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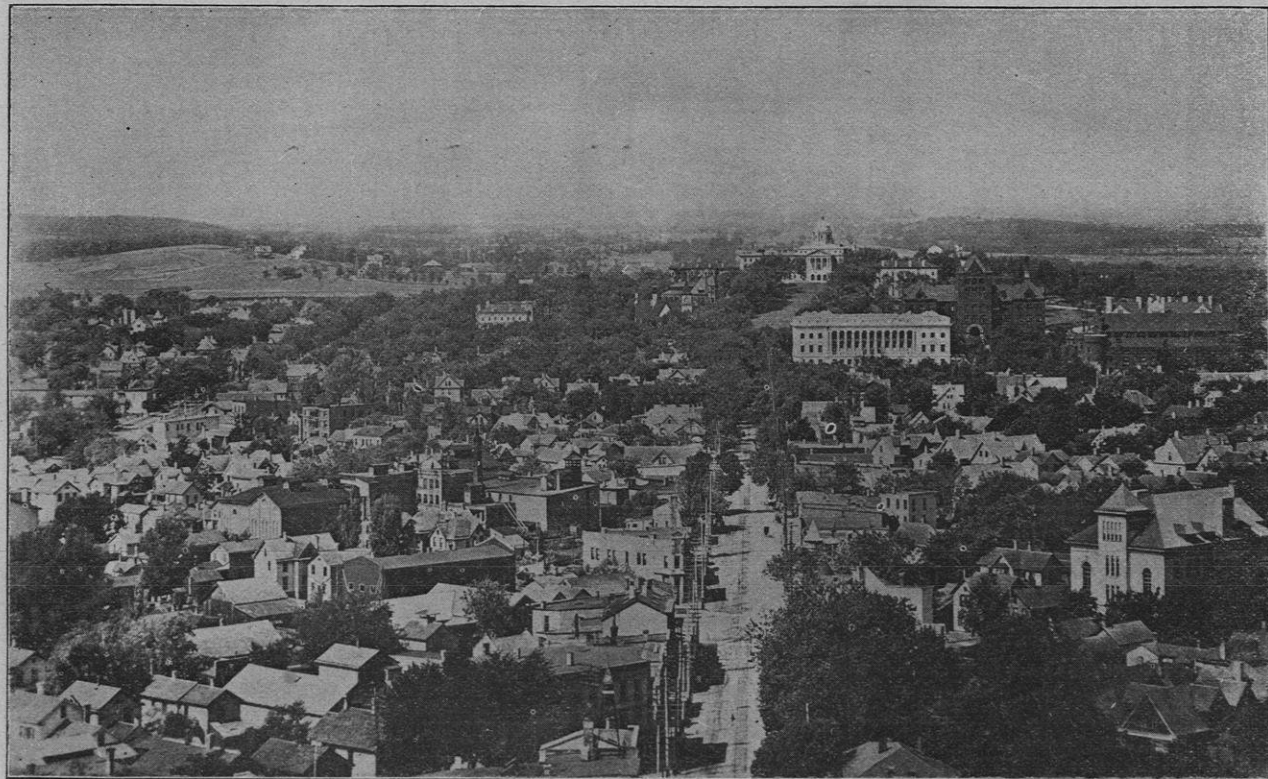
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GENERAL VIEW, SHOWING THE RELATION OF THE HISTORICAL AND UNIVERSITY LIBRARY BUILDING TO
THE OTHER UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS.

THE WISCONSIN ALUMNI MAGAZINE.

VOL. II. NOVEMBER, 1900. No. 2.

THE MODERN CONCEPTION OF HISTORY.

[An address delivered by Charles Francis Adams of Boston on the occasion of the dedication of the new Historical and University Library building, October 20, 1900.]

On occasions such as this, a text upon which to discourse is not usual; I propose to venture an exception to the rule. I shall, moreover, offer not one text only, but two; taken, the first, from a discourse prepared in the full theological faith of the seventeenth century, the other from the most far-reaching scientific publication of the century now drawing to its close.

“God sifted a whole nation that He might send choice grain over into this wilderness,” said William Stoughton in the election sermon preached according to custom before the Great and General court of Massachusetts in April, 1668. To the same effect Charles Darwin wrote in 1871: “There is apparently much truth in the belief that the wonderful progress of the United States, as well as the character of the people, are the results of natural selection; for the more energetic, restless and courageous men from all parts of Europe have emigrated during the last ten or twelve generations to that great country and have there succeeded best;” and the quiet, epoch-marking, creed-shaking naturalist then goes on to express this startling judgment, which, uttered by an American, would have been deemed the very superlative of national vanity: “Looking to the distant future, I do not think [it] an exaggerated view [to say that] all other series of events — as that which resulted in the culture of mind in Greece, and that which resulted in the empire of Rome — only appear to have purpose and value when viewed in connection with, or rather as subsidiary to, the great stream of Anglo-Saxon emigration to the West.”

In an address delivered about eighteen months ago before the Massachusetts Historical society, I discussed in some detail the modern conception of history as compared with that which formerly prevailed. I do not now propose to repeat what I then said. It is sufficient for my present purpose to call attention to what we of the new school regard as the dividing line between us and the historians of the old school, the first day of October, 1859,—the date of the publication of Darwin's "Origin of Species;" that work which immediately preceded the "Descent of Man," from which my text for to-day was taken. On the first day of October, 1859, the Mosaic cosmogony finally gave place to the Darwinian theory of evolution. Under the new dispensation, based not on chance or an assumed supernatural revelation, but on a patient study of biology, that record of mankind known as history, no longer a mere succession of traditions and annals, has become a unified whole,—a vast scheme systematically developing to some result as yet not understood. Closely allied to astronomy, geology and physics, the study of modern history seeks a scientific basis from which the rise and fall of races and dynasties will be seen merely as phases of a consecutive process of evolution,—the evolution of man from his initial to his ultimate state. When this conception was once reached, history, ceasing to be a mere narrative, made up of disconnected episodes having little or no bearing on each other, became a connected whole. To each development, each epoch, race and dynasty its proper place was to be assigned; and to assign that place was the function of the historian. Formerly each episode was looked upon as complete in itself; and, being so, it had features more or less dramatic or instructive, and, for that reason, tempting to the historian, whether investigator or literary artist,—a Freeman or a Froude. Now, the first question the historian must put to himself relates to the proper adjustment of his particular theme to the entire plan,—he is shaping the fragment of a vast mosaic. The incomparably greater portion of history has, it is needless to say, little value,—not much more than the biography of the average individual; it is a record of small accomplishment,—in many instances a record of no accomplishment at all, perhaps of retrogression; for we cannot all be successful, nor even everlast-

ingly and effectively strenuous. Among nations in history, as among men we know, the commonplace is the rule; but, whether ordinary or exceptional,—conspicuous or obscure,—each has its proper place, and to it that place should be assigned.

Having laid down this principle, I, eighteen months ago, proceeded to apply it to the society I was then addressing, and to the history of the commonwealth whose name that society bears; and I gave my answer to it, such as that answer was. The same question I now put as concerns Wisconsin; and to that also I propose to venture an answer. As my text has indicated, that answer, also, will not in a sense be lacking in ambition. In the history of Wisconsin I shall seek to find verification of what Darwin suggested — evidence of the truth of the great law of natural selection as applied also to man.

Thus stated, the theme is a large one, and may be approached in many ways; and, in the first place, I propose to approach it in the way usual with modern historical writers. I shall attempt to assign to Wisconsin its place in the sequence of recent development; for it is only during the last fifty years that Wisconsin has exercised any, even the most imperceptible, influence on what is conventionally agreed upon as history. The last fifty years, so far as the evolution of man from a lower to a higher stage of development is concerned, though a very quickening period, has after all been but one stage, and not the final stage, of a distinct phase of development.

That phase has now required four centuries in which to work itself out to the point as yet reached; for it harks back to the discovery of America, and the movement towards religious freedom which followed close upon that discovery, though having no direct connection with it. Martin Luther and Christopher Columbus had little in common except that their lives overlapped; but those two dates — 1492 and 1517 — the landing at San Salvador, and the thesis nailed on the church door at Wurtemberg — those two dates began a new chapter in human history, the chapter in which is recounted the fierce struggle over the establishment of the principles of civil and religious liberty, and the recognition of the equality of men before the law. For, speaking generally but with approximate correctness, it may be asserted that, prior to the year 1500,

the domestic political action and the foreign complications of even the most advanced nations turned on other issues — dynastic, predatory, social; but since that date, from the wars of Charles V., of Francis I. and of Elizabeth down to our own Confederate rebellion, almost every great struggle or debate has either directly arisen out of some religious dispute or some demand for increased civil rights, or, if it had not there its origin, it has invariably gravitated in that direction. Even Frederick of Prussia, the so-called Great — that skeptical, irreligious cut-purse of the Empire — the disciple and protector of Voltaire and the apotheosized of Thomas Carlyle — even Frederick figured as “the Protestant Hero,” while Francis I. was “the Eldest Son of the Church,” and Henry VIII. received from Rome the title of “Defender of the Faith.”

Since the year 1500, on the other hand, what is known as modern history has been little more than a narrative of the episodes in the struggle not yet closed against arbitrary rule, whether by a priesthood or through divine right, or by the members of a caste or of a privileged class — whether ennobled, plutocratic or industrial. The right of the individual man, no matter how ignorant or how poor, to think, worship and do as seems to him best, provided always in so doing he does not infringe upon the rights of others, has through these four centuries been, as it still is, the underlying issue in every conflict. It seems likely, also, to continue to be the issue for a long time to come, for it never was more firmly asserted or sternly denied than now; though to-day the opposition comes not, as heretofore, from above, but from below, and finds its widest and most formidable expression in the teachings of those socialists who preach a doctrine of collectivism, or the complete suppression of the individual.

That proposition, however, does not concern us here and now. Our business is with the middle period of the nineteenth century, and not with the first half of the twentieth; and, no matter how closely we confine ourselves to the subject in hand, space and time will scarcely be found in which properly to develop the theme. Two and fifty years ago, when, in the summer of 1848, Wisconsin first took shape as a recognized political organization — a new factor in man's development — human evolution was laboring over two

problems — nationality and slavery. Slavery — that is, the ownership of one man or one class of men by another man or class of men — had existed, and been accepted as a matter of course, from the beginning. Historically the proposition did not admit of doubt. In Great Britain bondage had only recently disappeared, and in Russia it was still the rule, while among the less advanced nations its rightfulness was nowhere challenged; with us here in America it was a question of race. The equality of whites before the law was an article of political faith; not so that of the blacks. The Africans were distinctly an inferior order of being, and, as such, not only in the southern, or slave states, but throughout the North also, not entitled to the unrestricted pursuit on equal terms of life, liberty and happiness. Hence, a fierce contention — the phase as it presented itself on the land discovered by Columbus in 1492, of the struggle inaugurated by Luther in 1517. Its work was thus, so to speak, cut out for Wisconsin in advance of its being — its place in the design of the great historical scheme prenatally assigned to it. How then did it address itself to its task? How perform the work thus given it to do? Did it, standing in the front rank of progress, help the great scheme along? Or, identifying itself with that reactionist movement ever on foot, did it strive with the stars in their courses?

Here, in the United States, the form in which the issue of the future took shape between 1830, when it first presented itself, and 1848, when Wisconsin entered the sisterhood of states, is even yet only partially understood, in such occult ways did the forces of development interact and exercise influence on each other. For reasons not easy to explain, also, certain states came forward as the more active exponents of antagonistic ideas — on the one side Massachusetts; on the other, first, Virginia, and later, South Carolina. The great and long-sustained debate which closed in an appeal to force in the spring of 1861 must now be conceded as something well-nigh inevitable from fundamental conditions which dated from the beginning. It was not a question of slavery; it was one of nationality. The issue had presented itself over and over again in various forms and in different parts of the country ever since the constitution had been adopted,—now in Pennsylvania; now in

Tennessee; now in New England; even here in Wisconsin; but, in its most concrete form, in South Carolina. It was a struggle for mastery between centripetal and centrifugal forces. At the close slavery was, it is true, the immediate cause of quarrel, but the seat of disturbance lay deeper. In another country, and under other conditions, it was the identical struggle which has gone on in Great Britain and France, and in Spain in feudal times, and which more recently, and in our own day, we have seen brought to a close in Germany and in Italy,— the struggle of a rising spirit of nationality to overcome the clannish instinct,— the desire for local independence.

In the beginning Virginia stood forward as the exponent of state sovereignty. Jefferson was its mouthpiece. It was he who drew up the famous Tennessee resolutions of 1798–99, and his election to the presidency in 1800 was the recognized victory of the school of states' rights over federalism. Later the parties changed sides,— as political parties are wont to do. Possession of the government led to a marked modification of views; new issues were presented; and in 1807 the policy which took shape in Jefferson's embargo converted the federalists into a disunion organization, which disappeared from existence in the famous Hartford convention of 1814–15. New England was then the center of the party of the centrifugal force, and the issues were commercial. Fortunately, up to 1815 the issue between the spirit of local sovereignty and the ever-growing sense of nationality had not taken shape over any matter of difference sufficiently great and far-reaching to provoke an appeal to force. Not the less for that was the danger of conflict there,— a sufficient cause and suitable occasion only were wanting, and those under ordinary conditions might be counted upon to present themselves in due course of time. They did present themselves in 1832, still under the economical guise. But now the moral issue lurked behind, though the South did not yet stand directly opposed to the advancing spirit of the age. But nullification—the [logical outcome of the theory of absolute state sovereignty— was enunciated by Calhoun, and South Carolina took from Virginia the lead in the reactionary movement from nationality. The danger once more passed away; but it is obvious to us

now, and, it would seem, should have been plain to any cool-headed observer then, that, when the issue next presented itself, a trial of strength would be well-nigh inevitable. The doctrine of state sovereignty, having assumed the shape of nullification, would next develop that of secession, and the direct issue over nationality would be presented.

Almost before the last indications of danger over the economical issue had disappeared, the moral question loomed ominously up. They did not realize it at the time, but it was now an angry wrangle over a step in the progressive evolution of the human race. The equality of man before the law and his Maker was insisted upon and denied. It was a portentous issue, for in it human destiny was challenged. The desperate risk the southern states then took is plain enough now. They entered upon a distinctly reactionary movement against two of the foremost growing forces of human development — the tendency to nationality and the humanitarian spirit. Though they knew it not, they were arraying themselves against the very stars in their courses.

Under these circumstances the secession-slavery movement between 1835 and 1860 was a predestined failure. Because of fortuitous events — the chances of battlefield, the impulse of individual genius, the exigencies of trade, or the blunders of diplomats — it might easily have had an apparent and momentary triumph; but the ultimate result the slave power, as such, had in view — the creation about the Gulf of Mexico of a great tropical nationality, based on cotton culture and African servitude — this result was directly in the teeth of the irresistible tendencies of mankind in its present stage of development. It was in every respect radically reactionary, and could at most only have amounted to a passing anomaly.

While the southern or Jamestown column of the great Anglo-Saxon migration was thus following to their legitimate conclusions the teachings of Jefferson and Calhoun — the Virginia and South Carolina schools of state sovereignty, slavery and secession, — the distinctively northern column — that entering through the Plymouth and Boston portals — instinctively adhering to those principles of church and state in the contention over which it originated — found

its way along the southern shores of the Great Lakes, through northern Ohio, southern Michigan and northern Illinois, and then, turning north and west, spread itself over the vast region beyond the Great Lakes and towards the upper waters of the Mississippi. But it is very noteworthy how the lead and inspiration in this movement still came from the original source. While in the South it passed from Virginia to Carolina, in the North it remained in Massachusetts.

Three men then came forward there, voicing more clearly than any or all others what was in the mind of the community in the way of aspiration, whether moral or political. These three were William Lloyd Garrison, Daniel Webster and John Quincy Adams; they were the prophetic voices of that phase of American political evolution then in process. Their messages, too, were curiously divergent and yet apparently contradictory; they were, in reality, supplementary to each other. Garrison developed the purely moral side of the coming issue. Webster preached nationality under the guise of love of the Union. Adams, combining the two, pointed out a way to the establishment of the rights of man under the constitution and within the Union. While, in a general way, much historical interest attaches to the utterances and educational influence of those three men during the period under discussion, the future political attitude of Wisconsin, then nascent, was deeply affected by them. However much others had forgotten it, I well remembered that more than half a century ago, in the days of small things, it was in this region, as in central New York and the Western Reserve, that the seed cast by one from whom I claim descent fell in the good ground where it bore fruit an hundredfold.

Recurring, then, to the three men I have named as voicing systematically a message of special significance in connection with the phase of political evolution, or of development, if that word is preferred, then going on — Garrison's message was distinctly moral and humanitarian. In a sense it was reactionary, and violently so. In it there was no appeal to patriotism, no recognition even of nationality. On the contrary, in the lofty atmosphere of humanitarianism in which he had his being, I doubt if Garrison ever inhaled a distinctively patriotic breath; while he certainly denounced

the constitution and assailed the Union. He saw only the moral wrong of slavery, its absolute denial of the fundamental principle of the equality of men before the law and before God, and the world became his—where freedom was, there was his country. To arouse the dormant conscience of the community by the fierce and unceasing denunciation of a great wrong was his mission, and he fulfilled it; but, curiously enough, the end he labored for came in the way he least foresaw, and through the very instrumentality he had most vehemently denounced—it came within that Union which he had described as a compact with death, and under that constitution which he had arraigned as a covenant with hell. Yet Garrison was undeniably a prophet, voicing the gospel as he saw it fearlessly and without pause. As such he contributed potently to the final result.

Next, Webster. It was the mission of Daniel Webster to preach nationality. In doing so he spoke in words of massive eloquence in direct harmony with the most pronounced aspiration of his time,—that aspiration which has asserted itself and worked the most manifest results of the nineteenth century in both hemispheres—in Spain and Prussia during the Napoleonic war, in Russia during the long Slavonic upheaval, again more recently in Germany and in Italy, and finally in the United States. The names of Stein, of Cavour and of Bismarck are scarcely more associated with this great instinctive movement of the century than is that of Daniel Webster. His mission it was to preach to this people union, one and indivisible; and he delivered his message.

The mission of J. Q. Adams during his best and latest years, while a combination of that of the two others, was different from either. His message, carefully thought out, long retained, and at last distinctly enunciated, was his answer to the Jeffersonian theory of state sovereignty, and Calhoun's doctrine of nullification and its logical outcome, secession. With both theory and doctrine, and their results, he had during his long political career been confronted; on both he had reflected much. It was during the administration of Jefferson and on the question of union that he had, in 1807, broken with his party and resigned from the senate, and with Calhoun he had been closely associated in the cabinet of

Monroe. Calhoun also had occupied the vice-presidential chair during his own administration. He now met Calhoun face to face on the slavery issue, prophetically claiming a remedy for the moral wrong and the vindication of the rights of man, within the Union and under the constitution, through the exercise of inherent war powers, whenever an issue between the sections should assume the insurrectionary shape. In other words, Garrison's moral result was to be secured, not through the agencies Garrison advocated, but by force of that nationality which Webster proclaimed. This solution of the issue J. Q. Adams never wearied of enunciating, early and late, by act, speech and letter; and his view prevailed in the end. Lincoln's proclamation of January, 1863, was but the formal declaration of the policy enunciated by J. Q. Adams on the floor of Congress in 1836, and again in 1841, and yet again in greater detail in 1842. It was he who thus brought the abstract moral doctrines of Garrison into unison of movement with the nationality of Webster.

The time now drew near when Wisconsin was to take her place in the Union and exert her share of influence on the national polity, and through that polity on a phase of political evolution. South Carolina, by the voice of Calhoun, was preaching reaction through slavery and in defiance of nationality; Massachusetts, through Garrison and Webster, was proclaiming the moral idea and nationality as abstractions; while J. Q. Adams confronted Calhoun with the ominous contention that the instant he or his had recourse to force, that instant the moral wrong could be made good by the sword wielded in defense of nationality and in the name of the constitution.

As 1848 drew near the debate grew angry. J. Q. Adams died in the early months of that memorable year; but his death in no way affected the course of events. The leadership in the anti-slavery struggle on the floor of Congress and within the limits of the constitution had passed from him four years before. He was too old longer to bear the weight of armor, or to wield weapons once familiar; but the effect of his teachings remained and were living realities wherever the New England column had penetrated — throughout central New York, in the Western Reserve, and especially in

the region which bordered on Lake Michigan. Garrison still declaimed against the Union as an unholy alliance with sin; while, in the mind of Webster, his sense of the wrong of slavery was fast being outweighed by apprehension for nationality. In the meantime a war of criminal aggression against Mexico in behalf of Calhoun's reactionary movement had been brought to a close, and the question was as to the partition of plunder. On that great issues hinged, and over it was fought the presidential election of 1848.

In that presidential election it will be found that Wisconsin, the youngest community in the Union, came at once to the front as the banner state of the West in support of the principles on which the Union was established, and the maintenance and vindication of those fundamental principles within the Union and through the constitution. In that canvass the great issues of the future were distinctly brought to the front. The old party organizations then still confronted each other — the Henry Clay whigs were ever against the Jacksonian Democracy; but in that election Lewis Cass, the legitimate candidate of the Democracy — a northern man with southern principles — so far as African slavery was concerned a distinct reactionist from the principles of the great declaration of 1776 — Lewis Cass of Michigan was opposed to Gen. Zachary Taylor of Louisiana, himself a slaveholder, and nominated by a party which, in presenting his name, carefully abstained from any enunciation of political principles. He was an unknown political quantity; and no less a public character than Daniel Webster characterized his nomination as one not fit to be made. It yet remained to be seen that, practically, the plain, blunt, honest, well-meaning old soldier made an excellent president, whose premature loss was deeply and with reason deplored. His nomination, however, immediately after that of Cass, proved the signal for revolt. For the disciples of J. Q. Adams in both political camps it was as if the cry had again gone forth, To your tents, O Israel! — and a first fierce blast of the coming storm then swept across the land.

In August the dissentients met in conference at Buffalo, and there first enunciated the principles of the American political party of the future. In support of that movement Wisconsin was, as I have already said, the banner western state. In its action it sim-

ply responded to its early impulse received from New England and western New York. Thus the seed fell in fertile places and produced fruit an hundredfold. The law of natural selection, though not yet formulated, was at work.

The election returns of 1848 tell the story. They are still eloquent. The heart of the movement of that year lay in Massachusetts and Vermont. In those two states, taken together, the party of the future polled, in 1848, a little over 28 per cent. of the aggregate vote cast. In Wisconsin it polled close upon 27 per cent.; and this 27 per cent. in Wisconsin is to be compared with 15 per cent. in Michigan, 12 per cent. in Illinois, less than 11 per cent. in Ohio, and not 4 per cent. in the adjoining state of Iowa. In the three neighboring states of Michigan, Illinois and Iowa, taken together, the new movement gathered into itself 12 per cent. of the total voting constituency, while in Wisconsin it counted, as I have said, over 26 per cent. Thus, in 1848, Wisconsin was the Vermont of the West; sending to Congress as one of its three representatives Charles Durkee, a son of Vermont, the first distinctively anti-slavery man from the Northwest. Wisconsin remained the Vermont of the West. From its very origin not the smallest doubt attached to its attitude. It emphasized it in words when in 1849 it instructed one of its senators at Washington "to immediately resign his seat" because he had "outraged the feelings of the people" by dalliance with the demands of the slave power; it emphasized it by action when five years later its highest judicial tribunal did not hesitate to declare the fugitive slave law of 1850 "unconstitutional and void." At the momentous election of 1860, Wisconsin threw 56 per cent. of its vote in favor of the ticket bearing the name of Abraham Lincoln; nor did the convictions of the state weaken under the test of war. In 1864, when Wisconsin had sent into the field over 90,000 enlisted men to maintain the Union, and to make effective the most extreme doctrine of war powers under the constitution — even then, in the fourth year of severest stress, Wisconsin again threw 55 per cent. of its popular vote for the re-election of Lincoln. A year later the struggle ended. Throughout the ordeal Wisconsin never faltered.

Of the record made by Wisconsin in the Civil war I am not here to speak. That field has been sufficiently covered, and covered by those far better able than I to work in it. I will only say in often-quoted words that none then died more freely or in greater glory than those Wisconsin sent into the field, though then many died, and there was much glory. The facts and the figures were eloquent; comment weakens them. Fifty-seven regiments and thirteen batteries in the field; a death roll exceeding 12,000; a Wisconsin regiment (Second) first in that roll of honor which tells off the regiments of the Union which suffered most, and two other Wisconsin regiments (Seventh and Twenty-sixth), together fifth; while a brigade made up three-quarters of Wisconsin battalions shows the heaviest aggregate loss sustained during the war by any similar command, and is hence known in the history of the struggle as the "Iron Brigade." Thirteen Wisconsin regiments participated in Grant's brilliant movement on Vicksburg; five were with Thomas at Chickamauga; seven with Sherman at Mission Ridge; and finally, eleven marched with him to the sea, while four remained behind to strike with Thomas at Nashville.

It is, however, no part of my present purpose to set forth here your sacrifices in the contest of 1861-65. What I have undertaken to do is to assign to Wisconsin its proper and relative place as a factor in one of the great evolutionary movements of man. As the twig was bent, the tree inclined. The sacrifices of Wisconsin life and treasure between 1861 and 1865 were but the fulfillment of the promise given by Wisconsin in 1848. The state, it is true, at no time during that momentous struggle rose to a position of unchallenged leadership either in the field or the council chamber. Among its representatives it did not number a Lincoln or a Sherman; but it did supply in marked degree that greatest and most necessary of all essentials in every evolutionary crisis, a well-developed and thoroughly distributed popular backbone.

This racial characteristic, also, I take to be the one great essential to the success of our American experiment. In every emergency which arises there is always the cry raised for a strong hand at the helm — the ship of state is invariably declared to be hopelessly drifting. But it is in just those times of crisis that a widely

diffused individuality proves the greatest possible safeguard — the only reliable public safeguard. It is then with the state as it is with a strong, seaworthy ship manned by a hardy and experienced crew, in no way dependent on the one pilot who may chance to be at the wheel. In any stress of storm the ship's company will prove equal to the occasion, and somehow provide for its own salvation. Under similar political conditions a community asserts, in the long run, its superiority to the accidents of fortune — the aberrations due to the influence of individual geniuses, those winning numbers in the lottery of fate — and evinces that staying power, which, no less now and here than in Rome and Great Britain, is the only safe rock of empire. The race thus educated and endowed is the masterful race — the master of its own destiny, it is master of the destiny of others; and of that crowning republican quality, Wisconsin, during her period of national trial, showed herself markedly possessed. While individuals were not exceptional, the average was unmistakably high.

And this I hold to be the highest tribute which can be paid to a political community. It implies all else. Unless I greatly err, this characteristic has, in the case of Wisconsin, a profound and scientific significance of the most far-reaching character; and so I find myself brought back to my text. As I have already more than once said, others are in every way better qualified than I to speak intelligently of the Wisconsin stock — of the elements which enter into the brain and bone and sinew of the race now holding as its abiding-place and breeding-ground the region lying between Lake Michigan and the waters of the upper Mississippi — between the state of Illinois on the south and Lake Superior on the north. I speak chiefly from impression, and always subject to correction; but my understanding is that this region was in the main peopled by individuals representing in their persons what there was of the more enterprising, adventurous and energetic of three of the most thoroughly virile and, withal, moral and intellectual branches of the human family — I refer to the Anglo-Saxon of New England descent, and to the Teutonic and the Scandinavian families. Tough of fiber and tenacious of principle, the mixed descendants from those races were well calculated to illustrate the operation of

a natural law; and I have quite failed in my purpose if I have not improved this occasion to point out how in the outset of their political life as a community they illustrated the force of Stoughton's utterance and the truth of Darwin's remarkable generalization. By their attitude and action, at once intelligent and decided, they left their imprint on that particular phase of human evolution which then presented itself. They, in so doing, assigned to Wisconsin its special place and work in the great scheme of development, and forecast its mission in the future.

I have propounded an historical theory; it is for others, better advised, having passed upon it, to confirm or reject.

* * * * *

There are, I hold, three elements which enter into the make-up of the ideal historian, whether him of the past or him of the future; these three are learning, judgment, and literary form. A perfect history, like a perfect poem, must have a beginning, a middle, and an end; and the parts are proportioned and made subservient to the whole. The dress should be in keeping with the substance; and both subordinate to the conception. Without attempting a display of erudition, it is curious to pass the great historical literatures and names in rapid review, and see in how few instances all these qualities were combined.

* * * * *

The popular demand for historical literature is undoubtedly vastly larger than it was a century ago; nor is it by any means so clear as is usually assumed that the solid reading and thinking power of the community has at all deteriorated. That yet remains to be proved. A century ago, it is to be borne in mind, there were no public libraries at all, and the private collections of books were comparatively few and small. It is safe, probably, to assume that there are a hundred, or even a thousand, readers now to one then. On this head nothing even approximating to what would be deemed conclusive evidence is attainable; but the fair assumption is that, while the light and ephemeral, knowledge-made-easy reading is a development of these latter years, it has in no way displaced the more sustained reading and severe thought of the earlier time. On the contrary, that also has had its share of increasing.

I admit that my astonishment was great when I learned that between 1880, more than twenty years after his death, and 1900, besides innumerable editions issued on both sides of the Atlantic, the authorized London publishers of Macaulay had sold in two shapes only — and they appear in many other shapes — 80,000 copies of his history and 90,000 of his Miscellanies. Of Carlyle and the call for his writings I could gather no such specific particulars; but, in reply to my inquiries, I was generally advised that, while the English demand had been large, there was no considerable American publishing house which had not brought out partial or complete editions of his works. They also were referred to as “innumerable.” In other words, when a generation that knew them not had passed away, the works of the two great masters of historical literary form in our day sold beyond all compare with the productions of any of the living writers most in vogue; and this while the professorial dry-as-dust reaction against those masters was in fullest swing.

A great, as well as a very voluminous, recent historical writer has coined the apothegm — “History is past politics, and politics are present history.” The proposition is one I do not now propose to discuss. I will, however, suggest that however it may have been heretofore, what is known as politics will be but a part, and by no means the most important part, of future history. The historian will look deeper. It was President Lincoln who said in one of the few immortal utterances of the century — an utterance, be it also observed, limited to two hundred and fifty words — that this our nation was “conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal,” and that it was for us highly to resolve “that government of the people, by the people, for the people, should not perish from the earth.” It was James Russell Lowell who, when asked in Paris by the historian Guizot many years since how long the republic of the United States might reasonably be expected to endure, happily replied — “So long as the ideas of its founders continue dominant.” In the first place, I hold it not unsafe to say that, looking forward into a future not now remote, the mission of the republic and the ideas of the founders will more especially rest in the hands of those agricultural communities of the Northwest, where great aggregations of a civic

populace are few, and the principles of natural selection have had the fullest and the freest play in the formation of the race. Such is Wisconsin; such Iowa; such Minnesota. In their hands, and in the hands of communities like them, will rest the ark of our covenant.

In the next place, for the use and future behoof of those communities I hold that the careful and intelligent reading of the historical lessons of the past is all-important. Without that reading, and a constant emphasis laid upon its lessons, the nature of that mission and those ideas to which Lincoln and Lowell alluded cannot be kept fresh in mind.

This institution I accordingly regard as the most precious of all Wisconsin's endowments of education. It should be the sheet anchor by which, amid the storms and turbulence of a tempestuous future, the ship of state will be anchored to a firm holding ground of tradition. It is to further this result that I to-day make appeal to the historian of the future. His, in this community, is a great and important mission; a mission which he will not fulfill unless he to a large extent frees himself from the trammels of the past, and rises to an equality with the occasion. He must be a prophet and a poet, as well as an investigator and an annalist. Not only is it possible for a writer to combine learning and accuracy with vivacity, but to be read and to be popular should not in the eyes of the judicious be a species of stigma. Historical research may, on the other hand, result in a mere lumber of learning; and, even in the portrayal of the sequence of events, it is to a man's credit that he should strive to see things from the point of view of an artist, rather than, looking with the dull eye of a mechanic, seek to measure them with the mechanic's twelve-inch rule.

I confess myself weary of these reactionary influences amid which of late we have lived. I distinctly look back with regret to that more spiritual and more confident time when we of the generation now passing from the stage drew our inspiration from prophets, and not from laboratories. So to-day I make bold to maintain that the greatest benefactor America could have—far more immediately influential than any possible president or senator or peripatetic political practitioner, as well as infinitely more

so in a remote future — would be some historical writer, occupying perhaps a chair here at Madison, who would in speech and book explain and expound, as they could be explained and expounded, the lessons of American history and the fundamental principles of American historical faith.

It was Macaulay who made his boast that, disregarding the traditions which constituted what he contemptuously termed "the dignity of history," he would set forth England's story in so attractive a form that his volumes should displace the last novel from the work table of the London society girl. And he did it. It is but the other day that an American naval officer suddenly appeared in the field of historical literature, and, by two volumes, sensibly modified the policy of nations. Here are precept and example. To accomplish similar results should, I hold, be the ambition of the American historian. Popularity he should court as a necessary means to an end; and that he should attain popularity, he must study the art of presentation as much and as thoughtfully as he delves amid the original material of history. Becoming more of an artist, rhetorician and philosopher than he is now, he must be less of a pedant and colorless investigator. In a word, going back to Moses, Thucydides and Herodotus; Tacitus, Gibbon and Voltaire; Niebuhr, Macaulay, Carlyle; Buckle, Green, Mommsen and Froude, he must study their systems, and, avoiding the mistakes into which they fell, thoughtfully accommodating himself to the conditions of the present, he must prepare to fulfill the mission before him. He will then in time devise what is so greatly needed for our political life, the distinctively American historical method of the future. Of this we have as yet had hardly the promise, and that only recently through the pages of Fiske and Mahan; and I cannot help surmising that it is to some eastern seed planted here in the freer environment of the more fruitful West that we must look for its ultimate realization.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

NOTES — 1869 TO 1872.

Thirty years ago every recitation was held in Main Hall, because there was no other place. The two dormitories were rather more than their name implied. A large percentage of the young men in North dormitory boarded themselves, and great Scott! how the place smelled! The undergraduates sawed their own wood, at least that was the assumption. Sometimes they sawed some other fellow's, but that is another story. The furniture in vogue in those days was far from luxurious. It was not always chaste. The old bell hung in a south window, and the job of ringing it was eagerly sought after. There was a princely salary attached to the job, something like \$25 per annum. There probably was not a cigarette smoked on the campus. Smoking a cigar was considered an act of extravagance, and far beyond the means of the average student, for the average student in those days was lean and hungry as to purse. A few degenerates smoked an occasional pipe, but it was an exceptional and vagrant act. There were unwritten rules of conduct becoming a gentleman even in those days, and there were castes in social life on the hill. In four years I never heard of an authentic case of drunkenness among students.

Co-education was a struggling idea then. There were plenty of young women clamoring for recognition and pounding on the doors. They won their case and began to appear at the Assembly chamber on graduation day when the diplomas were being passed around.

There was not a single secret society of any sort in the University. In 1869 a delegate was sent east to investigate the question of instituting a certain chapter, and returned fired with the idea. Dr. Paul A. Chadbourne, of blessed memory, himself a member of a Greek letter society, counseled with the committee long and seriously, and the day of the Greek letter society was indefinitely postponed. Very few ever knew what was said, but the word went forth that Prexy was "agin' it," and what President Chadbourne said went.

The wildest and wooliest event of university life in those days was the more or less annual appearance of the Mock Scheme. No historian has given the genesis of this freak. The labor that was

bestowed upon this erratic literature was prodigious. It was supposed to be the most profoundly mysterious, occult and devilish event of the whole undergraduate period. If the junior class succeeded in launching these "Schemes" from the roof of the Capitol on Commencement day, there was great rejoicing in secret. The "Scheme" itself made no claim to literary excellence. It usually consisted of very stale jokes that needed fumigation. I have stowed away in my office desk a specimen of this ancient wit. I thought it very smart once, not being one of the victims of the piratical Punch, but I now feel as though I ought to handle it with tongs.

We did not know what a "stunt" was in those days, but in that respect were not unlike the rest of the world. There was no cane or other rush. The nearest approach to it was the solicitation of new members for the Hesperian and Athenaeum societies at the beginning of the fall term. (Semesters had not been invented then. A classical senior would have been paralyzed at the mere mention of the word.)

Patrick was the most universally known "Professor" on the Hill. At one time (dates shall be nameless), the University was presided over by a president who has probably been happily forgotten, if perchance he was ever heard of, by the generations of to-day. It was worth something handsome to hear Patrick's withering remarks about the evil days we had fallen upon. The good old janitor was a philosopher, and keenly alive to the glory of the University. He had one story, which has never appeared in print, that he always told to the freshman class. It was a good story, well told.

The national game of baseball was developed to a mild degree, and those who remember the "Mendotas" will recall some exciting events. The scores were anything from twenty to forty — the larger the better. The word golf was unknown, and football was regarded as an incident of English college life, an impression gained by reading "Tom Brown." The beautiful lakes boasted no boat clubs, and there was not a college club house of any sort in Madison.

The upper classes in 1870 contained many veterans of the Civil war. Some of these boys had begun campaigning in Dixie when

but sixteen years old. They were the fortunate ones. A fine lot of men marched out from the University in the early sixties and met a soldier's fate.

The students who climbed the hill thirty years ago rejoice in all the material growth of the University, and are proud of every building and item of equipment. But when the graduates of that time indulge in happy dreams of university life, the scene presented is that of a grassy, wooded campus with just three buildings on the beautiful hill, and far back to the west the President's House. That is all the brick and mortar in evidence. Gathered in the old chapel in the south end of Main hall the boys are facing a faculty, not large in numbers, but composed of strong and devoted men who are making honorable history for the struggling institution. It is a pleasant dream.

Most of the men who sat on the platform then no longer walk the earth. And yet it seems but yesterday that we listened to Sterling, Feuling, Allen, Carpenter, Nicodemus, Irving and Davies.

H. W. HOYT, '72.

LIBRARY DEDICATION EXERCISES.

The new building in which the libraries of the Wisconsin State Historical Society and the University are housed was formally dedicated October 19. The great white reading room, handsomely decorated with palms, was used for the exercises, and, although there were seats for a thousand people, it was taxed to its fullest capacity long before the opening of the exercises at 2 P. M. The audience contained many members of the Historical Society from out of town, visiting librarians and delegates from the historical societies of neighboring states.

The Hon. John Johnston of Milwaukee, president of the society, presided and introduced first Prof. James Davie Butler, LL. D., who offered the invocation. Dr. Butler is the oldest living member of the Historical Society, although Hon. N. B. Van Slyke has been a member since the reorganization in 1853.

President Johnston spoke of the occasion as marking an epoch in the history of the state, and emphasized the wonderful transformation brought about within the life-time of many still living from the wilderness of fifty years ago to the dedication of the costliest historical library building on the continent built by the people of a state.

Senator Stout, president of the board of building commissioners, stated a few facts and figures as to the cost of the building in comparison with other large buildings. It cost 29 cents per cubic foot with all equipments, and stores an equivalent of 440,000 ordinary volumes. The recently built Milwaukee library, costing 21 cents per cubic foot, has now about 140,000 volumes in its stack, with a capacity for 100,000 more.

A double quartette of University students then sang the following hymn, written by Mrs. Charles Kendall Adams for the occasion:

Glory to Thee, O God, and praise,
 For all thy servants here have wrought;
 The fairest building man can raise
 Is but the symbol of Thy thought.
 We do not come as those who pray
 To Presence long unseen, unknown;
 This place hath found Thee day by day,
 We reap this hour what Thou hast sown.
 Thy light is here! Lord God, we ask
 The toiler's right its gift to share;
 Secure to our appointed task,
 Some witness of the Builders' care.
 So shall this sacred temple stand
 The treasure of a noble State;
 And all the good Thy wisdom planned,
 Man's labor into Life translate.

Hon. Edward Scofield, Governor of Wisconsin, spoke on "The State and the Society," and from his excellent speech we can quote only the last paragraph:

"In closing, let me say again that I feel that we owe a debt of gratitude to the commission, in whose charge this building has been, for its conscientious and intelligent work. The stately appearance of the exterior of this structure, as well as the artistic beauty of its interior, not to speak of the mass of knowledge represented by its contents, will be an inspiration and

guide to better taste and higher impulses for many generations to come.

"I feel to-day that my predecessor, Governor Upham, under whose administration and upon whose recommendation the first appropriation for this beautiful structure was made, is

to be complimented upon the monument he builded for himself. It is a monument to learning which will stand long after those who conceived it have passed away, and of which this and future generations may well be proud."

He was followed by Reuben Gold Thwaites, secretary of the society and superintendent of the building, who made an eloquent plea for increased interest in the society, and prophesied for its future as follows:

"We have heard much to-day of the success wrought by this society during the fifty-one years of its existence. But I venture to say that to those who, succeeding us, shall celebrate its centennial within these walls, the first half century will seem to have indeed been a time of modest accomplishment. We are but on the threshold of our possibilities. Given successive generations of men at the council board who shall carry forward the society's traditions, and, in the changing temper of the times, lose no opportunity to improve upon them,

who shall be keenly alive to the rapid development of library and museum methods as instruments of public education, and who shall regard history as not mere antiquarianism, but as a living study of all that man has thought and wrought; given to these men adequate public recognition and support, aided by private munificence, and it is fair to predict that the Wisconsin Historical Society, now safely launched upon its new career, will achieve results of which the men of the twenty-first century may well be proud."

Dr. Charles Kendall Adams, though in ill-health, spoke on behalf of the University and the society. We quote his address in part:

"A university is chiefly an inspiration and an opportunity. The highest work of the great teacher is to kindle a desire and then to point the way. Learning sometimes seems to shrink up the soul. If at any one spot there are twelve apostles, at least one of them has to look after the purse, and so loses his way. It is only the inspired soul that can throw wide open the doors that lead into the Elysian fields and say to the student: 'This is the way; walk ye in it.' If the teachers are the inspiration, the laboratories and the

libraries are the opportunities of knowledge. But all learning tends to take on the historic form. Even the mathematics cannot thrive without Pogendorf's *Annalen*. And so when the university is reduced to lowest terms we find that it consists simply of two elements — teachers and books. All things else, however necessary and desirable, are as mere clothes to the real man.

"Hence it is easy to see why a great library has always been held to be a necessary part of a great university.

"It would be hard to name any

place in the world where these two necessary elements of learning have been more fortunately brought together than they have here. Other universities, it is true, in the course of long years and centuries have brought together larger faculties and more numerous bodies of students. Other libraries count greater numbers of volumes. But who can name a spot where in less than fifty years from the time when the frontiersmen were beginning to gather up the unwoven fringe of civilization, the people have brought such a gift as this and placed it, we may almost say, in the lap of the state university? This was as it should have been; for where else could the streams of knowledge have been so patent for good as when flowing back into the state through the minds and hearts of the children of the people? Are not the children the dearest possession of the fathers and the mothers, and so the dearest possession of the state? Do not the fathers and mothers willingly and cheerfully do for their children more than they would do for themselves? Is there anything more striking in society than the universal desire of parents that their offspring should have a better chance than was given to the fathers and mothers? If it be true that all that a man hath will he give for his life, it is none the less true that all that a man hath will be given for his children. This, for obvious reasons, is even more strikingly true on the frontiers than it is in the mature parts of our country. The school-houses that dot the valleys and hillsides are a striking and a glorious proof of the determination that whatever else comes, the children are to be provided for.

“It was in this spirit that the representatives of this commonwealth

gave the money for this noble structure. It was for their children rather than for themselves; and it may well be doubted whether the legislature could possibly have been persuaded to erect such a structure elsewhere than at the edge of the university, where so many of their sons and daughters come to drink of the sweet waters of learning. Here, it is true, is a historical collection of such importance that wherever its home it would draw scholars and investigators to it from all parts of the country. But it is safe to say that the predominant and deciding motive in providing for so large and commodious a structure was to make a place where the children of the state would, for years and perhaps centuries to come, feed their intellects and their souls with the best that the world of letters has to give.

“In the name of the University I give thanks for this noble offering on the altar of learning.

“In behalf of the regents and all the faculties I give thanks.

“In behalf of the thousands of students, whether now here or yet to come, who are most especially to enjoy the fruits of these labors, I give thanks.

“The highest institution of learning in the state in all its branches brings its congratulations and its thanks.

“To the commissioners, who have so faithfully guarded all the interests of the state; to the architects, who have designed a building so noble in conception, so pure in style, and so beautiful in proportion and detail; to the superintendent, who so carefully and skilfully watched its erection; to the wise legislators, who saw the significance of such a structure in its beneficent influence on the far future;

to the generous people of this great shall not perish, and that learning commonwealth, who have shown that shall forever be fostered and en- they are alike determined that liberty 'courageed.'

The Hon. Charles Francis Adams conveyed the greetings of "Sister Historical Societies" in a most happy vein, and Dr. J. K. Hosmer, of the Minneapolis Public Library, those of "Sister Libraries." The double quartette sang a Wisconsin song. Prof. Andrew Cunningham McLaughlin of the University of Michigan, chairman of the American Historical Association's Committee of Seven, spoke briefly on the teaching of history.

At the close of the addresses the building was inspected in detail by most of those present, the members of the library staff acting as guides.

The scholarly address of Hon. Charles Francis Adams, which he delivered at the evening meeting, is printed elsewhere in this issue.

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN MEN IN THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

In the *MAGAZINE* for June and July, 1900, were given lists of U. W. alumni and undergraduates who served in the late war with Spain. Through the kindness of Captain Charles A. Curtis, we have been furnished with the following additional list of men now in attendance at the University who were enlisted during the war:

'03.

Stevens, Harold L., Co. K, 3rd Reg. Wis. Vol. Inf.

'04.

Adamson, James A., Co. G, 1st Reg. Wis. Vol. Inf.

Allen, Jean M., Corp., Co. I., 2nd Reg. Wis. Vol. Inf.

Arnold, Frederick, 3rd Reg. Wis. Vol. Inf.

Bunker, Franklin H., Co. H, 3rd Reg. Wis. Vol. Inf.; Hospital Corps, 1st Brig., 1st Div., 1st Army Corps, U. S. A. (Porto Rico); Hospital Corps, 3rd U. S. Inf. (Ft. Snelling, Minn.).

Enfield, John B., U. S. Vols. (in the Philippines).

Frost, Donald K., Co. C, 12th Minn. Vol. Inf.

Fullerton, Elmer A., Co. F, 2nd Reg. Wis. Vol. Inf.

Gardner, Harry, 1st Reg. Wis. Vol. Inf.

Kinne, William S., Co. C, 12th Reg. Minn. Vol. Inf.
 Miller, William J., Co. C, 3rd Reg. U. S. Engineers.
 Stark, Harold M., Co. H, 203rd N. Y. Vol. Inf.
 Voight, Fred C., Co. C, 2nd Reg. Wis. Vol. Inf.

The following addition should also be made to the list formerly published:

'92.

Paul, George H., Jr., ('92), Ass't Engineer Cutter "Forward," Cutter "Dallas" and Cutter "Windom" during Spanish war; Chief Engineer U. S. Transport "Hancock" during Chinese troubles.

CONCERNING AN OLD STUDENT.

There are many readers of this MAGAZINE who will be interested in seeing the following clippings, very different in nature, but both referring to the famous naturalist, John Muir.

These verses are clipped from the San Francisco *Sunset* for May, 1900:

JOHN MUIR.

(THE MOUNTAINEER.)

Clouds mantle thy strong shoulders, stars look thee in the face,
 The tempest in its fury cannot compel thee back;
 The glory of the heavens shall flood thy lofty place,
 And smiling flowers wait for thee along the glacier's track.
 Seer of the high Sierra, thine is the "Range of Sight;"
 The avalanche, to thee, is nature's whitest flag unfurled;
 Brother of one, the Prophet, who stood on Sinai's height,
 Thou read'st on rocky tables records of a vanquished world.

INA C. TOMPKINS.

The following was reprinted in the *University Press* for September 30, 1881, from the *Wisconsin Free Press*. These data are given in order that if any one should venture to doubt the truth of the statements herein contained, he may have full opportunity to trace them to their source. The account of student habits is certainly an interesting one, and why should we be too critical of its historical accuracy?

JOHN MUIR.

Twenty years ago there were but few students at the University of Wisconsin. The school was yet on its trial, a severe trial, too, out of which it has come triumphant. But among those few students were many who have since made a name in their various lines of work. Among them came a queer genius whose name heads this article. There were many there who had genius: the Vilas brothers, the Parkinsons, High, Hale, Fallows, Rattan, Ed. Coe, G. W. Bird, and others more or less known in the land. But this John Muir was a *queer* genius *then*. Where he came from I do not know. He was of Scotch parentage, studious, inclined to have but few companions, yet social; was a lover of quiet fun and long rambles in the country, and like many others who had their way to make, "cooked himself," that is, cooked his frugal meals in his room. In all these things he was not singular; his remarkable trait was his love of practical mechanics and invention. In the brief sketch I am able to give there is no room for a full account of all his work; a few samples must suffice.

He seemed to need few tools; an ax, saw, jack-knife and gimlet were his chief weapons, while almost anything served as material. His clock served as a center about which several of his most interesting machines clustered. This was in the form of a scythe and snath hung in an old gnarled burr-oak grub, where Father Time is supposed to have left it. The scythe was split lengthwise, and in the opening thus formed was a train of wheels constituting the works. The motor was a heavy stone concealed under the roots and moss from which the clock rose on the table. The year, month, day, hour, minute and second were indicated by index arrows on the various paper dials. The pendulum was also an arrow with a heavy copper point. His study desk was provided with a spring trap door, under which moved a rack in which his books were set up separately on their backs. He arranged his study hours for each lesson and connected the machinery of his desk to the clock, so that at the appointed moment the trap door opened, dropped the book into its rack, moved this along, threw up the next book and closed the trap under it. His bed was a machine utterly destructive to the "little more sleep" of the sluggard. It was hung on a pivot and supported at such a height that when turned up it stood nearly perpendicular, foot down. The foot was held up by a lever. Beside the bed was the lamp stand on which the fluid lamp, then in use, was placed at night. To this bed the clock was connected and then set for rising. In the morning the machine took off the extinguisher, struck a match, lighted the lamp and then withdrew the lever, letting the bed down and bringing its occupant out on his feet. I have known him to satisfy the curiosity of visitors by putting them into the bed wrong end to, and so bringing them out head down. In summer time he connected this bed to the east window by a linen thread. A

sun-glass was so adjusted as to burn off this thread when the sun came to the right position.

Judge Griswold and myself roomed opposite him, and he arranged signals by which we were often called in to see a bit of fun, in particular with his "loafer's chair." This was a wooden chair with its bottom split. Apparently to cure this split, an awkward chunk was nailed over it near the front. This caused the sitter to spread his knees. As soon as the supposed loafer, but real victim, leaned back, he pressed a concealed spring which fired an old pistol directly under the seat. The wonderful leaps of the victims were worth the seeing. Nor did John forget the ladies, who sometimes came to see his machines. Out of a raisin a huge, vicious-looking black spider was made, which was so suspended as to drop just before the face of the fair visitor when she was well seated in his best chair. It was delicious to hear them scream.

John taught school near Madison one winter; his clock built his fire for him every morning. Perhaps some of his pupils, seeing this, will tell us more of the curious things he invented for their instruction and amusement. It only remains to say that John now has the reputation of knowing more of Yosemite Valley and the Nevada mountains than any other living man. He is the author of the article (illustrated by himself) on the pines of California in the September *Scribner*.

I. N.

SOME REMINISCENCES.

I read with a thrill of sympathy and pride the splendid achievements last spring of the Wisconsin boat crews in competition with like clubs from Cornell, Columbia, Georgetown and Pennsylvania. It reminded me, by contrast, of the days when I was a student in the University. There was then not only no boat club there, but very little boating by anybody. People seemed to think that God made the lake for fish to swim in. Not a boy in the school owned a row boat, so far as I knew, and only one had a sail boat. I think sports of all sorts were regarded then as rather undignified and childish for a college boy. There was no football eleven nor baseball nine, though interest in our national game was just beginning to develop outside the college. Tennis and golf were far in the future. There was then no provision whatever by the University for athletic training. The only gymnasium we had was a rope that dangled from a limb of one of the great oaks on the west-

erly side of the North dormitory. A few of us heretics as regards play used to get exercise by running and seizing the rope in our way and leaping out into the air, and in our backward swing letting go our hold to see how far we could land and make our mark. There was absolutely no other gymnastic apparatus on the grounds; not a parallel bar; not an Indian club; not a pair of dumb bells. As a substitute for the latter we used two well-shaped rocks for standing single jumps. Come to think of it, there was one other gymnastic apparatus — a saw-horse which stood out by a wood pile in the rear of our building where one of the boys attempted to carry out his theory of useful exercise. These three — a dangling rope, a couple of rocks, a saw-horse — constituted the University's equipment in the line of athletics, and these were private property. And yet we were a pretty healthy set of fellows. If we suffered from indigestion occasionally, it was, I opine, not so much due to want of exercise as to want of proper food. Most of us boarded ourselves and lived principally on bread and molasses, and comparatively expensive diet it was, too, during and just after the Civil War. In looking over an old diary of 1865, I find among others these entries: Two pounds sugar, 36 cents; one quart syrup, 38 cents; one pound soap, 25 cents; two quarts kerosene, 50 cents. I remember that when kerosene dropped to 90 cents per gallon, I thought it cheap, and I could well afford to burn the midnight oil.

I before remarked that only one young man in the University, so far as I knew, had a sail boat. A little incident connected with that may be of interest in this connection. One Saturday afternoon this young man kindly invited my brother John, now deceased, myself and another student to take a sail with him. It was the first time I had ever been in a sail boat, and it came near to being the last. While we were out near the middle of the lake the wind quite died away, and a gentle rain began to fall, with now and then a puff of air that seemed strangely superheated and ominous. Suddenly a furious storm burst upon us. To hold the sail was to capsize; to let go the rope was no less dangerous; and the captain shouted to "Cut the rope!" "Cut the rope!" Having never served as apprentice to a skipper, I had a very faint idea what "rope" was meant. Finally, by signals and shouts that were

scarcely heard above the roar of the wind and the waters, I was made to understand that he meant the rope that ran up the mast. As soon as possible I got my hand into wet linen trousers that stuck to the skin like a mustard plaster, pulled out a broken-bladed knife that happened to be there, and, as best I could, held on to the side of the boat with one hand while I sawed off the rope and hauled down the sail with the other. And the storm increased in fury. That it was a dangerous predicament even for experienced sailors may be believed when I say that the same tornado, for such it was, partially unroofed one of the University buildings, played havoc with fences, fruit trees and signs in the city, and in some cases blew down houses and moved others from their foundations. Our little boat rolled so that we could keep it upright only by hanging legs outside over the windward side, now in air, now in water, and now between the two elements.

As my brother and I were good swimmers, I think we were measurably self-possessed. The other boy in the boat was not, it appeared, a swimmer, but he was an expert prayer, and despite our expostulations and entreaties sat bolt upright in the boat, holding on by each side, and devoted himself to making earnest petitions to God to save him from a watery grave. It came near to being a tragedy, but it only excites my risibilities when I recall it now. We could not make that fellow budge an inch. It seemed to us then that the best way to get on the side of God was to get on the side of the boat toward the wind and hang our bodies over that way as far as possible, and so help God to keep the boat from swamping; but this young man took a quite different view of the situation. When safely ashore he expressed the opinion that his prayers saved us from capsizing. In the boat, half filled with water that we hadn't bailed out, we drifted ashore on the further side of the city, and walked home more than ever convinced that people were sensible who thought God made those lakes for fishes to swim in.

In my days at college I recall but one example of hazing. This occurred a few months after the first battle of Bull Run. A smartly-dressed man, perhaps thirty or thirty-five years of age, professing to hail from the state of Maine, came out west to see what he could

see, and incidentally to Madison to do the city, and, it was said, to enlighten the natives. He was a poet in his own estimation; certainly no one could doubt a certain power in his productions to entertain. If I remember rightly, some members of the Assembly had enjoyed one of his original literary efforts.

Naturally, to some of the students it seemed a rare opportunity for a real live poet from Maine to illumine the wild and woolly West. They too wished to sit at his feet. And they literally did it. They invited him to read to them his thrilling masterly epic on "The Black Horse Cavalry," a name given to a regiment of rebel cavalry at the time. He accepted and appeared before us in full evening dress. Instead of asking him to address us in Main hall or some other commodious room on the Hill, the place chosen was a kind of attic room in the North dormitory accessible either by a ladder or a narrow stairway, I am uncertain which. The distinguished guest had a seat provided — a camp stool, — but the boys sat around him, like so many Turks, cross-legged, and most of them smoking. Evidently the poet thought the surroundings rather unusual, but his suspicions, if he had any, were quieted by the observation of some of the boys that it was the way of the western people. I think the late James L. High was one of the active promoters of the "reception," as was also the present Senator Spooner. The latter, if my memory serves me, introduced the speaker in eloquent words, with fulsome praise of the poet and congratulations to ourselves that he had condescended to address us. The poet arose and read from his manuscript perhaps for about ten minutes, while all the while the smoke grew thicker and the grunts of approval of the poem grew louder, and the absorbed and enchanted listeners crowded closer, when, at a pre-arranged signal, a scuttle above the speaker and slightly in front was opened, and a fellow conspirator, with a syringe made for the occasion, holding a gallon or more of water, squirted it full in the face and breast and over the whole front of the unfortunate poet. Of course every one was astounded and indignant and profuse in apology and regrets. No one could imagine who could be guilty of such indignity and outrage. A searching committee was hastily appointed, who explored the upper room and soon reported that they only caught a glimpse of the miscreant

escaping from the building. The simple-minded "poet" apparently accepted the explanations and apologies as serious and sincere. However, it was his last public appearance in Madison.

Judging from my own feelings soon after the event, we were all thoroughly ashamed of ourselves. Even at the time as we wiped the poor fellow's dripping face the sympathy we expressed was really genuine. It was an outrage, and one for which we ought to have been publicly rebuked and compelled to make reparation and humble apology. There is nothing noble or manly that lies at the heart of the hazing business. It is a mean and despicable spirit that can find pleasure in making another an object of ridicule. I am happy to say that the practice which was once so common in colleges is being condemned and suppressed as unworthy of a place in college life. I am not in close communication with my *alma mater*, but I cherish the hope that the unwritten history which I relate as regards hazing was the last of its kind. I speak of it because I have been asked for reminiscences, and this is one not recorded in the annals of the University.

WILLIAM H. SPENCER, '66.

PROGRESS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

THE LIBRARIES.

The opening of the new library marks an epoch in the life of the University. A mile may not be very far, yet it is an obstacle when such a distance lies between a student and the books or documents he may wish to consult. To have so great a collection brought to the very doors of the University is a privilege which countless generations of future students will appreciate. The greater ease and facility with which books and documents may now be consulted will doubtless increase the use of the libraries and contribute materially to the efficiency of the University.

ENGINEERING LECTURES.

A series of biographical lectures will be delivered in the College of Engineering in place of the non-resident lecture course given last year. The subjects for these lectures are found in the inscriptions on the new engineering building, and embrace the following names:

1. Watt, by Professor Bull.
2. Telford, by Professor Turneaure.
3. Stephenson, by Dean Johnson.
4. Henry, by Professor Jackson.
5. Rankine, by Professor Maurer.
6. Ericsson, by Professor Mack.
7. Kelvin, by Professor Trowbridge.
8. Gramme, by Professor Swenson.
9. Siemens, by Professor Burgess.
10. Bessemer, by Professor Robert W. Hunt of Chicago.
11. Corliss and Reynolds, by Professor Richter.

NUMERICAL GROWTH OF THE UNIVERSITY.

The classified list of students which has been prepared for the University

directory of 1900 indicates a total attendance at the University for the fall semester of 1850. This is a gain of 128 over the attendance of last year. The registrations in the several classes for the years 1899 and 1900 are shown in the parallel columns of the following table:

CLASS.	1899	1900	Per cent. of gain or loss.
Graduates.....	87	101	+16
Seniors.....	297	280	- 6 $\frac{3}{4}$
Juniors.....	282	325	+15
Sophomores.....	372	404	+ 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Freshmen.....	346	408	+18
Special.....	256	286	+11 $\frac{3}{4}$
School of Music..	126	118	- 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
	1,766	1,922	
Twice counted....	54	72	
	1,712	1,850	
Total gain.....		128	+ 7

From the above it appears that every class except the senior is larger than the class of the same rank last year.

The principal interest attaches, however, to the comparison of the numbers in attendance upon the different courses of study, and in the different colleges and schools of the University. Such a comparison is made possible by the following table:

GRADUATES.	1899	1900	Per cent. gain or loss.
College of Letters and Science....	77	90	
College of Engineering.....	3	4	
College of Agriculture.....	0	2	
School of Pharmacy.....	2	0	
School of Music..	5	5	
	87	101	+16

UNDERGRADUATES.

College of Letters and Science:			
Ancient Classical	100	80	
Modern Classical	134	128	
English	285	272	
Civic Historical.	169	172	
General Science	170	145	
Philosophical ..	49	53	
	<u>907</u>	<u>850</u>	— 6
School of Commerce.....	0	82	
	<u>907</u>	<u>932</u>	+ 2 $\frac{3}{4}$

COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING.

Freshmen and Special	140	186	+33
Three upper classes:			
General Engineering.....	0	4	
Civil Engineering	69	66	
Mech. Engineering	49	57	
Elec. Engineering.....	52	73	
	<u>310</u>	<u>386</u>	+24 $\frac{1}{2}$
COLLEGE OF LAW.	223	261	+17

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE	8	18	+125
SCHOOL OF PHARMACY	45	42	— 6 $\frac{2}{3}$
SCHOOL OF MUSIC.	126	118	— $\frac{1}{2}$

If we except the School of Commerce, which, although included in the College of Letters and Science, is in some sense a technical department, the humanities and science show a falling off in attendance of six per cent. from the figures of last year; and even when the School of Commerce is reckoned with the other departments of the College of Letters and Science, it has barely held its own. The majority of the technical departments of the University, on the

other hand, show large gains—the College of Engineering 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., the College of Law 17 per cent., the College of Agriculture 125 per cent. (though the small numbers make this figure of little value in comparison), while the new School of Commerce begins its history with no less than 82 students. The Schools of Pharmacy and Music show small losses in attendance. Even in the College of Letters and Science it is the Civic Historical and Philosophical courses, which naturally lead to the professions of law and teaching, which have held their own. These figures, then, if they can be regarded as significant, would seem to indicate a growing tendency to desert the purely scholastic studies for the more practical ones. It will be interesting to note whether the attendance at other universities indicates tendencies in the same direction.

ANALYSIS OF ATTENDANCE IN THE SCHOOL OF COMMERCE.

In the light of the general statistics given above, it is doubly interesting to observe the composition of the student body enrolled in the School of Commerce.

Total number in the school.....	84
Total number in the University for the first time.....	65
Total number transferred from other courses.....	19
Total number freshmen.....	61
Total number sophomores.....	17
Total number juniors.....	3
Total number specials	3

Of the 65 new students, 26 would not have entered this or any other university had not the School of Commerce been established; 3 are uncertain as to what they would have done, but think they would have gone to some school for the nearest approx-

imation to a business education attainable; 24 would have entered the College of Letters and Science, 9 the Civic Historical course, 8 the General Science course, 5 the English course and 2 the Modern Classical course. Of the remainder, 6 would have entered the Engineering courses, 4 the Law School, and 2 the College of Agriculture.

It is significant that so large a number — about one-third of the whole — would not have attended any higher institution of learning had not a commercial course been provided. It is almost equally significant that not one of the students in the School of Commerce would have entered the ancient classical and only two the modern classical courses. Evidently the student whose soul is longing for *Æschylus* is moving peacefully along undisturbed by the feverish throb of commercialism; while the man who believes that there is both culture and practical knowledge in a study of "railway transportation" now has the opportunity, hitherto wanting, of getting the kind of education he desires. The leaders in the business world of the twentieth century will probably be the men who can most keenly perceive, analyze most accurately and manipulate most skilfully the great forces which play on the chess-board of the world's economic and industrial life. In the future, as through all the past, men like these must constitute the Atlas of civilization.

HEBREW PRIZES.

The department of Hebrew and New Testament Greek has for a number of years offered considerable sums

in the form of prizes and scholarships. This year \$1,750 will be offered, distributed as follows: \$250 for the best examination papers in (a) The History of Israel, and (b) The Historical Geography of Palestine and Hebrew Archaeology. The amount is divided between the courses, prizes of \$50, \$25, \$20, \$15, \$10 and \$5 being given in each course. In addition, the sum of \$1,500 is to be distributed among those who do superior work in Hebrew and New Testament Greek.

FACULTY NOTES.

Dr. Edward D. Jones, of the School of Economics, received a grand prize at the World's Fair at Paris for a carefully planned exhibit of several hundred charts, about one thousand photographs, and two monographs relating to the resources and industries of the United States. A grand prize is the highest possible award; and, in this instance, it was accompanied by the most complimentary expressions of the jury. Last June Dr. Jones resigned the management of the social economy exhibit at Paris to accept a position on the international jury of award.

It is also of interest to note that Dr. Jones has made arrangements by means of which a large portion of the exhibit made under his charge will be returned to him after the close of the Exposition for use in the University.

A silver medal has been awarded to Prof. Robert W. Wood, of the department of physics, by the Society of Arts of London in recognition of his work on the diffraction process of color photography.

ON THE HILL.

Y. M. AND Y. W. C. A. RECEPTIONS.

The annual joint reception of the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian associations was given this year on Saturday of the second week of the semester at Library hall. The number in attendance was large considering the inclemency of the weather. The hall was elaborately decorated, and refreshments were served. The patrons and patronesses were President and Mrs. Adams, Acting-President and Mrs. Birge, Justice and Mrs. Winslow, Colonel and Mrs. W. J. Anderson, Professor and Mrs. O'Shea, Professor and Mrs. Scott, and Miss Mayhew.

Separate receptions to men and women were given the previous week by the associations.

CASTALIA'S RECEPTION.

A reception was given by Castalia to new girl students on October 12th, at the music lecture room of Ladies' hall. An unusually large attendance was present. The program consisted of musical numbers, speaking by Miss Jane Butt, and an address by Professor Frankenburger. Light refreshments were served.

SELF-GOVERNMENT ASSOCIATION RECEPTION.

The Self-Government association, comprising the women of the University, gave its first reception Wednesday evening, October 10. There was a large attendance. The guests were received by Miss Clara Stillman, president of the association, Miss Annie Caulkins, vice-president, Miss Mayhew and Miss Sterling. There was an informal reception in the parlors, at the close of which an adjournment was taken to the gym-

nasium, where Miss Guinevieve Mihills gave a piano solo, after which Miss Mayhew gave a short talk on the principles of the association. Miss Sterling spoke briefly on "What some people think of the University." Dancing followed, and light refreshments were served.

THE WISCONSIN ENGINEER.

At a meeting of the engineering students, held on October 12th, it was decided to continue the publication of the *Wisconsin Engineer*. The magazine is managed by a staff consisting of three seniors, three juniors, two sophomores, one freshman and one graduate, elected by their respective classes. The staff as selected is as follows:

Editor-in-chief, Frank E. Washburn; associate editors, Frederic A. De Lay, William C. Berg, Herbert L. Whittemore, Joseph A. Mannington, and L. W. Crehore; business manager, Alvin Meyers; assistants, Arthur J. Quigley and August C. Fricke.

JUNIOR CLASS OFFICERS.

At a meeting of the junior class on October 17th, the following officers were elected:

President, Carl F. Stillman; vice-president, John V. Brennan; secretary, Helen Sherman; treasurer, Harvey Clawson; sergeant-at-arms, Philip Spooner.

ORATORICAL ASSOCIATION.

On Saturday, October 20th, a special meeting of the Oratorical association was held in the Law building. A new constitution was presented by a committee appointed for that purpose, but it was decided that no definite action be taken upon it until after it should have been printed.

The resignation of Joseph Loeb, as president of the Northern Oratorical League, was accepted, and, as Wisconsin has the privilege of naming the president for the present year, William J. Carr, '01, was elected to that position.

SOPHOMORE CLASS OFFICERS.

A meeting of the sophomore class was held October 23d, at which officers were elected for the present semester. The following were chosen:

President, Robert G. Stevenson; first vice-president, Guinevieve Mihills; second vice-president, John H. Friend; secretary, Edward W. Thuerer; treasurer, John F. Hahn; sergeant-at-arms, William J. Bertke; historian, Almira C. Johnson.

REGIMENTAL OFFICERS.

Two hundred new Springfield rifles have been received from the United States ordnance department for the use of the university regiment. The officers of the regiment appointed for the ensuing year are as follows:

- Lynn H. Tracy — Colonel.
- Paul H. Stover — Lieutenant-colonel.
- Nathaniel L. Hurd — Major of the First battalion.
- Gustav A. Fritsche — Major and adjutant.
- Hugo W. Rohde — Major of the Second battalion.
- Frederick D. Taylor — Major and quartermaster.
- Allen S. Neilson — Major (having charge of signal service).
- Ashbel V. Smith — Captain.
- Fred L. Hook — Captain.
- Stephen C. Phipps — Captain.
- Hawley P. Lennon — Captain.
- Harry G. Kemp — Captain.
- Samuel G. Higgins — Captain.
- William Thorkelson — Captain.
- Percy E. Shroeder — Captain.

First lieutenants: Charles E. Long, Willis W. Waite, Fred R. Porritt, Newell C. Gilbert, William A. Walters, Harry C. Johnson, Leslie W. Beers, Henry H. Otjen, Oscar H. Hulberg.

Second lieutenants: Henry W. Page, Wallace W. Miller, Charles S. Thompson, William J. A. Hagenah, Frank P. Woy, Arthur Reitman.

Sergeant-majors: Sidney H. Bishop, Hudson B. Werder, Garrison C. Dean.

Sergeants: Lloyd P. Horsfall, Vernon B. Cleverdon, Irving A. Fish, August G. Wehe, Irving Seaman, Herbert J. John, William S. Warner, Otto Kuenzler, Edward A. Birge, Herbert L. Cook, John L. Murphy, Lucas S. Van Orden, B. Severin Hale, Adolph B. Smith, Andrew W. Hopkins, Galen A. Fox, Llewellyn R. Davies, H. C. Grout.

STUDENT VOTE.

Following the example of many other colleges, the *Daily Cardinal* held a mock election open to the men of the University. A total of 848 votes was cast, divided as follows:

McKinley and Roosevelt	674
Bryan and Stevenson	148
Woolley and Metcalf	22
Bryan and Roosevelt	2
Debs	2

A vote taken among the girls of Ladies' hall resulted as follows:

Total number cast	87
McKinley and Roosevelt	72
Bryan and Stevenson	12
No choice	3

POLITICAL CLUBS.

Both the Republican club and the Democratic club have been unusually active this fall. Several meetings of each have been held, addressed by prominent representatives of their respective political faiths. A number

of stump speakers have been furnished by both, who are working under the direction of the state central committees. Messrs. T. E. Ryan, '85 I, of Waukesha, and Robert Wild, '97, of Milwaukee, spoke at Madison September 29 under the auspices of the Democratic club, and the club also led in the marching and other demonstrations of enthusiasm on October 17, when George Fred Williams, of Boston, spoke at the Armory, and on November 2, when Burr W. Jones, '70, John A. Aylward, '84, and George W. Levis, '93 I, spoke at the Assembly chamber. The Republican club made itself seen and heard in similar manner when Speaker Henderson spoke at the Assembly chamber October 3, and at the meetings at the Armory on October 15, addressed by Senators Hanna and Frye, and on November 5, addressed by Robert M. La Follette, '79.

CLASSICAL CLUB.

The Classical club, which is now entering upon its seventh year, was organized for the critical study of Greek and Latin authors. The club meets every other Saturday. One Greek and one Latin author are studied each year. Thus far there have been read, in Greek, the plays of Euripides, Sophocles and Æschylus, the Idyls of Theocritus, the Dialogues of Plato, and the Iliad; in Latin, Lucretius, Horace, Plautus, Terence and Virgil. The Odyssey is being read this year, no Latin author having yet been selected.

JUNIOR PROM COMMITTEES.

President Stillman of the junior class has announced the following committees to have charge of this year's Prom:

Arrangements — Frederick A. Vogel, *chairman*; R. Tynes Smith,

Robert M. Davis, Arthur H. Curtis, Clarence J. Du Four.

Reception — Fred H. Carpenter, *chairman*; Arthur B. Grindell, John V. Brennan, Harold G. Ferris, Bertram F. Adams, Eugene A. Balsley.

Floor — Charles E. Long, *chairman*; Samuel G. Higgins, George A. Scott, Harry W. Cole, Lucius S. Bergstrom, Archie R. Murray.

FOOTBALL SONGS.

In a competition for two prizes offered by the Athletic association for new football songs thirteen were submitted to the judges, Professors Parker and Olson. First prize was awarded to J. C. Persons, '02, and second prize to L. de R. Ludlow, '04. The successful songs were written to the tunes respectively of "The Blue and the Gray," and "The Tale of the Kangaroo."

MASSMEETINGS.

Student massmeetings were called by the athletic management to arouse enthusiasm for the Beloit and Minnesota games. At the first one, held at Library hall October 12, the speakers were Professors Bruce, Meyer and Slichter, J. P. Riordan, E. B. Cochens and J. E. Davies. The second meeting on October 13 was also a special meeting of the Athletic association. Three vacancies in the board of directors were filled by the election of Jerry P. Riordan, Fred C. McGowan and Paul Tratt. After the business meeting short speeches were made by President Birge, E. Ray Stevens, Phil. King, Jerry Riordan and A. L. Sanborn.

HARESFOOT CLUB.

The Haresfoot dramatic club is arranging to give a play during the fall. The newly elected officers of the club are: President, Charles A. Vilas, '99,

'02 *l*; vice-president, Edward D. Jenner, '01 *l*; secretary, J. Bartow Patrick, '02; keeper of the haresfoot, Clifford C. Ireland, '03.

FRATERNITY INITIATES.

The following is a list of students initiated or pledged during the fall "rushing season" by the various fraternities and sororities:

Phi Delta Theta — Mark Banta, '04; James B. Blake, '04; Harold O. Cady, '04; Robert L. Grant, '04; Lyman Johnson, '04; Sidney D. Law, '04; Theodore E. Lipkau, '03; Roy K. Lohmiller, '04; Walter K. Lyman, '04; Robert P. Minton, '04; Aaron L. Putney, '04; Webber S. Russel, '04; Kenneth B. Tanner, '04; Hawley W. Wilbur, '04. Transferred from Northwestern — Earle K. Allyn, '03.

Beta Theta Pi — William A. Anderson, '04; William M. Baxter, '04; Marshall H. Jackson, '04; Francis H. Murphy, '04; Paul M. Ripley, '04; James C. Silverthorn, '04; Harvey B. Webster, '04.

Phi Kappa Psi — Charles H. Gardner, '04; Charles M. Haugan, '04; James C. James, '04; William F. McEldowney, '03; John W. Mussell, '04; Frederick R. Pettit, '04; Robert N. Sharp, '04.

Chi Psi — John T. Blake, '04; Harold Haskins, '04; Frederic C. Inbusch, '04; Donald A. MacDonald, '04; Shelby W. Redman, '04; George E. Taylor, '04; William B. Uihlein, '04.

Sigma Chi — Harry P. Keith, '03 *l*; Roy B. Staver, '04; Rudolph St tzer, '04; Herford White, '04; Carl W. Ziepprecht, '03.

Delta Upsilon — Wallace J. Benedict, '04; Galen A. Fox, '03; Henry Graass, '03 *l*; Fred R. Hills, '04; Victor G. Marqui-see, '04; Albert L. Marshall, '04; Robert H. Titus, '02.

Delta Tau Delta — Fred T. Bowen,

Jr., '04; Charles E. Connor, '02; Frank E. Dascher, '04; Donald K. Frost, '04; Herbert A. Lundahl, '02 *l*; Charles R. McKenna, '04; William C. Nichols, '04; Walter B. Saunders, '04. Transferred from Minnesota — Stuart J. Fuller, '03.

Theta Delta Chi — Chester D. Bond, '04; Lawrence Crehore, '04; George H. Dyer, '04; Albert L. Kennedy, '04.

Psi Upsilon — Ralph D. Brown, '04; Eyvind Bull, '04; Herbert E. Chynoweth, '04; Morris F. Fox, '04; John T. Johnston, '04; Charles A. Lyman, '04; Ernest B. Tomlinson, '04; William P. Vroman, '01; Walter H. Thom, '04.

Phi Rho Beta — K. Nattinger, '04; Gu R. Wood, '04.

Kappa Sigma — Henry B. Beeson, '04; George Heller, '03 *l*; James R. Hobbins, '04; Roy T. Jackson, '04; Louis H. Rueping, '03; William S. Warner, '04.

Kappa Kappa Gamma — Lucile Cheever, '02; Mary H. Darrow, '04; Edith C. Hungate, '04; Nellie M. Lamoreux, '02; Ethel Lawrence, '04; Ethel McEwen, *grad*; Amy E. Nichols, '04; Florence A. Pray, '02; Madge E. Thompson, '02; Florence E. Weisert, '02.

Delta Gamma — Sybil Barney, '04; Rose Dye, '04; Helen Harvey, '02; Mary D. Huntington, '02; Margaret Jackman, '04; Genevieve S. McDill, '02; Ruta P. Miner, '04; Madge E. Stedman, '04; Mary A. Stoppenbach, '04; Elsie Thom, '04.

Gamma Phi Beta — Mary E. Bunting, '04; Barbara Curtis, '04; Nellie A. Etter, '04; Lilian C. Fitch, '04; Harriet Johnson, '03; Hilda C. Johnson, '03; Marguerite McCawley, '04; Nelle Miller, '04; Edith F. Mitchell, '04; Helen Mooers, '04; Carol G. Polard, '04; Elizabeth M. Pyrie, '04.

Kappa Alpha Theta — Evelyn L.

Johnson, '04; Carrie L. Knox, '04; Ada C. Lloyd, '02; Vera A. McNeill, '04; Ethel E. Moore, '04; Leilah M. Pugh, '04; Anne H. Sims, '04.

Pi Beta Phi — Amelia A. Askew, '04; Irene M. Durley, '02; Constance Haugen, '02; Georgeta U. Hurlbut, '04; Ethel L. Rider, '04; Elizabeth H. Shepherd, '02; Mae P. Telford, '03; Ada M. Welsh, '04; Mignon Wright, '03. Transferred from Galesburg — Grace G. Godard, '03.

Alpha Phi — Sadie L. Millington, '02; Mabel S. Perrin, '02; Alice B. Saville, *grad*; Clara M. Stansbury, *grad*; Sarah S. Sutherland, '04; Agnes E. Wilson, '04.

Delta Delta Delta — Julia M. Anderson, '03; Grace C. Clifford, '04; Wanda M. Dudgeon, '04; Mary A. Egan, '04; Eda Daisy Heller, '04; Kate L. Hocking, '04; May Kittelsen, '02; Maud A. Latta, '02; Ruby E. Peck, '04; Ethel I. Redfield, '04.

ATHLETICS.

Wisconsin has this year experienced the vicissitudes of fortune in a most unexpected way. At the opening of the season the material which presented itself was probably the best which was ever gathered on a Wisconsin field. There were veterans for most of the positions, and a splendid spirit prevailed. The schedule was prepared with great care, and the purpose of gradually working up, by successive easy stages, to the culminating game against Chicago. Everything seemed to be favorable for a successful season. The first stiff game, against Beloit, passed off with a satisfactory 11-0 victory; then next morning Wisconsin read about Minnesota playing Chicago to a 6-6 tie, which was pretty nearly a victory

for the Gophers, and awoke to the fact that there was trouble ahead for November 3rd. The team steadily improved, however, winning two easy games by large scores (64-0 against Upper Iowa and 45-0 against Grinnell), and went to Minnesota confident of victory, but expecting a fight.

The result is too familiar and recent to require much comment. Wisconsin lost (6-5) to a team superior in weight and strength, and able to hold at the critical moment with Wisconsin attacking on the five-yard line. There is nothing to be said of this game except that Wisconsin played magnificently, better than the figures show, and deserved victory for the great work of the second half, when the team took the ball on their ten-yard line and carried it by short, steady rushes to Minnesota's five-yard line, where the Minnesota defense stiffened to such an extent that Wisconsin failed to gain the requisite distance, though it was only a matter of inches.

With this defeat went glimmering all chances for the western championship, which many of those who had watched the work of the men closely this fall regarded as within the range of possibilities. There now remain but three games to be played — Notre Dame, November 10th; Chicago, November 17th, and Illinois on Thanksgiving. The Chicago game will be played on Marshall field; the other two in Madison.

The team played in most of the games this season has been composed of the following men:

Center, Skow; right guard, Lerum; right tackle, Curtis; right end, Ju-

neau; left guard, Riordan; left tackle, Captain Chamberlain; left end, Cochems; quarter back, Tratt; right half back, Larson; left half back, Marshall; full back, Schreiber. The other men who have been used most frequently are: Abbott, end; Bradley, quarter back; Driver, half and full back; Abercrombie, half back; Hammerson, tackle. Daum, Cropp, Webster, Griesel, and a number of others have also been played a good deal.

The team has played the running game much as in '98 and '99, except that it has played it much more strongly this year. More men have gotten into the interference ahead of the runners, instead of coming in to re-enforce. The strongest attack has been at the tackles, and the backs have shown up more strongly than for some years, both in straight plunging and in open end running. Riordan, Curtis, and the ends have also run very successfully with the ball, especially the first named, who has also acted as field captain most of the time. Schreiber at full back has punted very well, averaging well up toward forty yards, and being extremely hard to block, as he uses the side kick. His kicking, however, has suffered by comparison with that of O'Dea, from whom a fifty or sixty yard punt was always probable and seventy was not always the limit. The game at Minneapolis, too, emphasized the great advantage of having a man who can gain ten to fifteen yards on every exchange of kicks. With the stiffness of modern defense, to carry the ball from much beyond the forty-yard line by steady rushing down across the goal line is almost out of the question, and to rush it, as Wisconsin attempted to do, from her own fifteen-yard line to the other

goal line, is practically impossible. What Minnesota did to Wisconsin in stopping the team on the five-yard line Wisconsin could probably do to Minnesota, under similar circumstances, that is after they had rushed the ball nearly the length of the field.

The team has taken up the work of practice in a fine spirit, and we may look to them to give a good account of themselves in the remaining games. Notre Dame they should surely defeat by a small score, and Chicago and Illinois will be forced to their limit to avert a similar result. The game with Illinois will be the first Thanksgiving game ever played in Madison, so far as the writer can recall, and it will draw a very large crowd of the alumni together. Many of the fraternities have planned various forms of reunions, and Wisconsin men all over the State are going to make the trip to see this game.

The project for a freshman team meets with a most disappointing, an almost incredible, lack of support, and seems doomed to failure. This is hard to understand. The new class is a good one, athletically, and if the plan fails to be a success, the writer, at least, will wish to know that it was properly handled before condemning either the idea or the class.

Naturally, at this season little is being done in any line of sport except football. Coach O'Dea is working the freshmen in the gigs, and has had many men out, but he complains that they are much below the average of former years in weight. It is safe to say, however, that Wisconsin will be well represented in both freshman and Varsity races next June.

NEWS FROM THE ALUMNI.

U. W. MEN AT HARVARD.

The following list is furnished by Ernst von Briesen, '00:

Graduate School—Edwin W. Pahlow, '99.

Law School—Stuart Markham, '98; Edwin H. Cassels, '95; Guy A. Meeker, '99; Marcus A. Jacobson, '99; James P. Weter, '98; Allard J. Smith, '00; Jos. Loeb, '00; Ernst von Briesen, '00; Alden E. Henry, fellow in economics, 1899-1900.

University—K. C. Higby, ('02).

Dental School—Charles T. Warner, ('99).

WISCONSIN MEN IN POLITICS.

This is surely a 'Varsity year in politics. Not only for the higher positions are our alumni striving, but even for the least important of county offices. And as the men are quite evenly divided between the parties, especially in local politics, they are certain to get their fair share of offices, no matter what the outcome of the election is. We keep to no order in the following list, but run in the items as they come to us.

On the Wisconsin state republican ticket, Robert M. La Follette, '79, leads as candidate for governor. Emmett R. Hicks, '76, is a candidate for re-election as attorney-general.

Among the Wisconsin congressional candidates may be mentioned G. T. Hodges, '62 *prep.*, dem., 1st district; John A. Aylward, '84, dem., 2d district, nominated on the 262d ballot after a deadlock of five days; John J. Esch, '82, rep., 7th district; Webster E. Brown, '74, rep., 9th district, and Hervey W. Dietrich, '93 *l.*, rep., 10th district.

Allen F. Warden, '73, is the chair-

man of the democratic state central committee.

Julius E. Roehr, '81 *l.*, is republican candidate for state senator in the 8th Wisconsin district, and John C. Gavenny, '85, for senator in the 32d Wisconsin district. The latter is opposed by J. F. Doherty, '93.

Among the candidates for assemblymen are E. Ray Stevens, '93, rep., 1st district, Dane county, and Lewis A. Anderson, '99, rep., 3rd district, Dane county.

Nearly every county ticket of each party has one or more alumni. We mention but a few that have come to our notice.

Dane county: District attorney, rep., M. S. Dudgeon, '95 *l.*; clerk of court, rep., A. T. Torgeson, '96 *l.*

Milwaukee county: District attorney, rep., Casimir Gonski, '93 *l.*

Lincoln county: District attorney, E. M. Smart, '94 *l.*

Brown county: District attorney, rep., S. H. Cady, '95; dem., W. L. Evans, '92.

Jefferson county: District attorney, rep., W. H. Woodard, '96 *l.*; dem., C. B. Rogers, '93.

George W. Bird, '60, is president of the Madison, Wis., Bryan and Jefferson club.

Among the "spell-binders" employed by the Wisconsin state central committees are Ernest N. Warner, '89; William S. Kies, '99; Lewis E. Gettle, '96 *l.*; Henry F. Cochems, '97; C. A. A. McGee, '99 *l.*; Gerhard Dahl, '97 *l.*; A. W. Anderson, '90 *l.*, and C. E. Buell, '78.

Outside of the state the chief items that have been noted are the nomination for governor of South Dakota on the republican ticket of Charles N. Herreid, '82 *l.*, and the efforts of the

gold republicans to defeat R. F. Pettigrew, '78 *l*, for re-election to the United States senate. George S. Moody, '96, dem., is candidate for sheriff at Wahpeton, N. D., and William P. Lyon, Jr., '81, is an independent candidate for the state senate from Santa Clara county, California.

WISCONSIN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

At the annual meeting of the Wisconsin Pharmaceutical Association, held at Waupaca, papers and reports were read by alumni as follows:

E. Kremers, '86, annual report on the School of Pharmacy; reports as chairman of the committee on national legislation and of the historical committee, and as delegate to the American Pharmaceutical Association, and to the convention for the revision of the United States Pharmacopœia.

A. E. Mieding, '87, report as chairman of the delegation to the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association.

E. G. Raeuber, '89, paper on "Peptonates of iron and manganese."

D. A. Taylor, '90, paper on "Experience with photographic supplies as a side line."

E. Williams, '91, paper on "Sunday closing."

H. Emmerich, '94, a paper read by title.

O. Schreiner, '97, an address on "The history of distillation," illustrated with lantern slides and lantern made by himself.

R. H. Denniston, '99, paper on "The medicinal plants of Wisconsin."

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATIONS.

The teachers of Dane county will hold a meeting at Madison, November 24, devoted to the common school

and grade teachers. Among the papers will be the following: "The old teacher and the new," by Dr. J. W. Stearns; "Moral instruction in the schools," by Alice Gregory, '00; "Address before high school section," by W. D. Parker, '73 *h*; "Laboratory methods in physics," by J. T. Healy, '96. Thomas Thompson, '96, is secretary.

The fourth regular meeting of the North Central History Teachers' Association was held in the new library building at Madison, October 20. J. A. James, '88, is its president.

The following papers were presented:

Paper—In what way should the history of the Roman Empire be studied in schools? Charles H. Haskins, University of Wisconsin. Discussed by Lucy L. Wilson, West Division High School, Chicago; Mrs. Grace Darling Madden, Milwaukee Normal School; Willis M. West, University of Minnesota.

General discussion.

Paper—A plea for the study of diplomatic and industrial history. Phoebe I. Sutcliff, Rockford College, Rockford, Ill. Discussed by Orpha E. Leavitt, Milwaukee-Downer College, and J. S. Griffin, Superior, Wis., High School.

General discussion.

Paper—Our acquisition of the old Oregon territory and a demolition of the "Whitman saved Oregon" fiction. William I. Marshall, Gladstone School, Chicago.

The report of the committee upon the use of illustrative material in schools. Edward C. Page, Northern Illinois Normal School, De Kalb, Ill., chairman.

Paper—Method in the teaching of history during the last year of the high school course. W. H. Mace, Syracuse University. Discussed by Cyrus W.

Hodgin, Earlham College, Richmond, Ind.

General discussion.

The Northeastern and Northwestern Teachers' Associations met in joint session at Wausau, October 12 and 13. Among the speakers were Rosalia Bohrer, '96; W. H. Luehr, '89; J. T. Hooper, '92, and F. A. Lowell, '95. Among the officers of the Northwestern Association elected was F. W. Thomas, '95, for treasurer, and of the Northeastern, F. F. Showers, '95, for secretary, and F. E. Doty, '88, for the executive committee. University men and women also had prominent places on the various committees. The meeting was addressed by both candidates for governor on "Needed school legislation."

MILWAUKEE COLLEGIATE ALUMNÆ.

The Milwaukee branch of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae held its first meeting of the year, October 20, at Milwaukee-Downer College, the members being first entertained at luncheon by the president, Miss Ellen Sabin. A business session followed. The president announced the following standing committee chairmen:

Program—Mrs. George H. Noyes (Agnes Haskell, '76).

Press—Mrs. George A. Chamberlain (Helen West, '91).

Philanthropy—Mrs. H. H. Jacobs (Belle Austin, '93).

To Confer with College Endowment—Mrs. Howard Greene (Louise McMynn, '88).

College Literature—Elizabeth M. McNaney, '97.

Education—Fannie J. Holcombe, '96.

Social—Edith P. Robinson, '95.

Membership—Gertrude Stillman, '99.

An effort is to be made by the

local branch to secure the 1901 convention of the National Association of Collegiate Alumnae. The following delegates were chosen to represent the branch at the next convention, which meets in New York, November 8th, 9th and 10th: Miss Ellen Sabin, Mrs. George H. Noyes, Mrs. Howard Greene, Miss Zona Gale, '95, Mrs. Madden, Miss Harriet B. Merrill, '90, and Mrs. Mary B. Jones.

The officers of the local branch are:

President—Miss Ellen Sabin, '95 *h.*

Vice President—Mrs. Anson Mayhew (Eva Bostwick, '96).

Secretary—Miss Gertrude Ross, '95.

Treasurer—Miss Helen B. Hill.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Nathan A. Weston, fellow in economics in 1897, is teaching economics at the Illinois state university.

Prof. M. V. O'Shea, who has been granted leave of absence by the regents of the University to visit some of the eastern universities and to accept invitations for addresses before conventions, societies and educational institutions, left Madison Oct. 25th for Iowa, where he will deliver two addresses before going east. Mrs. O'Shea will accompany him on a part of his trip.

Prof. John C. Freeman, American consul at Copenhagen, has written a communication in Danish to Prof. Julius E. Olson stating that he will address the English society of Denmark's capital on Oliver Wendell Holmes.

'61.

George S. Marsh, '60-'61 *prep*, is a banker at Whitewater.

'62.

Gilbert T. Hodges, '62 *prep*, who has been nominated for congress by the democrats of the first congress-

sional district, was born in Montgomery county, Indiana, January 6, 1841. He came to Wisconsin with the family in 1846, locating on a farm on the eastern edge of Monroe, where he still resides. In 1856 the family moved to Missouri, where Mr. Hodges taught school at the age of 19. In 1861 he came back to Monroe. In 1861 he entered the University at Madison and remained until the outbreak of the war, when he offered himself for enlistment, but was not accepted on account of a defective eye. He was married February 13, 1866, and the family now consists of the parents, four sons and one daughter. One son is a graduate of the University.

Mr. Hodges is well-to-do. He has been successful as a farmer and stock feeder. He was about the first stock buyer in the county, entering into the business in 1863, which he has since continued. For a dozen years he was chairman of the county board of supervisors, and all that time the board was republican, he being elected chairman when there were only six democrats on the board. He was selected as chairman of the building committee of the new court-house, and for eight years he was president of the Green County Agricultural Society. He also served for three years on the executive committee of the State Agricultural Society. He is now and for a number of years has been president of the Green County Old Settlers' Association.

For years he has been a staunch democratic leader, and is an ardent believer in 16 to 1. In 1892 and 1894 he was nominated by the democrats for the assembly, and in 1892 he lacked but 160 votes of election, while the remainder of the ticket in the county was from 600 to 700 republican. During the past six years he

has been chairman of the democratic county committee, and in 1896 he was president of the Bryan club. He was a Wisconsin delegate in the Kansas City convention.

'64

Mrs. Joseph Atkinson (Mary L. Bradley, '63-64 *sp*) lives in Emporia, Kansas.

'67

Mrs. Charity Rusk Craig, '67 *n*, is at the head of a successful business in Asheville, N. C. The Board of Trade of that city offered 400 subscribers to anyone who would organize and operate a successful telephone company. Mrs. Craig undertook the work and was made treasurer and general manager of the new company. The Bell Company offered free 'phones, but the people refused to use them, and the business is now on a firm basis.

'73

Mrs. Frederick Grove (Flora Van Nostrand, '72-73 *sp*) resides at Buffalo, New York.

Allen F. Warden, the new chairman of the democratic state central committee, is one of the best known editors in the state. He is publisher of the *Waukesha Dispatch* and was formerly publisher of the *Plymouth Reporter*. While residing at Plymouth he was superintendent of schools for Sheboygan county, and in 1890 was elected to the assembly. At the close of the legislative session he was appointed state printing clerk by T. J. Cunningham, then secretary of state. Shortly before the end of the Peck administration he went to Waukesha and purchased the *Dispatch*. He was elected mayor of Waukesha, but was defeated last spring when he ran for re-election. He was appointed district deputy of the Order of Elks of Wisconsin several months ago.

'78

Frank C. Brooks, '78 *l*, of Minneapolis, is judge of the district court.

R. F. Pettigrew, '78 *l*, challenged Senator Hanna to a joint debate on trusts, armor plate and imperialism, the discussion to be held in South Dakota.

'79

Prof. A. D. Prideaux, a well-known educator of the state, and superintendent of the city schools of Tomahawk, died October 13. He had been feeling poorly for some weeks, but was not considered in a serious condition. His remains were taken to Mineral Point.

'80

Mrs. E. J. Baskerville (Sarah R. Dudgeon, '80) is in Detroit, Mich.

Charles Hudson, ('80), is superintendent of the letter carriers at Madison, Wis.

Henry T. Mason, ('80), is a lawyer at Garden City, Kansas.

Rev. F. Stowe Sawyer has been obliged to resign his pastorate at South Milwaukee on account of ill-health.

'84

Born to Mr. and Mrs. John A. Aylward (Jennie Huenkemier, '93), October 2, a son, at Madison.

In one of the Minnesota districts James A. Peterson carried the primaries for assemblyman. His wife is a sister of Congressman Dahle of the second Wisconsin district.

Godfrey William Schmitz, ('84), is a lawyer at Manitowoc.

'86

W. S. Dwinnell, '86 *l*, was defeated in the primaries at Minneapolis for renomination as an assemblyman. He was the leader of the lower house of the Minnesota legislature two winters ago, and was chiefly instru-

mental in securing the enactment of the very primary election law whose first operation was to result in his own defeat.

Howard Greene was elected vice-president of the University club of Milwaukee at its annual meeting on October 9.

'87

C. A. Calkins, ('87 *p*), was elected president of the Wisconsin Druggists' Traveling Men's Association at the meeting held at Waupaca at the same time as the State Pharmaceutical Association.

'91

'91 was badly treated in last month's issue. The printer put items about three of the members in the wrong place, and T. H. Ryan was credited to '92.

The *Sentinel* of October 17 prints an interesting account of the La Crosse Plow Company, of which H. J. Hirsheimer is vice-president.

D. K. Tone was married on the 14th of August to Miss Pauline Shirley of Chicago.

'92

Eliza Estelle Medberry, '99, and George C. H. Mors were married at St. John's Episcopal church of Elkhorn at 4 o'clock, October 2. The maids of honor were Miss Addie Mead and Miss Bertha Taylor, and the bridesmaid was Miss Hattie Medberry, sister of the bride. Mr. Ralph Medberry was groomsman. Mr. and Mrs. Mors, after a trip to the Rocky Mountains, will be at home at Elwood, Indiana.

Rev. Le Roy Wells Warren, ('92), is pastor of the Presbyterian church at La Grange, Ind.

'93

Charles Eliot Birge is an architect and designer at Chicago, Ill.

F. E. Bolton occupies the chair of pedagogy in the Iowa State University.

Agnes T. Bowen, ('93), makes her home with her sister, Mrs. Jesse Sarles, at Caledonia, Ill.

Frederick Filer Fowle of South Milwaukee and Miss Grace Hayman were married at the Athenaeum, Milwaukee, October 2.

Dr. A. N. Kittleson, ('93), is reported to have had \$20,000 of gold dust stolen from a warehouse in Nome, Alaska.

Nissen P. Stenjem, '93 *l*, who went into the Cape Nome region last May, is back from Alaska. While in the gold region Mr. Stenjem practiced law, and he reports a splendid field for the profession. Although the country is sadly overcrowded, it is not as bad as the newspapers represent; and, while typhoid fever is prevalent, small-pox cases have never exceeded twenty-five altogether. Mr. Stenjem will return to Alaska as soon as the spring opens up in that region, and will, in connection with his professional duties, enter into mining interests.

'94

Harry R. Dockery, ('94), is in the insurance business at Janesville, Wis.

Dr. A. T. Lincoln has been appointed to a position in the University of Cincinnati.

Albert M. Sames, '94 *l*, is practicing at Solomonville, Arizona.

Rev. Jesse Sarles is pastor of the Congregational church at Caledonia, Ill.

The engagement of Miss Minnie O'Niel and Willis V. Silverthorn, '94 *l*, of Mosinee, is announced.

'95

Bert Coffman, '95 *l*, mayor of Omro, died at Eureka, Ill., in October, of

Bright's disease. He was elected mayor in 1899 and again in 1900.

Lewis T. Gregorson is with the Chicago & Northwestern railroad in Iowa.

Frank W. Hodges, ('95), will locate in Monroe, Wis., for the practice of medicine.

Margaret E. McGregor and Dr. David W. Harrington, of Oshkosh, were married in Chicago in September.

G. M. Sheldon and R. E. Smith have formed a law partnership at Tomahawk.

Florence E. Vernon has entered the Emerson School of Oratory at Boston, where she will study during the year.

Frances B. Welles is teaching in the John Marshall high school, Chicago.

'96

J. Cora Bennett is home from an extended European trip. As her health is very much impaired, she will be at La Crosse this year.

William J. Hocking is teaching English in the Wisconsin Academy at Madison, and doing graduate work in the University.

Emilie Marie Parsons (Mrs. Dwight B. Coe) is living at Milwaukee, Wis.

Dr. H. O. Shockley is *interne* in the Rush Medical college hospital.

W. L. Smithyman was elected president of the Milwaukee district of Epworth leagues, at its convention, September 7th.

Harry Montague Tripp, ('96), is a civil engineer for the Chicago & Northwestern railway.

'97.

Henry F. Cochems is speaking for the republican ticket this fall under the direction of the republican national committee.

Edward S. Hanson, ('97), was married September 27th to Harriet E. Stuntz, at Monroe, Wis. They will reside at Whitewater, Wis., where Mr. Hanson holds a position on the *Gazette*.

Charles M. Kurtz expects to go to Montana, where he will locate as a civil engineer.

C. K. Leith, assistant geologist on the United States geological survey, has had charge, for the past summer, of the operations of the survey on the Mesaba iron range of northwestern Minnesota.

Alexander Metz, '97 *p*, has taken a position in Hollister's pharmacy, Madison.

Louise Shearer, ('97), is teaching in the public schools of Janesville.

George Smieding, Rush Medical college, '00, is now practicing at Jefferson, Wis.

'98.

Stuart M. Bate, ('98), is a civil engineer at Weatherford, Oklahoma.

W. S. Ferris, '98 *p*, is assistant chemist of the Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey.

Robert J. Gay returns this year to Rush Medical school.

Howard C. Miller, ('98), is a physician at Whitewater, Wis.

Jeremiah P. Riordan has returned to the University to take a law course.

Robert Upham, '98 *l*, has located at Shawano, Wis.

'99.

W. J. Buckley is working for the Northwestern Electric Co., at Madison, Wis.

H. R. Chamberlain is assistant in the Ashland high school.

Arthur M. Churchill has charge of a department of the United States census bureau at Washington, D. C.

N. S. Curtis is coaching the Platteville Normal football team this season.

Joseph P. Donovan, ('99), was graduated last spring from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Chicago, and is now an *interne* in St. Elizabeth's hospital, Chicago.

Helen Dorset, ('99), and Eunice Gray, ('00), graduate this year at Leland Stanford university.

Bert Driver leaves for Great Falls, Mont., to work in a store there.

G. Ehlert, '99 *p*, has accepted a position as assistant chemist in a Rochester, Mich., sugar factory.

Elsie Fargo is teaching in the Lake Mills schools.

Adeline M. Jenney won the first prize for a story in the *Century Magazine* prize contest open to any person taking the degree of bachelor of arts at any American college in 1899. The title of her story is, "An Old-World Wooing," and it will be published in the *Century* during the coming year.

Frank X. Koltes is attending Rush Medical school.

Frank H. Kurtz entered the College of Law this fall.

Alexander A. Munro, '99-00 *grad*, teaches mathematics and German in the Wisconsin Academy at Madison.

William A. Richards spent the past summer in Europe.

Alice Sceets is doing post-graduate work at Bryn Mawr.

Gertrude Stillman is teaching mathematics in Milwaukee-Downer College.

Thomas Tormey is in Rush Medical School.

J. Upjohn, '99 *p*, is working for H. G. Gillie at Ashland.

'00

Fay T. Clark, ('00), has been attending Hahnemann Medical College at Chicago.

Benjamin F. Coen is teaching history and civics in the Rensselaer, Ind., high school.

John W. Dreyer is attending Rush Medical school.

Margaret Meiklejohn Hutton, ('00), and Rev. John Calvin Abels, of Brewster, Minn., were married at the Congregational church of Whitewater on the afternoon of October 19. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Homer W. Carter of Beloit, assisted by the Rev. F. V. Stevens. Miss Emily K. Hutton was maid of honor, and the Misses Gertrude Webster, ('02), Virginia Hayner, ('02), Adeline Brown, '00, and Annabelle Hutton, bridesmaids. Herman F. Abels was best man, and the ushers were Messrs. Arthur Kopp, '00, C. T. Beak, George F. Kuentzel and James Hutton.

Albert J. McCartney has entered the Western Theological Seminary at Allegheny, Pa.

Lewis E. Moore is with a mining company at Champion, Mich.

John F. Nicholson is teaching the sciences in the Wisconsin Academy, Madison.

Will. Jolliffe (former 'Varsity half back), '98-00 *grad*, and Edna Parks, '00, were married at Crystal Falls, Mich., on Aug. 19 last. They are living at Ishpeming, Mich., where he is assistant in the high school.

Irving P. Robinson is in his father's wholesale grocery house at Milwaukee.

Lura Ross, who was teaching in the Hudson high school, has been obliged to resign her position on account of ill-health.

Goldwin Smith, ('00), and Grace B. Clement, ('02), of Sun Prairie, were married October 3. Mr. and Mrs. Smith will be at home in Madison.

Laura Eoleen Smith of Wheaton, Ill., was married Oct. 24, at her home, to Mr. David Lewis.

Sydney T. Smith and Edward B. Cochems, '00, and George A. Mowry, '03, spent two months this summer in a tour of Europe which they made mostly on bicycles. They traveled through England, Scotland, France, Holland, Germany, Austria and Italy.

Frederick M. Van Horn teaches Latin and Greek in the Wisconsin Academy, Madison.

Paul R. Wright holds a position on the reportorial staff of the Chicago *Times-Herald*.

('01)

Leora Moore, late of Madison, and Lillian Gamble, are studying dramatic art in Miss Anna Morgan's school in Chicago.

Floyd Wolcott has been attending the Chicago Dental School.

PUBLICATIONS.

SONGS OF ALL THE COLLEGES: Compiled and arranged by David B. Chamberlain, Harvard, and Karl P. Harrington, Wesleyan. New York: Hinds & Noble. \$1.50.

This new collection of college songs is a handsomely printed and bound volume of over two hundred pages. The compilers say in their preface that they "have endeavored to select the songs which are the most popular to-day in all the colleges, including as many as possible of those that are typical each of its own Alma Mater." The only sufficient test of a book such as this is time and use; but apparently the effort has been a success.

Songs of local significance are included from a large proportion, if not all, of the leading colleges of the country, as well as from some of no great prominence. Wisconsin is represented only by the "Toast to Wisconsin," but that we have very few songs

worthy of a place in any such selection as this is a fact we must sorrowfully admit.

In addition to local songs there are many of the old-time standbys included, such as "Nelly was a Lady," "Lorelei," "The Quilting Party," "Nut-Brown Maiden," "Lauriger Horatius," "Hark! I Hear a Voice," and the like. It may be noted that some of these are hardly to be called "college songs," in any narrow sense at least, but the fitness of any of them for a place in a book for college use cannot be questioned.

The publishers announce as in preparation four more volumes: "Songs of the Western Colleges," "Songs of the Southern Colleges," "Songs of the Northern Colleges," and "Songs of the Eastern Colleges."

A publication with a mission, and a very worthy one, is *The Municipality*, issued bi-monthly at Madison in the interest of better local government. The table of contents of the current number discloses in a ready manner the scope of the journal. There are papers on recently improved methods of sewage disposal by Dean John Butler Johnson; on the need of legislation for Wisconsin cities by Mayor A. S. Douglas of Monroe; on municipal lighting for Oconomowoc by Mayor Gustav Meissner of that city; on primary election reform by W. S. Kies, '99; on a co-operative telephone system by Professor Albert H. Sanford of Stevens Point, and on damage suits against municipalities by City Attorney John A. Aylward, '84, of Madison. A legal department is run by E. Ray Stevens, '93, and C. C. Montgomery, '97, in which are published such decisions of the courts as are of special interest to city officers and those interested in our municipalities, special attention

being paid to the decisions of the supreme court of Wisconsin. This department is conducted in the interest of those not trained in the law, and in the present number are found recent decisions of great popular interest showing that a person has a right to compensation when telephone poles and wires are placed in front of his property, and no such right in the case of railway poles and wires; that the power to pave includes also the power to levy special assessments to repave, and showing, further, various other rulings of our own and other courts on matters of general popular concern. The magazine is calculated to aid in furthering municipal reforms of all kinds, and it will doubtless exert a very large influence for good. Dr. S. E. Sparling has editorial charge.—*State Journal*.

J. B. Sanborn, '96, writes of "Some political aspects of homestead legislation" in the October number of the *American Historical Review*.

Albert Watkins, '71, has a paper in the September *Arena* on "The elements of Bryanism," which has been generally reviewed; Mr. Watkins also has a paper in the *Independent* for September 20, on "The beginnings of Bryan."

In the August *Popular Science Monthly* Assistant Professor R. W. Wood writes of "The photography of sound waves."

In a recent number of *Archiv für Anatomie und Physiologie*, Anatomische Abtheilung, Heft. 3-4, Dr. W. S. Miller published "Das lungenläppchen, seine blut-und lymphgefäße," with several remarkably good colored plates.

J. R. Slonaker, '93, writes of "A strange abnormality in the circulatory system of the common rabbit" in the *American Naturalist* for August.

Prof. F. H. King's "Irrigation and drainage" is reviewed in the May number of the *American Naturalist*.

Prof. E. B. Rosa, instructor in physics, '89-90, has an article, "The human body as an engine," in the September *Popular Science Monthly*.

Ex-President John Bascom writes of "Competition, actual and theoretical," in the August number of the *Quarterly Journal of Economics*.

In the September number of *Our Day*, under the heading, "From newsboy to educator," E. C. Cleveland writes of the life and work of Dr. Jerome Hall Raymond, now president of West Virginia University, formerly professor of sociology and head of the university extension work of our own university. The introductory sentences will give a fair idea of the write-up: "To climb the steep ladder of renown, from the newsboy of twelve to the head of a great state university at twenty-eight, is one of the most brilliant feats ever recorded in the annals of human effort. If told in fiction it would belong to the improbable; if told in poetry, to the miraculous. But wonderful as it may seem, it was accomplished."

Dr. R. A. Harper discusses "Cell and nuclear division in *Fuligo varians*" in the October *Botanical Gazette*.

Dr. R. T. Ely writes of "Economics in secondary education" in the *Educational Review* for September.

A. M. Simons, '95, writes on "The negro question" in the *International Socialist Review* for October.

The September number of *Annals of Botany* contains an article by Dr. R. A. Harper on "Sexual reproduction in *Pyronema confluens* and the morphology of the ascocarp."

Dr. L. Kahlenberg and R. M. Austin, '00, publish in the October

Journal of Physical Chemistry an article on "The toxic action of acid sodium salts on *Lupinus albus*," being an abstract of Mr. Austin's bachelor's thesis.

H. G. Timberlake writes of "The development and function of the cell plate in higher plants" in the September *Botanical Gazette*.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co., of Boston, will publish about the middle of November a volume of essays in psychology, by Prof. Joseph Jastrow, under the title "Fact and fable in psychology." While all of the essays have appeared before in the pages of various popular magazines, they have all been revised and several of them entirely rewritten in the interests of the present volume. The volume is intended to appeal to the general reader, who is interested in the various problems discussed under the name of psychology, and to direct his thought towards a more systematic and thorough comprehension of the status of questions often misleadingly represented in connection with psychical research and other movements.

The proceedings of the Virginia bar association, recently published, contain the annual address delivered before the association in July last by Prof. Charles Noble Gregory, '71. Prof. T. E. Holland, of Oxford University, will make use of a recent paper by Professor Gregory on "Contracts by mail and telegraph" in the next edition of his work on jurisprudence.

A recent number of the *Tomah Journal* contains a write-up of Harvard by Edwin H. Cassels, '95, now attending the Harvard law school.

Charles L. Bartlett, '00 l, has an article in a recent issue of the *Central Law Journal*.

The following clipping from the Milwaukee *Evening Wisconsin* is self-explanatory:

"Stephen Haskins Carpenter, LL.D., who for ten years, ending at his death in December, 1878, held the chair of logic and English literature in the University of Wisconsin, is remembered by those who knew him as one of the most efficient teachers that ever instructed youth in this state. Not many months before his sudden demise, he delivered, at the request of members of the class of 1878, a series of lectures on 'Didactics,' notations of which were preserved by Alex. Berger, '78, formerly of Milwaukee, now of Lincoln, Neb., and by W. A. Corson, '78, of Omaha. It is believed that no other record of the lectures is in existence. After an interval of more than twenty years, Mr. Berger has undertaken, with Mr. Corson's assistance, to reproduce the text of the lectures as nearly as possible in the spirit and form in which they were delivered. The result embodies a consideration of teaching as a profession, the qualifications of the teacher

and practical suggestions upon the subjects of apparatus, school management and methods, which has been published in pamphlet form as the October number of 'The Teacher's Helper,' issued by A. F. Flanagan & Co., Chicago. As an example of the illuminating character and terse, suggestive practicality of the lectures, the following paragraph must suffice:

"'Good reading should show that it is reading and not recitation. The reason why there are so few good readers is that a proper discrimination between different ideas is not made. Repetition lessens effect; consequently we must not read as we talk. Stress, pitch, accent, emphasis, inflection and rate must have their attention. By personating we take away the idea of repetition. But this must not be carried so far as to wholly mislead, for then it becomes painful. The aim in reading is to communicate ideas. A marked manner weakens the effect.'"

"Teachers and persons interested in teaching will feel under obligation to Mr. Berger for having reclaimed the substance of these lectures by Prof. Carpenter from the wreck of time."