of the Freshman Declamation Contest were held Nov. 15. Ten speakers qualified for the finals, which will be held about six weeks from that date. They were: R. Robert Kahn, A. Lawrence Liljeqvist, Miss Nettie Pyre, Eben R. Minahan, Myron R. Churchill, Howard G. Patton, Peter V. Peterson, Miss Bessie Throne, Miss Elinor Merrill, Wirt Winslow. The contest is scheduled unusually early this year in order to avoid interference with the series of debates and oratorical contests to come later in the winter.

THE JOINT DEBATE.

The annual joint debate will this year be contested by Athenae and Hesperia. The debate will probably take place about the second or third week in January, having been postponed from the usual date in December. The question is:

"For the rehabilitation and development of an American marine, would it be impolitic for Congress by appropriate legislation to further

extend the principle of protection to American shipping?"

Athenae has the negative and is represented by John M. Barney, William D. Buchholz, and Edward B. Cochems. Hesperia's representatives are J. C. Watson, H. W. Adams, and Richard Runke.

The question is one of vital importance at the present time and is being extensively investigated by the debaters. The recent course of national events has brought this issue prominently before the country, and the results of the debate will be watched with considerable interest.

THE MUSICAL CLUBS.

While many phases of college activity have experienced a period of steady development at the University, in the case of the musical clubs there has been a distinct retrogression. To be sure, this retrogression has not been peculiar to the University of Wisconsin. The old style college glee, banjo, and mandolin clubs were deservedly popular, but an indulgent public at length wearied somewhat of their inevitable sameness and asked that something that would appeal to the changing tastes of theater goers be presented. To this end new plans of entertainment are now under consideration at the University.

The idea now being worked up is for a combination of dramatic and musical interests in the presentation of a program embracing only the best features of these two lines of work. Occasions such as dramatic contests and class plays have given evidence of the existence of marked ability in amateur dramatics. Both glee and mandolin clubs have been formed this year, so that a concert

divided between dramatics and music will take away any sameness which may have existed heretofore and will give to the program both charm and interest. The intention now is to have a short one or two act play by University talent presented for the first part of the program; music by the glee and mandolin clubs is to occupy the remainder. The curtain-raiser is to have a distinctly Wisconsin flavor, and is being written especially for this purpose. Mr. Walton H. Pyre and Miss Jennie Butt, instructors in elocution in the University, have consented to take charge of this part of the program and give the participants the requisite drill in their parts.

The Glee Club was started under most favorable circumstances this fall. Not in years have there been so many applicants for the filling of vacancies on the clubs. There were fully fifty candidates from which to pick nine new members. All the new members have had experience in chorus or solo singing before, several of them possessing especially fine voices. Regular weekly practice has been carried on since the middle of October, and more frequent rehearsals are to begin shortly.

The Mandolin Club is also actively at work. There were thirty applicants from which to make a choice of eighteen members. These members are being drilled regularly by Mr. Hjalmar O. Anderson, of the School of Music, so that a high class of work may be confidently expected. Mr. Anderson reports the material to be all good and that the club is to study better music than is common to such organizations. The club as now formed consists of ten

mandolins, five guitars, one violin, one flute, and one violoncello.

The first public appearance of these clubs will be at some date, as yet undetermined, shortly after the Christmas recess. No long trips are to be taken this year. In their place, there will probably be given a number of Friday and Saturday night concerts in towns within easy reach of Madison.

STUDENT MASS MEETINGS.

In the discussion of athletics at the University during the past fall, one picturesque feature cannot well be passed by unnoticed—the student mass meetings held on the eve of crucial games. These meetings put the students in closer touch with the players, and give to the latter that determination and idea of responsibility without which no team can win. In addition, they develop an active enthusiasm which insures a large turnout of “rooters” to cheer the team to victory.

There were three such meetings this fall, each of which filled Library Hall to overflowing. The first was held on the evening of October 13, just before the Northwestern-Wisconsin game and the departure of the Badgers for New Haven. Alonzo A. Chamberlain, vice-president of the Athletic Association, presided. Professors Slaughter, Pyre and Bruce, Coach King, Manager Fisher, and individual members of the team spoke briefly. The singing of Wisconsin songs by students and the playing of the University band added to the spirit of the meeting.

The second meeting, on November 9, was just previous to the Illinois-Wisconsin game. Remarks at this meeting were made by Pro-

fessor Van Hise, John R. Richards, captain of the team in '95 and '96, Captain O'Dea, and E. B. Cochems.

The last mass meeting of the season was held at the gymnasium the evening of November 28, on the eve of the Wisconsin-Michigan game. Evan A. Evans, '97, '99 *Z*, presided, and speeches were delivered by Hon. A. L. Sanborn, '81 *Z*, John Richards, '96, and J. G. Monahan, of Darlington. Coach King and members of the team also spoke, and music was furnished by the 'Varsity band. The attendance eclipsed that of any previous demonstration of the year.

RECEPTIONS TO STUDENTS.

President and Mrs. Adams have given two largely attended receptions during the past month, one on Saturday evening, November 11, to the women of the University, and another on the evening of November 25 for which a general invitation was extended to students and Faculty. These receptions are among the most enjoyable social functions of the year.

ATHLETICS.

FOOTBALL.

The kaleidoscopic changes in the football situation in the East made the statement in this department last month that Columbia's football team was "a cipher in the East," look rather ridiculous. That statement was written the day before Columbia's unexpected victory over Yale by a score of 5 to 0. Nevertheless, as to the substance of the paragraph which led up to that statement, i. e., that a long trip which should take the players away from classes for seven or eight days in order to meet an eastern eleven of the second class was undesirable, the editor

maintains his original position. The fact that Columbia through the accident of catching Yale out of condition was able to win, or that thirty thousand people attended the game, does not affect the original proposition. Wisconsin's natural rivals are in the West, and the West can furnish sufficient crowds so that an ably managed football team can make profits large enough to run the losing sports, such as track athletics and rowing, during the rest of the year if the athletic finances of the institution are in reasonably sound condition at the start.

**

And this brings up the subject of Wisconsin's finances at present. It was urged that the appointment of a graduate manager would be of the highest value in bringing about economy in methods, and the results have proved this to be possible. There are other matters of importance, however. What follows is not to be taken as a criticism of any individual. It is not so intended, but is merely a suggestion which seems to voice the sentiments of a considerable body of alumni. The editor has never seen in the six years since he entered the University a complete financial statement of the Athletic Association. If such a statement has ever been published it was long ago, and no one seems to know the exact condition of the Association. Four years of undergraduate life gave a vague notion that the Association owed a large sum of money and that the existing systems were wholly inadequate; but it is doubtful if ten men in college and as many outside, excepting the directors and officers of the Athletic Association, could have told at any time during that period what the

liabilities, assets, and dependable income of the organization were.

When the Association decided upon the policy of graduate managership, it was owing to the person chosen to the position and to the students and alumni generally that a full statement of the finances of the organization be made and published. It would probably have startled the larger portion of those interested and might have been more or less humiliating, but it should have been done. In the end, if anything like success is to be attained and support given to the Association, its condition must be clearly understood. If the indebtedness is being reduced, that fact alone is sufficient reason for the publication of annual statements. If it is increasing, immediate steps should be taken to bring the expenses within the Association's income and to clear up the debt. The appointment of a graduate manager, a step universally admitted to be in the right direction, was only half enough done. The entire financial condition of the Athletic Association should be examined and the results published. If this were done, the students and alumni would cease from many of their present demands, and the foundation would be laid for a distinct improvement.

It is not statements of individual managers which show anything. A complete financial statement that can be compared with past and future years is what is needed. Probably, if such a statement, a complete statement, is made, it must come in response to a demand of the undergraduates who are more directly in a position to make this request heard, but the alumni can add

their moral support to such a reasonable demand.

* * *

The work of the football team at this date (November 25) shows that the team is certain to be in very nearly top form against Michigan the 30th inst. In the two weeks which immediately followed the Yale game, indeed for three weeks, it looked as though they never would begin to mend, and doubts were freely expressed as to their getting together again in time for the game of the season against Michigan. But the alumni game, November 4, which the 'Varsity won 17 to 5, and the Illinois contest at Milwaukee, one week later, in which Wisconsin accumulated 23 points while Illinois could gain her distance but once, showed that the long expected return of form was well under way, and the apparently weak showing against Minnesota on November 19 caused no anxiety on the part of those who knew. The 'Varsity defense has been superb during most of the season. It has been a case of working up an offense that would be effective against a defense about equal to Wisconsin's. The team has gained against weaker elevens, but has failed to show any effective tackle forcing, or successful end interference when met by strong defense. The men have run high, and in addition to this fault, perhaps in consequence of it, have suffered frequent injuries. There has been a constant necessity of shifting the half-backs about, and a consequent looseness and lack of precision in the execution of plays. With the return of Larson to the game, however, and the recovery of Peele, and with Wilmarth back in

the game to keep the team playing fast football, we may look for Wisconsin to meet Michigan in her strongest form, we may hope to see the desired offensive strength manifested with a reasonable expectation of realization for that hope, and the chances seem to favor a Wisconsin victory, in what promises to be one of the great games of the year.

BOATING.

Mr. O'Dea had no sooner returned to Wisconsin than he showed how fortunate Wisconsin was in getting her old rowing mentor back again by the masterly way in which he went about handling the freshman crew candidates. No less than seventy-five men handed in their names and were put to work on the machines. Later on the men were put upon the water, and five crews were worked during a considerable period of the time. Mr. O'Dea made something of a new departure in appointing Stroke Williams and Captain Sutherland of the '99 Varsity to help coach the freshmen under his supervision, and the plan was quite successful. The 1903 men are the best lot, physically, that have ever presented themselves at Wisconsin, and Mr. O'Dea expects to turn out a good freshman crew in the spring. Many of them are big, active fellows, just as good as can be found in any rowing college in the country, and they have shown splendid spirit.

The addition of the coaching launch, John Harvard, means much for the crews next year, too. During past years Mr. O'Dea has done what it is doubtful if any other rowing coach in the country could or would do, in going out to coach the men

from a single, in which he daily pumped his physical and nervous resources out by rowing alongside the eights. What he has accomplished under these adverse conditions needs no explanation in these columns. It is said in a word, and that is that he has made Wisconsin boating what it is to-day.

The launch itself is a good investment, notwithstanding the talk of a certain class of parasites who use their connection with the University and their vivid imaginations to manufacture sensational correspondence for the Chicago papers. It is difficult to find words to describe this class of barnacles who seize upon the under side of everything and do nothing but impede the progress of the institution from which they draw, in part at least, their sustenance.

The John Harvard cost \$3,600 when new, only a few years ago, and is in good condition. Of course she is not new, but when put on the water next spring she will be both a serviceable and handsome craft, sufficient for all needs for many years to come, and Wisconsin's crews will get the benefits of four times as much coaching as was possible under the old method.

There is more boating enthusiasm in the University now than at any time in its history, and everything seems to point to a very successful year on the water.

BASKET BALL.

The end of the football season has again brought basket ball into popular favor at the University. Practice, more or less desultory, has been carried on since the middle of November, but it has only been since Thanksgiving that the candidates

for the team have been actively at work. There is an abundance of good material from which to select a team this year. Four of the five members of last year's team are again in attendance at the University, and there are several promising players among the freshmen. No team has as yet been selected, but there is to be a trial for positions soon. Walter P. Hirschberg, '01, has

again been chosen captain of the team, and Dr. J. C. Elsom will be its manager. A game with the University of Minnesota has already been scheduled, and a challenge from the team of Lawrence University will probably be accepted. Games with the University of Chicago, Notre Dame University, and the Milwaukee Normal School alumni may possibly be arranged.

NEWS FROM THE ALUMNI.

BOARD OF VISITORS.

The following board of visitors for 1899-'00 has been appointed by Judge George H. Noyes, '73, president of the University Board of Regents:

State at large—John H. Frank, Milwaukee; Mrs. S. L. Granes, Milwaukee; John G. McMyynn, Madison; Rev. Amos Kiehle, Milwaukee.

First Congressional district—John H. Harris, Elkhorn.

Second Congressional district—Judge John B. Winslow, '75 *Z*, chairman, Madison.

Third Congressional district—Miss Ellen C. Lloyd-Jones, Hillside.

Fourth Congressional district—Mrs. Fannie West Williams, '75, Milwaukee.

Fifth Congressional district—John R. Dennett, Port Washington.

Sixth Congressional district—Mrs. Carrie E. Edwards, Oshkosh.

Seventh Congressional district—Caleb M. Hilliard, '81 *Z*, Durand.

Eighth Congressional district—James H. Elmore, Green Bay.

Ninth Congressional district—Frank E. Noyes, '78, Marinette.

Tenth Congressional district—Mrs. Carrie Baker Oakes, '85, New Richmond.

Mrs. Oakes is now serving her fifth term, and was elected secretary of the Board at its meeting in November.

WISCONSIN EDUCATIONAL ALLIANCE.

At Madison, November 18, the Wisconsin Educational Alliance was organized by a number of the more prominent educators of the state. The meeting was called by J. H. Stout, of Menomonie, member of the Board of Regents and founder of the Stout Manual Training School.

The plans are for a permanent organization of people interested in education, the object being the general advancement of education in the state. Membership is not limited to teachers. The organization will be perfected probably in January next. Among those present at the preliminary meeting were Regents J. H. Stout and L. D. Harvey, state superintendent, State High School Inspector W. D. Parker, Dean J. B. Johnson of the College of Engineering, Professors M. V. O'Shea and J. W. Stearns of the School of Education, and City Superintendent R. B. Dudgeon, '76, of Madison.

DEGREES GRANTED AT THE SUMMER SESSION.

The following names are to be added to the lists of graduates for 1898 and 1899, respectively. Under the new arrangement students may complete courses in three years by taking work in the summer session three years in addition to the regular university work, and a number of such students are included in the following lists:

1898.

- Rolla Ullin Cairns—B. S. (G. S.).
 May Elizabeth Church—B. L. (C. H.).
 Grace Graham—B. L. (M. C.).
 Frederick Arthur Harrison—Ph. B. in Ped.
 Alvin Henry Iwert—B. L. (M. C.).
 Knudt Knudtson—B. S. (G. S.).
 Dwight Alexander Sanborn—B. L. (C. H.).
 Alfred Clayton Shepard—Ph. G.
 Ella Knowles Smith—B. L. (M. C.).
 Joseph Frank Wojta—B. S. (G. S.).

HIGHER DEGREES.

- Walter Alexander, B. S. '97, M. E.
 Walter Herman Kratsch, B. S. '97, M. E.
 Wallace Francis MacGregor, B. S. '97, M. E.

1899.

- Frederick William Axley—B. S. (G. S.).
 Marion Theresa Connell—B. L. (Eng.).
 Charles Ernst Gabel—B. S. (G. S.).
 Richard Heyward—Ph. B. in Ped.
 Frank William Lyle—B. L. (M. C.).
 Gilbert Random—B. S. (G. S.).
 Louis Reed—B. L. (M. C.).
 Louis Fred Ruschhaupt—B. S. (G. S.).
 William Christian Sieker—B. S. (G. S.).

- Delbert Claude Treloar—Ph. G.
 James Upjohn—Ph. G.

GRADUATE STUDENTS.

The following is a list of graduates of the University who are pursuing advanced work in the University this year. It does not include graduates of other colleges and universities in attendance. The total number of graduate students shown by the directory is 87:

- '81.
 Emma Gattiker.
 '91.
 Elsbeth Veerhusen.
 '92.
 George C. H. Mors.
 '93.
 Rosalia A. Hatherell.
 Sabena M. Herfurth.
 Frederick W. Meisnest.
 '94.
 Sarah E. Brown.
 '95.
 Fannie R. Walbridge.
 '96.
 William J. Hocking.
 Delos O. Kinsman.
 C. Marquis Smith.
 William D. Tallman.
 '97.
 Elting H. Comstock.
 Louise P. Kellogg.
 Charlotte E. Pengra.
 Annie M. Pitman.
 '98.
 Eleanor B. Bliss, '98 *m*.
 William Darrow.
 William S. Ferris, '98 *p*.
 Roy E. Fowler.
 Florence M. Gage, '98 *p*.
 Russell W. Hargrave.
 George D. Luetscher.
 Martin Odland.
 Annie N. Scribner.
 Rebecca Shapiro.
 Lloyd D. Smith.

'99.

Charles E. Allen.

Helen G. Andrews.

Bessie G. Brand, '99 *m*.

Herman G. A. Brauer, M. A. '99.

Ernest E. Calkins.

Lillian E. Case.

Harlem R. Chamberlain.

Rollin H. Denniston, '99 *p*.William M. Fowler, '99 *m*.

Winfred C. Howe.

Gensamro S. Ishikawa, M. L. '99.

Peter C. Langemo.

Mary E. McCumber.

Willard O. Nuzum.

Edwin W. Pahlow.

Grant E. Pratt.

William S. Robertson.

Joseph Schafer, M. L. '99.

Helen G. Verplanck.

Alice Walden, '99 *m*.

Thomas Webster.

PERSONAL NOTES.

All secretaries of classes or of Wisconsin alumni associations or clubs are requested to send their addresses to Florence E. Baker, 135 W. Gilman St., Madison, Wis.

Among out-of-town alumni who attended the charity ball in Madison on November 10, were Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Morris, '87, Charles P. Spooner, '94 *f*, and wife (Susie Main, ('93)), Willet M. Spooner, '94, and wife (Katherine C. Noyes, ('98)), of Milwaukee, Fred P. Meyer, '87, of Seattle, Wash., Mrs. C. E. Wheelihan (Harriot Burnton, '98), of West Superior, and Geo. B. Clementson, ('93), of Lancaster, Wis.

At the meeting of the Milwaukee branch of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae, held November 18, the reports of delegates to the annual meeting of the general association were received, and the problem of college discipline was made the subject of a general discussion.

President Adams spoke at Menomonie, Wis., November 10, on the South African question. The occasion was an inspection of the new manual and industrial school recently completed by Senator Stout, at which President Harper of the University of Chicago, Superintendent Andrews of Chicago, President Belfield of the Chicago Manual Training School, and President Parker of the Cook County Normal School were also present.

Hon. Emil Baensch had an article in the *Milwaukee Sentinel*, November 12, entitled "Views of the war policy in the Philippines, and the German-American sentiment."

The special committee of the Board of Normal School Regents, appointed to investigate the charges preferred against Supt. L. D. Harvey, has reported that they find the allegations so made entirely without foundation and based upon a misconstruction of certain legal provisions.

A daughter was born to Prof. and Mrs. W. H. Hobbs, Nov. 11.

At the last monthly meeting of the "Madison Literary," Prof. F. G. Hubbard read a paper on Swinburne, which was discussed by Professors Slaughter, Smith and Beatty.

The thesis of A. E. Jenks, honorary fellow in economics, '98-9, has been accepted by the United States bureau of ethnology, and will be published by that department. He has received \$200 for the thesis, and has been sent to northern Wisconsin and Minnesota to collect Indian folk-lore and to secure photographs to be inserted in the published edition of the thesis.

A son was born to Prof. and Mrs. M. V. O'Shea, Nov. 12.

Prof. Rosenstengel spoke at the Pabst Theatre, Milwaukee, Novem-

ber 3, on Goethe's tribute to woman.

Prof. Scott gave an address on John Stuart Mill at Milwaukee-Downer College, Nov. 17.

Allyn A. Young, graduate student 1898-9, has been appointed to a position in the census bureau at Washington.

On November 26, the three-year old daughter of Prof. and Mrs. M. V. O'Shea died, after a long period of poor health.

Prof. W. F. Giese has been engaged by the Appleton company as editor-in-chief of the Spanish department of their new series of textbooks. Prof. Giese is now at work in the preparation of a Spanish grammar.

'56.

Samuel S. Benedict is the pastor of the Methodist church at Pepin, Wis.

'60.

The MAGAZINE has received from Otis Remick, ('62), through Ernest N. Warner, '89, a copy of the *Maine Bugle*, containing an account of the wounding of Leander M. Comins, '60, Lieut. Co. A, 1st Maine Cavalry, in the battle of Dunwiddie Court House, March 31, 1865. Lieut. Comins, who had been wounded in the retreat of the Federal army, was rescued by four of his comrades who went back after him and carried him off in the face of the advancing enemy. He died, however, ten days later. The writer says: "No braver man than Lieut. Comins ever died for his country in any time or clime, —pure at heart, possessed of the finest sensibilities, and thoroughly imbued with a true Christian spirit, he was in the highest degree a Christian gentleman and a soldier."

'62.

Wm. W. Chadwick, '62 *prep.*, fath-

er of Mrs. Daisy Chadwick Bolender, '93, is a stock raiser in Monroe, Wis., and was lately Assistant State Dairy and Food Commissioner.

Gilbert T. Hodges, '62 *prep.*, father of Gilbert T. Hodges, Jr., '95 *L*, is a prominent stock dealer at Monroe, Wis., and director of one of the banks there.

Maj. Otis Remick, ('62), represents the Northwestern Life Insurance Company at Colorado Springs, and is at present public trustee of the county. His street address is 426 E. Pike's Peak avenue.

'67.

Henry Ludlow, '65-'67 *prep.*, is president of the First National Bank of Monroe, Wis.

'70.

Stephen S. Gregory, '70, '71 *L*, has been elected president of the Chicago City Bar Association.

'71.

R. Catlin, '71 *L*, is stationed at Bethlehem, Pa.

Albert Watkins, of Lincoln, Nebraska, has recently contributed an article on trusts to the New York *Evening Post*. It deals at length with the subject of "Control of Prices," and is in substance an answer made to a recent article by the director of the mint in which it was claimed that combinations of capital cannot regulate prices.

'72.

George F. Merrill, of Ashland, is a possible candidate for governor.

'73.

William Munroe is now located at Great Falls, Montana.

'74.

John Brindley is judge of the municipal court at La Crosse, Wis.

Olin E. Ostenson is archdeacon of the Episcopal church for West-

ern Colorado, residence at Grand Junction, Colo.

'75.

John Collins Sherwin, '75 *4*, was elected, November 7, 1899, to the Iowa supreme court.

E. M. Webster, '75 *4*, is practicing law at Glenwood, Minn. He has been county attorney of Pope county continuously for nearly ten years.

'76.

George Haven is a merchant at Minneapolis, Minn.

Mary Henry is teaching in the Industrial School at Sparta.

Albion E. Smith is the Methodist pastor at Verona, Wis.

'77.

John T. Kean, '77 *4*, is the lieutenant governor of South Dakota. When official duties permit he gives his time to the cares of his law practice at Woonsocket.

Howard Morris is general solicitor for the Wisconsin Central railroad. Charles M. Morris, '87, '89 *4*, is assistant general solicitor of the same road.

Samuel W. Trousdale is the pastor of the Methodist Church at Platteville, Wis.

Paul H. Wood, ('77), is a merchant at West Superior, Wis.

'78.

W. Seelye Billingham, ('78), is vice president of the Bank of Billingham Bros., at Ashton, S. D.

Mrs. Addie Ludlow Bingham, ('78), wife of Homer Bingham, '77 *4*, has returned to her home at Denver, Colo., after a visit at Monroe, Wis.

Frederick K. Conover is Supreme Court reporter at Madison and editor of the "Wisconsin Reports" from 1883 to date.

Willard J. Fuller is superintendent in Minnesota of the Northwest-

ern Purity Association, with headquarters at Owatonna, Minn.

'79.

Philip E. Brown, ('79), is judge of the county court at Luverne, Minn.

Kemper K. Knapp is general attorney for the Chicago Terminal Transfer Company, with offices in the Rookery building.

'80.

Martin A. Anderson, ('80), who graduated from the Naval Academy at Annapolis in 1881, is an engineer in the U. S. Navy.

Nelson D. Dewey, ('80), is practicing law at Sheldon, Iowa.

J. N. Hicks, '80, was not mentioned last month among the University men in the attorney general's office.

Louisa Martin is practicing medicine in Chicago, and is connected with one of the medical colleges in that city as pathologist.

J. L. Van Ornum is professor of engineering at Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.

'81.

Edwin B. Cottrill, ('81), is general superintendent of the Wisconsin Telephone Company, at Milwaukee.

J. L. O'Connor, '81 *4*, may be called to New York as a witness in the famous Adams-Molineux poisoning case to impeach the testimony of a writing expert with whom he had some dealings while he was attorney general.

Frank F. and A. E. Proudfit have recently presented to Grace (Episcopal) church, at Madison, a memorial window to their parents and brothers (one of whom was Stanley Proudfit, '81), and their sister.

Joshua N. Sanborn is master mechanic of the Brainerd and Northern Minnesota railroad, at Brainerd, Minn.

'82.

John J. Esch, '82, '87 Z, responded to the toast "Our Country" at the banquet given to President McKinley in Milwaukee, October 16.

Oscar J. Frost is an assayer, located at Denver, Colo.

C. N. Harrison has recently been elected to the chair of machine design in his *alma mater* and removed with his family to Madison.

Charles J. Hute, '82 Z, attorney, was elected mayor of Aberdeen, S. Dakota, this year.

Frances S. Wiggin is the librarian of the University of Colorado, Colorado Springs.

'83.

Edmund G. McGilton, of the firm of McGilton & Herring, Omaha, Neb., was a candidate on the republican ticket for regent of the Nebraska State University in the 1899 campaign.

August Mayer is assistant city engineer at Los Angeles, Cal.

Daniel A. Stearns, ('83), major in the 1st Wis. Vol. Inf. during the late war, was offered a captaincy in the regular army recently, but declined it. He is a stock dealer at Monroe, Wis.

Myron T. Wildish, ('83), is a banker at Aurora, Neb.

'84.

J. A. Aylward and wife (Jennie A. Huenkemier, '93) have removed to 524 East Gorham street, Madison, Wis.

Selden Bacon, '84 Z, is a member of the law firm of Sackett, Bacon & McQuaid, with offices in the *Tribune* building, New York City.

Thomas J. MacMurray, '85 Z, is the pastor in charge of the First Presbyterian Church at Chenoa, Ill.

Benjamin S. Smith, '88 Z, is judge

of the municipal court for the city and county of Ashland, Wis.

'86.

Edwin H. Park, 623-624 Cooper Building, Denver, Colo., makes a suggestion in a recent letter to the editors that may be quoted:

"I wish to inquire whether the MAGAZINE might not be made a medium through which a little enthusiasm and class spirit might be awakened among the members of the class of '86. We have never held a reunion to my knowledge, nor has there been any communication between or among the members of the class. Probably it is negligence on the part of each individual member that some steps have not been taken before this to bring the class together. I am a little out of the circle of the meandering of '86, evidently, as I only had the pleasure of meeting, I believe, one member of my class in the past ten years. As 1901 will soon be here, and as that will be the 15th anniversary of the graduation of '86, I would suggest that an effort be made and started at once to have the class reunion during commencement in 1901. If '86 shows no more enthusiasm than it has in the past, I think it is none too soon to begin the prodding process in order to get them started on the reunion one and a half years hence."

Adella Nelson (Mrs. A. C. Todd) is teaching in Hungerford Academy, Springville, Utah.

Robert C. Spencer, Jr., is a prosperous architect in Chicago, to whom we are indebted for the cover design of the ALUMNI MAGAZINE.

'87.

Frank Ellis Bamford, Lieutenant Fifth Infantry, U. S. A., and Mrs. Mae Kendall O'Brien were married

at Washington, D. C., November 4. Lieut. Bamford is now stationed at Omaha.

Harry E. Briggs, '87, '89 *Z*, with his family, is now located at Pueblo, Colo. Mr. Briggs has entirely recovered his health.

O. H. Ecke, '87, '94 *Z*, and H. E. Swett, '94 *Z*, are associated in the practice of law at Fond du Lac. They have recently won an important will case in the Supreme Court which involved a large amount of property.

Fred P. Meyer and wife of Seattle, Wash., on their bridal tour, passed through Madison on their way to New York, after a visit at Lancaster, Mr. Meyer's old home.

Chas. H. Schweizer, '87 *Z*, is practicing law at La Crosse.

Horace J. Smith has opened a law office at Green Bay after spending several years in mercantile life.

'88.

E. E. Brossard has recently moved to Columbus, Wis., where he will continue in the practice of law.

Fannie P. Farnsworth is principal of the high school at Redwing, Minn.

William F. Jones is pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Tecumseh, Mich.

'89.

Guild Hall was crowded to its limit Nov. 16. The occasion was the stereopticon entertainment, showing views of the life and scenery in Japan. The lantern slides were manipulated by Mrs. T. E. Brittingham (Mary Clark, '89), while Mary Oakley, '93, made engaging comments upon each view as it was projected upon the screen. The exhibition was especially interesting from the fact that it was in the nature of a narrative of the ladies'

personal experiences in the oriental empire, both having spent a year in travel there. The views shown were beautifully clear and consisted of a pleasing variety, inasmuch as they comprised scenes of the life of the people, of the national architecture, and of the islands' natural beauties.

Albert E. Buckmaster, '89, '94 *Z*, is serving his third term as district attorney of Kenosha county.

Niles A. Colman, '89 *Z*, is county judge of Vilas county.

Mrs. Nettie Smith Dugas has been elected first vice-president of the Woman's Club of Menominee, Mich.

F. G. Kraege, superintendent of schools in Green Bay, has started an anti-cigarette crusade. Among the prominent workers for the cause is T. P. Silverwood, '96 *Z*.

E. W. Lawton is a member of the firm of C. A. Lawton & Co. They operate a large foundry and machine shop at De Pere, Wis.

Edgar S. Nethercut, who is chief engineer of the Paige Iron Works, Chicago, was called to Madison recently for consultation with the Madison Electric Railway Company, as to contemplated improvements in their system.

Florence P. Robinson left November 11 on the North German Lloyd steamship, "Kaiser Wilhelm der Zweite," for Europe. She will be abroad about a year, spending the winter in Italy. The trip is both for study and travel.

B. D. Shear, '89, '92 *Z*, is clerk of the United States District Court, third judicial district, Territory of Oklahoma, and is located at Oklahoma City.

C. E. Ware is looking after the interests of the Edward K. Ware es-

tate with offices in the First National Bank building, Chicago.

'90.

Dr. Myron E. Baker is professor of English at Willamette University, Salem, Ore. He will deliver six lectures this winter on "Representative Englishmen."

E. E. Browne is district attorney of Waupaca County, Wis., elected in 1898.

George H. Funk, '90 *4*, was elected prosecuting attorney of Thurston county, Washington, in 1898.

S. T. Lewis, ('90), is practicing medicine, with an office at 603 Grand Avenue, Milwaukee.

H. H. Moe is the owner and operator of the Woodford warehouse, Woodford, Wis.

A. J. Olsen, now A. J. Myrland, is district attorney of Burnett county, Wis., located at Grantsburg.

Ben C. Parkinson, '90, and Mabel McCoy, '96, were married at Lancaster, Wis., November 29. Fay Parkinson, '97, was maid of honor, and Henry G. Parkinson, '90, was best man. They will live at Hardwood, Mich., where Mr. Parkinson represents the Parkinson Cedar Company.

Gilbert Ernstein Roe, '90 *4*, was married November 12 at New York to Gwyneth D. King, of Chicago. Mr. Roe will locate in New York after the first of January.

D. Edward Webster is electrical engineer and salesman with the Westinghouse Company, Boston, Mass.

Gottlieb Wehrle is practicing medicine at El Paso, Texas.

'91.

Fred M. Hanchett, ('91), has been obliged to go south for the winter on account of much impaired health.

Lieut. S. D. Huntington is now in

the Philippines. After being employed as instructor in French and German at the University of California, he studied medicine and later joined the regular army in the Philippines as military surgeon.

A. M. McCoy is with the McCoy Lumber Company, Hoquiam, Washington.

Laura L. Miller has been professor of Latin and English in the Montana State Normal School since 1897.

Dr. Geo. W. Morehouse is connected with the Lakeside Hospital at Cleveland, Ohio.

George G. Thorp is chief engineer of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company and assistant general superintendent of the Illinois Steel Company, at Joliet, Ill.

'92.

Dr. O. G. Libby, Ph. D., '95, delivered a public address Nov. 18 at Chicago on "The migration of birds," by invitation of the Illinois Audubon Society.

Samuel A. Piper was married to Louise Shoults at Madison, November 22. Mr. Piper is a member of the firm of Piper Bros., grocers, at Madison.

Hubert E. Rogers writes from his law office in New York City: "The University seems to be growing athletes. Every one is praising the splendid work of the football eleven at the game with Yale. Already eastern college men are becoming interested in the University of Wisconsin. Many Yale men have spoken to me in the highest terms of the sportsman-like bearing of our fellows. Think this MAGAZINE scheme a good one."

Carrie B. Stevens, now Mrs. M. V. Dewire, is living at Sharon, Wis.

Albert M. Ten Eyck is assistant

agriculturist at the experiment station of North Dakota Agricultural College.

'93.

Theodore W. Benfey, '93, '95 *4*, is district attorney at Sheboygan, Wis.

Clarence B. Hodden, '93-4, is living in Cincinnati, Ohio.

Dr. Albert Kittelsen, ('93), went to Alaska as government physician after graduating from Rush Medical in '95. He resigned to take up a mine in the Nome district in the Klondike, of which he was appointed Land Register by the U. S. Government, and is said to have a rich mine. He has recently visited his parents at Stoughton, Wis.

Henry A. Lardner is engaged in engineering work in New York City.

Dr. R. M. Parker is practicing in Chicago and has recently been appointed instructor in anatomy at the Northwestern University Medical School.

Charles B. Rogers, of Fort Atkinson, was elected district attorney of Jefferson county, Wis., on the democratic ticket in 1898.

'94.

William A. Baehr is superintendent of the gas works at Denver, Col.

Flora Barnes Caskey is at Oberlin, Ohio, where her husband is a member of the college faculty.

P. E. Doudna writes from Colorado Springs, Colo., where he is assistant professor of mathematics in Colorado College: "My health is much improved. Last year was a bad year for me; I think that my visit home the previous summer was a very poor experiment. I have just received a letter from D. F. O'Keefe, '94. He is now in Pueblo, Colo. He expects to locate somewhere in this state but has not as yet made any definite arrangements.

I was promoted from an instructorship to an assistant professorship in mathematics last June. Dr. Florian Cajori, '83, is at the head of the department. He has recently published a History of Physics. Miss Frances Wiggan, '82, is librarian. She took the place of H. G. A. Brauer, M. A. '99, when he left for study in U. W. one year ago. I ran across Cyrus W. Dolph, '96, here last summer. We were sitting at the breakfast table in one of the hotels. Someone said, "Hello, Doudna." My surprise was complete, for although he had been in an office here for some time it was the first time I knew of it. We were sorry to lose Mrs. Abbie Fiske Eaton, '94, who has gone back to U. W. to teach German."

Wesson J. Dougan has charge of the Methodist Church at Juda, Wis.

A. G. Fradenburg, '94 *4*, is living in New York City.

Thomas B. Hill, '94 *4*, is the city editor of the Winona Minn., *Daily Republican*.

George N. Knapp and wife, (Winfred Case), will remove from Prairie du Sac to Stanton, Mich., Jan. 1.

J. F. Melaas, ('94), was elected cashier of the First National Bank, recently organized in the city of Stoughton.

Prof. B. H. Meyer visited the Milwaukee Normal School and addressed the students November 17.

Herbert L. Moses, '94 *4*, went to the Klondike in February, 1898, and is still there prospecting on Bonanza. He writes "I would not miss this trip, the experience and the wonderful scenery and sights for half a life time. On June 21, 1899, I went to the top of the dome at 12 midnight to watch the sun set. It sank away in the northwest one-third out

of sight, rested forty-eight minutes and returned. The aurora here is most beautiful, covering the entire sky with beautiful colors and forms."

William B. Naylor, '94 *L*, is serving his second term as secretary of the Tomah, Wis., school board and also his second term as city attorney.

Willard B. Overson is practicing law at Cambridge, Wis.

John E. Webster is an engineer and promoter, located at Punta Arenas, Chili.

Samuel Weidman, '94, and Adda Josephine Westenhaver, '98 *m*, were married at Madison, November 22. Mr. Weidman is geologist on the state geological survey.

'95.

Charles J. Bullock, Ph. D. '95, is assistant professor of economics in Williams College, Williamstown, Mass.

D. D. Conway, '95 *L*, and W. J. Conway, '96, '99 *L*, have formed a partnership with Geo. C. Williams, Grand Rapids, Wis., and will take charge of his large practice at that place, while Mr. Williams will spend much of his time in Milwaukee, where he is to take charge of the practice of his brother Orrin T. Williams, '74 *L*, who was recently appointed judge of the superior court of Milwaukee county.

William M. Emmons, '95 *L*, is practicing law at Waupaca.

A. H. Ford is with the Western Electric Company in New York City.

Martin L. Fugina, '95 *L*, was elected district attorney of Buffalo county, Wis., with office at Fountain City.

Walter S. Hanson is working for the American Cotton Company, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

Ernest L. Hicks is practicing medicine in New York City.

Charles W. Jones is a traveling salesman for the National Biscuit Company.

C. Floyd McClure, '95 *L*, is now situated at Milwaukee, Wis.

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

Dr. J. M. O'Brien and Lydia E. Minch, ('95), were married at Paoli, Wis., November 7. Dr. O'Brien is located at Oregon, where Miss Minch was for three years assistant principal of the high school.

Oscar Rohn, who has spent two seasons in Alaska as topographer and geologist of a United States military exploring party, has returned to Madison for a few weeks, after which he will report to the War Department at Washington to prepare his report on the work of the expedition. The party discovered a new pass leading from the coast to the headwaters of the Yukon in American territory, and also explored the unknown country about the headwaters of the Copper and Tanana rivers.

W. F. Scoular, ('95), is an agent for the Lindsey Brothers, of Milwaukee.

George M. Sheldon, '95, '97 *L*, is principal of the Eagle River high school.

Thomas B. Walsh, ('95), an attorney of Iron River, died at Ashland of typhoid fever in November.

'96.

Mrs. Helen Page Bates, Ph. D., '96, is the head resident of Unity Settlement, 1616 Washington ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

Charles J. Burkholder is in the employ of the General Electric Company, at Schenectady, N. Y.

Julius W. Burkholt, ('96), is with the Carbonic Acid Gas Manufacturing Company at Pittsburgh, Pa. He

has been traveling much of the time since leaving the University. Last year he superintended the erection of a beet sugar factory in Mexico.

John T. Casey, '96 *Z*, who is practicing at Anaconda, Mont., was appointed deputy county attorney for Deer Lake county, Mont., entering on his duties January 1, 1899.

Herbert B. Copeland, ('96), is in the lumber business at Denver, Colo., with his uncle, Homer Bingham, '77 *Z*.

Martha B. Henderson is teaching at her home in Cambridge, Wis.

Luther E. Lemon is secretary and electrical engineer for the Vindex Electric Co., Chicago, Ill.

Martin Lewis, ('96), is teaching at Lockwood, Wash.

James H. Maybury, '98 *Z*, is practicing law in St. Cloud, Minn.

Benjamin J. Ochsner is a physician at the Cook County Hospital, Chicago.

Herman E. Oleson, '96 *Z*, has opened a law office at Orden, Neb., and is acquiring a large practice in his profession. He was until recently associated in business with his brother, Andrew R. Oleson, '91 *Z*, at Fremont, Neb.

George Edwin O'Neil and Ethel Linn Virgin, ('00), were married at Platteville, November 28. They will live at St. Louis, Mo. Georgie Virgin, '96, was maid of honor, and Vroman Mason, '95, '99 *Z*, was best man.

Alexander G. Paul is assistant secretary and treasurer of the East Coast Lumber Co., of La Crosse, Wis., and is located at the company's southern office, Watertown, Fla.

John Weinziel is professor of bacteriology and chemistry in the University of New Mexico.

Oliver B. Zimmerman is director

of manual training in the West Side high school, Milwaukee, and F. Bentley, '98, is his assistant.

James E. Thomas is principal of the city schools at Escondido, Cal.

'97.

Joseph A. Anderson, '97 *p*, is working in a drug store at Normal, Ill.

Florence M. Averill is teaching at Waukesha.

John H. Bacon is a reporter for the Milwaukee *Sentinel*.

Dr. John R. Minahan and Mollie Bertles, '97, were married at Green Bay, November 22. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. E. H. Smith, of Oshkosh. Ann Bertles, ('00), was maid of honor, and Dr. J. P. S. Seuftey was best man. Miss Katherine Bertles was bridesmaid, and the Misses Fairchild, Minahan, Comstock and Shearer, Mrs. F. H. Suffel and Mrs. Parham preceded the bridal party bearing the ribbons for the aisle. The ceremony was followed by a wedding supper, and Dr. and Mrs. Minahan left at midnight for New York, *en route* for Europe.

PUBLICATIONS.

BUILDING AND ORNAMENTAL STONES OF WISCONSIN, by Ernest R. Buckley, '95. Pp. xxvi+544. Plates and map. Madison, 1898.

This volume, just issued, as Bulletin 4 of the State Geological and Natural History Survey, is the result of several years' work on the subject, both in the field and in the laboratory. The writer first discusses the demand for, the uses and properties of building and ornamental stones, and gives descriptions of the methods used in strength and durability tests.

The second part is devoted to a

sketch of the geological history of Wisconsin and an extended description of areas and quarries with many illustrations of buildings built of stone from the various quarries.

The concluding part treats of the composition and kinds of rock, and of rock structures.

The half tone plates are excellent, the index complete, and the general make-up so good as to be very creditable to both author and survey.

ENGLISH COMMON LAW IN THE
EARLY AMERICAN COLONIES,
by Paul S. Reinsch, '92, '94 Z,
assistant professor of political
science. Pp. 64.

This is a doctor's thesis, submitted in 1898, and now published as a University bulletin, being Vol. 2, No. 4 of the Economics, Political Science and History Series. The legal history of the New England, middle and southern colonies is traced separately, and the conclusion is reached that "the process which we may call the reception of the English common law by the colonies was not so simple as the legal theory would lead us to assume. While their general legal conceptions were conditioned by, and their terminology derived from, the common law, the early colonists were far from applying it as a technical system, they often ignored it or denied its subsidiary force, and they consciously departed from many of its most essential principles."

The following clipping from *Science* for August 18, 1899, is self-explanatory:

"The extraordinarily difficult investigation of the relations of iron-ore deposits in the Lake Superior region, which was begun by Irving and has been continued under Van Hise, is approaching a successful

completion. All of the great iron-producing districts except two have been carefully surveyed, and the field work on these, the Vermilion and Mesabe districts of northern Minnesota, is far advanced. The series of monographs which set forth the observations and conclusions are a monument to the scientific spirit and executive ability of their authors. It is probably not too much to claim for them a foremost place in the rank of great geologic works. Very rarely has a problem of equal magnitude and difficulty been so elaborately studied and adequately solved. The principles of investigation developed in the course of this work are a contribution to geologic methods and will facilitate further researches of a similar character. To name only the latest of the resulting publications, reference may be made to monographs xxviii. and xxxvi., the former entitled 'The Marquette iron-bearing district of Michigan,' by C. R. Van Hise and W. S. Bayley, and the latter, 'The Crystal Falls iron-bearing district of Michigan,' by J. M. Clements and H. L. Smythe, published also in condensed form in the 19th Annual."

Katherine Allen, '87, Ph. D. '98, has an article in the last number of *Poet-Lore* on "Lucretius the Poet, and 'Lucretius,' Tennyson's poem."

In the *Spectator* for October 14, an appreciative review of the doctor's thesis of Katherine Allen, '87, is given.

Hobart S. Bird, '94, '96 Z, gives an interesting account of his home in San Juan, Porto Rico, in the *Milwaukee Sentinel* for October 22.

Profs. Freeman and Reinsch have articles on the Boer war in the *Milwaukee Sentinel*, October 22 and 29.

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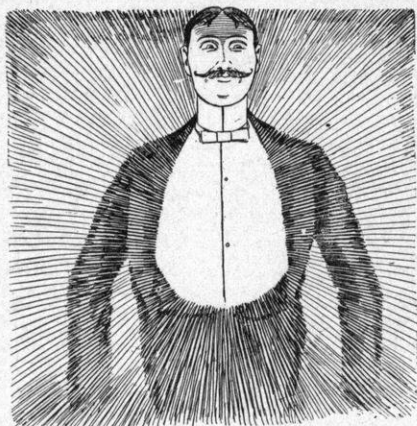
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