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WICKLIFFE B. STRATTON, '90.
ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON.

THE WISCONSIN ALUMNI MAGAZINE.

VOL. II. MARCH, 1901. No. 6.

TWO SUCCESSFUL ALUMNI.

Long as was the list given in an earlier issue of the MAGAZINE of alumni who have achieved political success, it was by no means complete, and it is continually being increased. Two recent recipients of prominent positions are Wickliffe B. Stratton, '90 l, and Moses Edwin Clapp, '73 l, of whom the former was in November chosen attorney-general for the State of Washington, and the latter has just been elected to succeed the late Cushman K. Davis in the United States senate.

MOSES E. CLAPP.

Mr. Clapp was born May 25, 1851, on a farm near Delphi, Indiana, whither his parents had migrated from New York when the Hoosier state was still on the frontier. In 1857 the family moved to Hudson, Wisconsin, where Moses Clapp received a common school education, working during the vacations on the farm and on the boats then running on the St. Croix river. His legal education was begun in the office of John C. Spooner, '64, now United States senator from Wisconsin. At the age of nineteen Mr. Clapp entered the University law school, from which he graduated with the class of '73.

He at once began the practice of law at Hudson. In 1878 he was elected district attorney of St. Croix county. In the following year he was a republican candidate for the state senate, but was defeated. In 1881 he removed to Fergus Falls, Minnesota.

Soon after his arrival in this city he was elected city attorney, which position he held until 1886, when he was nominated and elected attorney-general of the state. One of his principal opponents for the nomination was Frank B. Kellogg, a partner of the late Senator Davis. Mr. Clapp was re-elected attorney-general in 1888 and again in 1890. In 1893 he resumed the general practice of the law in St. Paul and this he has continued until the present year. In January he was elected by the legislature for the unexpired term rendered vacant by the death of Senator Davis.

Mr. Clapp was married in 1874 to Miss Hattie Allen of New Redmond, Wisconsin. They have three children living, a son and two daughters. The oldest, a daughter, has shown much artistic ability, the son is a sophomore in the University of Minnesota, and the third child is a twelve-year-old daughter.

WICKLIFFE B. STRATTON.

Mr. Stratton was born at St. Croix Falls, Wisconsin, July 31, 1868. His early education was received in the public schools of the state; he graduated from the Shell Lake, Wisconsin, high school. He entered the University of Wisconsin, intending to take the modern classical course, but did not finish his four years on the Hill. He entered the College of Law instead, graduating therefrom with the class of 1890.

He immediately went west, locating at South Bend, Washington, and beginning the practice of his profession, which he continued at that place until the present year. He became known as one of the foremost attorneys of that section, having perhaps the largest practice of any attorney in the county.

During his residence at South Bend, Mr. Stratton was elected city attorney for four terms. He was prosecuting attorney of Pacific county for two years, and last year was nominated for attorney-general of the state on the republican ticket and was elected for a term of four years. He now resides at Olympia, the capital of Washington, and has a law office in Seattle, the largest city in the state, where he enjoys a good private practice. Mr. Stratton is married and has one child, a two-year-old boy.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF REGENTS.

The biennial report of the board of regents, recently submitted to the legislature, contains much of interest to any one who has ever been connected with the University. It includes, in addition to the report of Acting-President Birge to the regents, which was published in part in the February *MAGAZINE*, the report of Mr. George H. Noyes, as president of the board of regents, to the governor; the reports of the board of visitors and of its various sub-committees for the years 1898-99 and 1899-1900; the report of the state treasurer as *ex-officio* treasurer of the board of regents, and a detailed report by Secretary E. F. Riley of the financial condition of the University during the two years ended September 30, 1900.

A summary of the financial report shows receipts and disbursements for the two years to have been:

1898-99.

| | |
|---|--------------|
| Receipts (including balance on hand September 30, 1898, \$29,373.53) | \$531,039 67 |
| Disbursements | 507,171 23 |
| Balance on hand September 30, 1899 | \$23,868 44 |

1899-1900.

| | |
|---|--------------|
| Receipts (including balance on hand September 30, 1899) ... | \$698,944 13 |
| Disbursements | 592,797 46 |
| Balance September 30, 1900 | \$106,146 67 |

The receipts for the year 1899-1900 include special appropriations of \$135,000 made by the legislature of 1899.

The report of the president of the board is in part as follows:

“The occupancy of the magnificent Library building erected on the lower campus, and containing the books and periodicals of both the Historical Society and the University, the construction of the new building for the College of Engineering, and the enlargement of Main Hall, mark the most important additions to the material improvements since the date of our last biennial report. The establishment of a School of History and a School of Commerce, and the reorganization of the College of Engineering constitute the

principal additions to the "means of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the various branches of learning" which it is the object of the University of Wisconsin to provide.

"The Regents have had under consideration plans for incorporating with the University a medical branch or college located in the city of Milwaukee, as authorized by section 6 of article IX of the constitution, and also for promoting the important study of forestry. While both of these plans have been considered worthy of indorsement and early adoption, the regents have been unable to proceed to their execution on account of the lack of sufficient funds for that purpose. Other demands have been more immediate and pressing. A great and modern institution of learning demands a great and growing income. The problem is not merely how much to appropriate and expend, but how to make the best use of the moneys received from the state, the nation and individuals. While economy and care must always be exercised, the state will not have discharged its duty to the University, nor the University fulfilled its mission to the people, until adequate means have been furnished to every young man and woman in the state to acquire an education at home in every department of learning. While the needs of the University in many departments are great, those of the College of Agriculture and the College of Engineering demand the first attention. A suitable building for the former should be provided at the earliest practicable date.

"The University is a corporation under the laws of the state, managed by a board of regents appointed by the Governor. While it derives its power and at the present time the principal part of its financial support from the state, it is given the exclusive authority, and is charged with the sole responsibility, of administering its affairs. The moneys which it receives and disburses are corporate funds and not "moneys of the state." The duties of its officers are prescribed by the statute and by the regulations adopted by the regents under authority of the statute. Its books of record and of account are kept in accordance with its own approved methods and in a manner best suited for the conduct of its business. Any attempt to take away or curtail its corporate powers or character, or to change the relation it has hitherto sustained to the state

and the people, would prove detrimental to its interests. Only some great defect in its present organization, or in its present systems, would justify any attempt to change them.

"The regents have granted to President Adams leave of absence for a portion, and if need be, the whole of the present year, in the expectation that a rest from his arduous and responsible duties will restore him to health and a continuance of his most valuable services to the University. During his absence Dr. Birge, Dean of the College of Letters and Science, has been appointed Acting-President."

AT THE DAWN OF CO-EDUCATION.

My recollections of Madison and our University date back to December, 1868. The winter term then began in the first week of December and suffered but slight interruption from the Christmas and New Year holidays.

The brief December day had drawn to a close when I reached the old South Dormitory and was ushered into the nine-by-twelve reception room furnished most simply with a cheap and faded carpet, deal table and chairs, and warmed by a wood fire. Later on I passed through dingy halls, up steep and well-worn stairs to No. 72 in the northeast corner of the fourth story. The same meagerness and primitive simplicity prevailed here likewise. A chair to sit upon, a table to study by, a bed to rest upon, a fire to keep warm by — why need mortal ask for more? To the mind which would drink deep at the Piaeian spring, what need for the accessories of luxurious living?

Morning dawned, and from the high, uncurtained window there was an unobstructed view. Never-to-be-forgotten State street stretched its mile length to the Capitol park just before us. As our vision swept the horizon, off to the right lay the C., M. & St. P. depot which we were to know so familiarly in the years to come. Still further to the west lay "Dead Lake," in its flat, uninteresting environment of marshy country. Nearer the Capitol, the most prominent object was St. Raphael's Cathedral. Beyond,

glimpses of Third Lake in its icy coat were to be had. Off to the left and almost beyond the range of vision lay the Orphans' Home, so recently known as the Soldiers' Home. Nearer by, on Langdon street, in the foreground and almost on the banks of Fourth Lake, arose the smoke from the old iron foundry. And this brings to mind how one wintry night the noisy clanging of the fire bells called us to these self-same windows to witness the burning out of the foundry — a brilliant spectacle from our point of view. Between the foundry and the campus proper it was, for the most part, unoccupied territory. The low, unfrequented banks of the lake in this locality made a pleasant strolling place for "us girls" in the summer months and when we came to be allowed so much of privilege. My impression of the city? We were in it but not of it. We availed ourselves of its bounty as we would appropriate the bounty of nature anywhere, but neither asked nor expected sympathetic human interest. The masculine element (which was "the University" then) made various incursions into the heart of the city with their junior debates, anniversaries of their literary societies, etc. The first event which I recall is a lecture before the students in the old City Hall by the Hon. C. G. Williams. His perfervid style of oratory, which included much shaking of his curling locks, impressed my unsophisticated mind as wonderful, and I have not yet forgotten the cadences of that oft-repeated refrain, "Cheating thyself! Cheating thyself!"

The first University event which I attended occurred also at the City Hall, and, I think, must have been the junior debate when the class of 1870 were participants. At any rate I listened with unfeigned deference and admiration to the words of wisdom which fell from the lips of such men as Field, Gregory, Hall, Huntington, Jones, Parkinson, Rice and Sale.

To speak of my own earliest connection with the University as a member of the "Ladies' department" is not altogether an unmixed pleasure. Could we have foreseen the great advance in privilege which would fall to the lot of our sex within the next three decades, it is possible we would have borne our deprivations with a better grace and less inward protest. Girls having been admitted to a normal department, to dispense with their unwell-

come presence when the "normal" feature was abolished, was not so easy. When I entered, the experimental policy of a "ladies' department" had given rise to a most anomalous and unsatisfactory condition of affairs. The girls were there, but without adequate provision being made for them. In the main building one room was reserved for their use for study and recitation purposes. Also a recitation room or two to which the professors repaired, whenever they had a spare hour, to hear a recitation upon whatever subject demanded attention at that time. This rigid policy became sufficiently relaxed in time to allow us to make our recitations in the professors' own recitation rooms, although we ran the perilous risk of encountering masculine forms *en transit* through the halls.

Unfading are the impressions made by those first days in school work within those classic walls. Seated at our desk in the school-room we puzzled over the probable meaning of the text of Caesar's Gallic Wars (our previous acquaintance with Latin having been limited to a cursory inspection of the Latin Grammar for a few weeks only). On the platform sat our preceptress, Miss Elizabeth Earle. Before her would come the seniors, the Misses Bewick, Headen, Nagle, Noble, Spencer and Turner, to recite in Roman history. And then a wonderful thing would happen. Miss Earle's face would become illuminated, her eyes would scintillate, cheeks glow, and so enthused was she over the subject matter of the lesson that she was radiantly beautiful. She became at once my ideal of a brilliant, cultured and womanly woman. For me there was then no Latin, nothing but absorption in the scene before me and in the legendary lore and early history of the old Romans, so vivified by the art of a charming woman.

I recall my first contact with that masterful scholar and teacher, Professor S. H. Carpenter. Owing to the paucity of the curriculum offered, I found that I must either return home or be classified with the seniors in geology and political economy. When I appeared with the august seniors in the political economy class, Professor Carpenter evidently thought he had something decidedly fresh before him,—an incipient "new woman" (which term was then uncoined). Almost his first question, asked with that quiz-

zical light in his keen gray eyes, was, "Do you believe in woman's rights?" Having been a reader of the *New York Independent* since I was fourteen, when Anna Dickinson was in the ascendant, I had somehow imbibed the notion that taxation without representation was quite as unfair for women as for men. So I was a "Truthful Jane" under his compelling scrutiny and meekly answered "Yes, sir." He afterwards gave me reason to be sorry that I had not been more reticent in avowing my sentiments on the subject, which were so diverse from his own. As he told us later when we were studying aesthetics, he thought woman should be essentially a thing of beauty, like the lilies, "who toil not, neither do they spin." When cornered by the question "who would do the work?" since no home will take care of itself, he replied inconsequentially, "Oh, hire a girl!"

There were many experiences and occurrences of interest following these first days which might be narrated. To attempt it would be wearisome. I consider the years '69, '70 and '71 as especially interesting from my point of view. At the time of my advent and during his further incumbency, President Chadbourne had the woman question to wrestle with. To adjust existing conditions to fit his hereditary and narrow notions of what a woman's life and manner of education should be, and to establish the female college upon a working basis satisfactory to all parties, was more than he was able to accomplish. To engraft a "female boarding school" of the ancient type upon a western university with the throbs of progress in its veins was a physical impossibility. The entering edge of the wedge was already in, the young women were coming, craving opportunities for growth and mental development, and finding the restrictions imposed upon them more and more irksome and galling.

This feeling of turbulent unrest and dissatisfaction reached its zenith and found fullest expression in 1870 and 1871, and particularly through the senior girls of the class of '70. A quartette of forceful, brainy, spirited young women, they were the pronounced leaders in denouncing offensive rules and regulations, in scheming to obtain larger liberties, and in general mutinous conduct. They were able to make life quite interesting to many people. Without

doubt "the girls" were a very troublesome factor in those days. How much this spirit of rebellion had to do in bringing about the introduction of the more equitable measure of co-education I do not know. But this I do know: that, whereas the proposed Ladies' Hall had been regarded with disfavor by us as being a place of incarceration for the "female college," with the new policy in 1871 of equal chances for all, all symptoms of rebellion and discontent disappeared as if by magic.

The University had the immaturity of youth; it was not the pet of the state; it obtained needed concessions with difficulty; it could make no brave showing of buildings, appliances and large corps of instructors. Its social life was very quiet and simple. There were no club-houses, no Greek letter fraternities, no hazing, no balls, no Y. M. C. A. The senior class would, now and then, be tendered a reception by some member of the faculty. Perhaps some resident member would give a class party. At the end of the year, to close the festivities of Commencement week, there was a reception for all at the President's house upon the hill. There was surely plain living, and perhaps there was high thinking. I think the remaining "girls" of old '70 will pardon me if I relate that the one best gown which must do duty for all public functions, class parties, governor's receptions and the like, was a simple worsted one, which had to be refurbished up for special occasions with a bit of lace or new ribbons.

In the three decades and more of life which our Alma Mater has known since those days, she has grown almost beyond recognition. In no particular is the change more striking to some of us old-timers than in the altered relations which subsist between the young women students and our state university.

JENNIE MUZZY COVERT, '72.

THE AUGUST UIHLEIN FELLOWSHIP.

The University of Wisconsin cannot accomplish for the people of the state what it ought to without the hearty sympathy and co-operation of Wisconsin's citizens. This sympathy should find

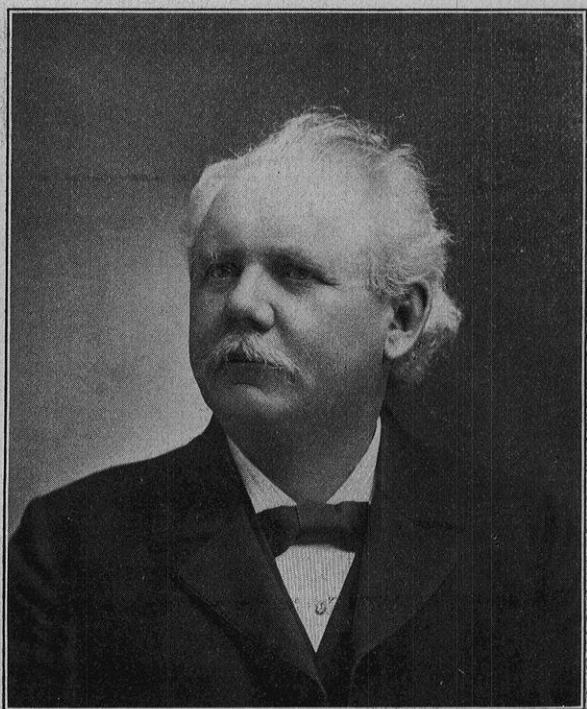
expression, not only by paying ungrudgingly the mere trifle which every property holder contributes for the maintenance of the University through his taxes, but in numerous other ways. The greatest need of the University is such a faith of the people in the work of the University that finds expression in direct gifts. People will learn to love an institution for which they have done something in a personal way, and to which they have become attached for this very reason. There is possibly no way at present in which Wisconsin's citizens can do more for their University than in the maintenance of fellowships and the donation of books. Of both the University is sadly in need.

Among the donors of fellowships, the name of Mr. August Uihlein of Milwaukee deserves special mention. In the spring of 1895 Mr. Uihlein had the gratification of seeing a young man, whom he had given a thorough education in Germany, successfully established in his profession. Pleased with this success, and always desirous of helping others deserving of assistance, he pledged himself to maintain a fellowship at the University for two years at \$400 per annum. Since its expiration he has four times renewed his promise, each time for a year, so that the present year is the sixth of the fellowship. In recognition of these valuable services, the Regents of the University at their meeting held on September 26, 1899, unanimously adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved: That the following minute be entered upon the records of the Regents and a properly engrossed copy, duly certified, be transmitted by the President to Mr. Uihlein:

"The Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin acknowledge the renewal for the fifth year by August Uihlein, Esq., of Milwaukee, of the gift of four hundred dollars for a fellowship in the School of Pharmacy, and tender to him, with grateful appreciation, the thanks of the University."

The value of Mr. Uihlein's donation, however, is not to be measured solely by the \$2,400 which he has paid into the University treasury. The establishment and continued maintenance of the Uihlein fellowship has been a boon, not only to its holders, but to the School of Pharmacy and to higher pharmaceutical education throughout the country. Since the first pharmaceutical fellowship



AUGUST UIHLEIN.

was established at the University of Wisconsin in 1894 by a number of druggists, several pharmaceutical fellows have been at work annually at the Universities of Michigan and Wisconsin. The results of the investigations of these young men have not only been fully recognized and appreciated in pharmaceutical circles at home and abroad, but they have acted as a leaven. In 1892, when the American Pharmaceutical Association was appealed to, the proposal to establish a foreign fellowship fell flat. Now that the better educated pharmacists have obtained a realization of the good that can be done by the maintenance of fellowships, the proposition to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the national association by the establishment of a William Procter, Jr., memorial, and that this memorial shall be either a Procter fellowship or even a Procter research laboratory meets with general favor. Should such a memorial realize in 1902, the pharmaceutical fellowships in Wisconsin and Michigan will have done quiet but efficient missionary work indeed.

Besides giving instruction such as is required of all University fellows in return for the financial assistance received, the holders of the August Uihlein fellowship have contributed a number of articles to pharmaceutical journals and association proceedings. An enumeration of the titles of these articles might prove rather dry reading to the average alumnus. Besides, much of the work done is not ready for publication. In this connection, mention may be made of a card catalogue of over 7,000 cards with over 14,000 original references compiled by the present holder of the fellowship. But few can imagine the large amount of work involved, or have an adequate idea of the value of this catalogue to the work of others now at the University, or who may be here in future years.

The pharmaceutical fellowships — for the original offer of Mr. Uihlein was duplicated by Mr. Fred Pabst of Milwaukee, and also supplemented by the Fred Vogel fellowship for two years — have been of inestimable value to the school, not only in furthering research and providing necessary assistance, but also in stimulating others to want a higher and broader pharmaceutical education than was formerly offered. The university schools of pharmacy, i. e., those which constitute an integral part of an university, are now

universally regarded as the leaders in pharmaceutical science and education in spite of the small numbers of students who attend these schools. This is in large measure due to the investigations conducted, and these in turn were in large part made possible through the establishment of pharmaceutical fellowships.

EDWARD KREMERS, '86.

SOME INCIDENTS OF EARLIER DAYS.

Never till I was asked for them did I realize how meager and scattered and vague were my memories of the University. In addition to the difficulties that any old alumnus must have in calling those times to mind, there is in my case this to be added: that, though in the life, I could scarcely be said to be of the life. During four years I was a special student, was absent from the University half the terms, and in the terms present sometimes attended not a single recitation or lecture course, while I was one of but a very few in most of my laboratory and shop courses. I read mathematics by myself with but slight guidance, and substituted advanced mathematics for subjects generally required. Nor did I manage to piece together the subjects taken so as eventually to make out a regular program; was indeed in doubt for some weeks preceding graduation whether to take a degree at all, and if so what one. Further, I grew up with no class, but merely always had a loose connection with those who happened to be juniors or seniors during the terms I was in attendance. There was little athletics in those days, and in that little I took no part. Being always looked upon as trying to be a junior or a senior, I never drilled. As for debating societies, I thought them a bore, and could even get up no interest in the proceedings of the legislature. Fraternities I knew nothing about.

Do I prove my thesis? I can think of nothing wanting to the proof except an attempt actually to give reminiscences. Here goes:

There was a call for a mass meeting in the North Chapel. The chapel was packed. Men were trying to speak and getting howled

down, but keeping at it till they did make themselves heard. Such impassioned speaking and such excited opposition I had never seen. But great was the wonder of stupid me when I found that it was nothing but a fight against secret societies. Why should anyone care about that? Yet more surprising was the outcome. An anti-secret society was formed and officers were elected. Next day the president and vice-president appeared wearing secret society badges.

In the class was one A. W. Dennett. The man played fiddle, and it occurred to him and another to have spiritualistic seances in which playing of the fiddle by invisible hands should be a feature. His fiddle was laid carelessly across an opening into the hollow space of the partition wall in his room, while another fiddle was played in the basement. His fiddle of course echoed the tune. This took well, and other mystifying features were added until at last great excitement was worked up, notices finding their way into the newspapers. When the fever was at its height the imaginations of those duped added even such wonders as spirits floating in the moonlight. Such was the climax. The anti-climax came when, on the first of April, to a crowded room, the announcement was made that the whole thing was simply a hoax. One of those students who had been most firmly convinced of the genuineness of the manifestations told me that it was the lesson of his life. He had not thought it possible for one to be so deceived.

One spring very large canes were fashionable, and several juniors carried them. But having the temerity to march thumping them to class, they chanced to meet at the class-room door President Bascom just coming out. He was quick and powerful, and it seemed as if he had his hands on everyone's collar at once. He hustled the offenders to his office, and there was sentence of suspension. The finish and execution were beautiful, and, happening to be in the hall-way at the time, I straightway acquired an intense respect for the President.

He was unpopular with some of the students because of lack of liberality, as they thought, in his religious views, and some were surprised when in later years he had opposition in the Y. M. C. A.

Personally I remember no talk and no sermon of his that was not admirable. Nevertheless, I didn't like it when he assigned me as the subject for a senior essay, Mark Hopkins' "Moral Law." It seemed too much like being in a divinity school. The essay was never written, however, as I substituted chemistry for psychology and had no study under the President.

Among the strong men of those days was Carpenter, of the department of English and logic. His lectures were clear and forcible and were given so slowly that full notes could easily be taken. I remember a description and analysis of Beecher's preaching. In homely and apt illustration, he thought, lay the great orator's power. At another time we had a graphic talk on the theme, "Civilization is conditioned upon easy communication." He used to account for the preservation of Anglo-Saxon in English by "The master must learn the servant's language, not the servant the master's." Occasionally he preached from one or another of the pulpits in Madison. In a sermon on prayer he said: "Nowadays, when one prays, he generally prays for nothing in particular, he generally expects nothing in particular, he generally gets nothing in particular."

Irving was professor of geology and mineralogy. Especially remarkable, so it seemed to me, was the excellence of his quizzes and examinations. One certainly I shall never forget, where two of us were questioned orally on crystallography for over two hours. I learned more from the examination than from all my previous study of the subject. Once, on a geological trip, I asked Professor Irving about a wild flower that was new to me. He quoted a certain French scientist as saying: "I know enough of other matters to have the right to say of this 'I do not know.'"

More indebted do I feel to Professor Davies than to any other of the faculty. Yet, just because of that feeling, I find it difficult to write about him. He suggested my mathematical reading and suggested also my study at Johns Hopkins.

As I look back, I find there is not one of the professors with whom I came in contact to whom I do not owe something of guidance or inspiration.

If it seems strange that so many so different men, even when contact was but slight, could each leave his mark, I suppose the explanation is that the teacher naturally becomes a thinker, and thinkers are pretty sure to leave their work at least upon youth.

One morning at the University has burnt itself into my mind. I fell in with a classmate on the way to the University. "What do you think of Dennett's arrest?" he said. "Dennett's arrest!" "Yes, he has been arrested for murder." "False!" I exclaimed, and would believe neither him nor the newspaper. But, when the campus was reached, there were scattered groups of students talking low, and one began to feel sick. The baccalaureate that year ended with words of warning based on "It is the first step that costs."

I have spoken of what was gained from the professors. Quite as much and more came, even in the case of one something of a recluse, from the frank and open contact of student with student. The rambles by the lake, the excursions into the country, the impromptu debates at meals (once, at least, I quite forgot to eat anything at all), the physical contests both with temper and without, all have their share in making the man.

ELLERY W. DAVIS, '79.

PENDING LEGISLATION.

A large number of bills have been introduced and are now before the legislature, which affect more or less directly the University. Of most interest, aside from the general appropriation bill, published in the February MAGAZINE, is the following, which aims at the beginning of a cottage dormitory system for the women of the University, supplementary to the accommodations offered by Chadbourne Hall, which is now inadequate to meet the constantly increasing demand for rooms. This bill, No. 54 S, was introduced by Senator Anson January 24th, read first and second times, and referred to the committee on education.

A BILL to appropriate a certain sum of money to construct, furnish and equip a cottage for the use of the women students of the University.

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

SECTION 1. There is hereby appropriated from the general fund of the state to the university fund income of the University of Wisconsin, for the construction, furnishing and equipment of a building or cottage for the use of the women students of the University, the sum of twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000), the said building or cottage to be located upon such site upon the University grounds, and the said moneys to be expended in such manner and at such times for the purposes aforesaid as in the judgment of the regents shall seem best; provided, however, that no plan or plans shall be adopted, and no contract or contracts shall be entered into by the board of regents of the University for the construction, furnishing and equipment of said building or cottage until such plans and contracts, with estimates of the total cost thereof, shall first have been submitted to and in writing approved by the governor of the state, who shall withhold such approval until he shall satisfy himself by a personal examination of the same and by such other means as he in his discretion shall adopt that such building or cottage can and will be erected and fully completed, furnished and equipped according to such plans and contracts for a sum of money not exceeding the sum hereby appropriated for such particular purpose.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and publication.

A bill that has already created much discussion aims at the regulation of fraternities and societies, and provides for the erection by such organizations, under certain conditions, of club houses upon university property. This bill, introduced by Senator Miller by request, is in substance as follows:

SECTION 1. Every fraternity, Greek letter society or club in any institution of learning which derives its support either directly or indirectly from the state, shall submit its charter, regulations and rules of government to a board to be appointed by the regents of

such institutions. Such board shall consist of one alumni member of each fraternity, Greek letter society or club; such alumni member to be connected with the faculty of such institution, or in the event of there being no such alumni member connected with the faculty of such institution, the fraternity, Greek letter society or club shall appoint one alumni member to act upon such board. Such board shall be responsible directly to the regents for the government of such fraternities, Greek letter societies or clubs and shall exercise general supervision over the same.

SEC. 2. All members of any fraternity, Greek letter society or club not complying with the provisions of this act, relative to the submission of its charter, regulations and governing rules within thirty days after the passage and publication of this act shall be compelled by the board of regents to sever their connection with such institutions.

SEC. 3. All such fraternities, Greek letter societies or clubs of whatsoever kind or nature as shall comply with the other provisions of this act shall, provided that in the discretion of the board of regents there is sufficient space, be permitted to erect upon the property belonging to the state contiguous to the institution in which such organizations exist, club and society houses or buildings. The place of erection of such houses or buildings shall be determined by the board of regents, and the fraternities, Greek letter societies or clubs erecting such houses or buildings shall be subject to such reasonable rules and regulations as the board of regents may prescribe.

A bill, introduced by Senator Miller, has passed both houses, requiring the regents of the University to pay assessments for the improvement and sprinkling of streets abutting upon University property.

Other pending bills are:

One introduced by Senator Mills forbidding the charging of "any *bona fide* resident of this state a tuition for receiving instruction in, or attending the Wisconsin State University or any of its kindred institutions receiving aid from this state;" and a similar bill introduced by Senator Stout, abolishing tuition for all students who

have resided in Wisconsin for one year prior to their entrance to the University.

One introduced by Mr. Stevens legalizing the voting of students in the precincts where they reside while attending an institution of learning.

One introduced by Senator Mosher to provide for the lighting of the Capitol building and grounds and other state buildings by an electric lighting plant built by the state.

FIFTY YEARS AGO.

IV.

Much of the time and attention of the legislature during the month of March, 1851, was given to the bills providing for a normal department in the University and for the re-appraisal of the university lands. The normal bill provided that three thousand dollars should go to the normal department from the school fund, and that South Hall, already begun, should be completed for this department. This bill was killed in the senate. The re-appraisal bill, which would have lowered the price of the lands and forced their sale, was vetoed by Governor Dewey.

In joint convention the legislature elected four regents of the University for the term of six years.

The assembly passed a bill establishing an agricultural department in the University and appropriated two thousand dollars to buy a model farm. This was killed in the senate. The following note in the *Argus* of March 18th is of interest:

“The legislature of Minnesota have located the University at St. Anthony, at the great Falls. It is represented as a delightful spot.”

PROGRESS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

NEW COURSES IN THE SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS.

Four new courses have been established in the School of Economics and Political Science, which aim to furnish preparation respectively for journalism, public service, statistics, and practical sociology. This is the first attempt of any university in this country to give such a group of systematic courses.

The significance of these courses consists in this: that they are regular three-year training courses leading to definite practical ends. They recognize several occupations as distinct professions, requiring for the best results special training. The demand for statisticians is a large one, and thousands are employed in statistical work in the United States, but heretofore there has been no training school for those who wish to enter a career as a statistician. In Germany, on the other hand, it is a regular practice of the Royal Statistical Bureau to train statisticians. The public service offers a career to a very large number, and an increasing number of positions are awarded on the basis of merit. For some of these positions a training will prove decidedly helpful.

A gentleman occupying a high position at Washington says that there is a "serious and growing demand for trained men in the government service." He adds: "The duty rests upon university teachers of studying their market, that is, of finding what lines of work, national, state or municipal, are being carried on for which students under them may properly be trained."

The studies offered by this school are electives in all the courses of the University, and are especially suitable for students in the civic-historical course. In order to give careful and systematic training for practical pursuits, the studies offered by the school, together with a number of allied subjects, have been arranged in the four courses mentioned. Students who have completed the sophomore year in any college or university of approved standing are admitted to any of these special courses. If they have not had courses in ancient, mediæval and modern history, and in the elements of economics and of political science, they must make up these studies in their junior year.

Each course covers a period of three years. At the end of the second year, the bachelor's degree is conferred; at the end of the third year, the master's degree, no thesis being required for the latter. Upon the completion of the course of three years, the graduate will also receive a certificate showing that he has taken a special course, and to what group of studies he has devoted his attention.

The course in statistics is intended to give special training in the statistical work of the government, and of railway and insurance companies. It includes, besides the study of statistical methods, courses in industrial life, government and administration.

The course in practical sociology offers studies in modern social and economic problems, social theory, and practical charity and reform work.

The course in public service covers the subjects of politics, administration, diplomacy and modern history.

The course in preparation for journalism (given jointly with the School of History) does not aim to offer technical instruction in the methods of practical journalism, but to provide a fund of information on social, economic, political and historical questions which is indispensable in journalistic work of a high grade.

No rigid uniformity is required of students in the selection of studies; they are left free to choose electives in lines in which they are specially interested. It is, however, required that they select at least ten-fifths a semester from the work recommended by the school, and that this work be taken in the sequence indicated, unless exceptions be made for special cause. The present arrangement of studies in these courses is provisional and will be improved. Details are being elaborated, and the courses as finally arranged will be published later.

THE SUMMER SESSION.

The University has been fortunate in securing the services of Professor W. L. Ashley for work in political science during the coming summer session. He will give a class course of four hours per week on "Local administration in England, France and Germany," and a public course on "Modern European statesmen."

Professor Ashley is a graduate of Lincoln College, Oxford, where he graduated with a "First class," winning by examination the chief research scholarship offered by the London School of Economics. After graduating, he spent about two years

studying local and municipal administration in France and Germany, where he was given unusual opportunities of seeing the actual workings of institutions. He is now lecturer on local and municipal government in the London School of Economics.

Announcement has also been made of a summer session of the College of Engineering, to be six weeks in length like the summer course of the College of Letters and Science. It is intended primarily for the artisan class. There will be lectures, laboratory work and shop work. The only mathematics taught will be simple algebra and the numerical valuation of formulæ. Instruction will be given in combustion of fuels, generation of steam, steam engine and boiler management, and in the running of pumping machinery and various kinds of electrical machinery. Regular work will be given in all departments of the mechanical shops.

Special courses will be offered to fit men to take charge of pumping stations and electric lighting plants for large cities, and of power plants for private corporations. Laboratory instruction will be given in the steam laboratory, in the various electrical laboratories, and in the laboratory for testing materials. Courses will be given to suit applicants.

Regular students of the College of Engineering will have the privilege of doing required shop work during the summer session. High school students, also, who expect to enter the college, may take shop work in advance. But no work belonging to the professional courses in the College of Engineering will be given in this session except shop work and such studies as can be taken in the summer session of the College of Letters and Science.

GIFTS FOR THE SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS.

Several months ago, Hon. William E. Dodge promised Professor Ely \$500 to be expended in books for the School of Economics and Political Science in the University of Wisconsin on condition that at least \$2,000 should be subscribed before January 1, 1901. The total amount secured up to that date was \$2,145, making with Mr. Dodge's subscription \$2,645.

The sum of \$165 was first raised to purchase the Robert Owen collection, and to this the following persons subscribed:

John Paul, of La Crosse; Hon. John Johnston, of Milwaukee; Hon. William Rahr, of Manitowoc; and from Madison: Hon. George B. Burrows, Col. A. H. Hollister, W. A. P. Morris, T. C. Richmond, W. A. Scott, R. T. Ely, E. D. Jones, Wayne Ramsay, J. M. Olin and E. M. Fuller.

Dr. Arthur J. Puls, of Milwaukee, took the lead in raising funds in Milwaukee, but he was assisted by Mr. Charles M. Morris of the same city. The amount raised in Milwaukee, together with a subscription of Senator John C. Spooner, was \$1,980. The following is the list of subscribers from Milwaukee:

Charles F. Pfister, Fred Vogel, Jr., Uihlein Bros., Pabst Brewing Co., Louis J. Frank, M. D., Henry Stern, George H. Heineman, Howard Greene, Thomas H. Gill, J. M. Pereles, T. J. Pereles, John Schroeder Lumber Co., John Pritzlaff Hardware Co., Goll & Frank Co., F. Mayer Boot & Shoe Co., A. C. Zinn, George Brumder, *The Milwaukee Herald* (E. W. Coleman), *The Evening Wisconsin* (J. F. Cramer), *The Milwaukee Sentinel* (Albert Huegin), John B. A. Kern & Sons,

Hon. George H. Noyes, Hon. John Johnston, F. G. Bigelow, H. C. Payne, Arthur J. Puls, Julius Gugler, Hyos de H. A. Bender (Arthur Koenig), Albert O. Trostel, F. A. W. Kieckhefer.

CONVOCATION SPEAKERS.

The following is a list of the speakers at the weekly convocations during the present year, with the subjects of their addresses:

October 12th — President C. K. Adams — Annual address to new students.

October 19th — Acting-President E. A. Birge — University learning and university life.

October 26th — Acting-President E. A. Birge — Aims and methods of study.

November 2nd — Professor W. A. Scott — New movements in the University.

November 9th — Professor C. H. Haskins — Observations on Harvard.

November 16th — Dean E. E. Bryant — Residence qualifications of voters.

November 23rd — Singing of college songs led by Professor Julius Olson and Professor F. A. Parker.

December 7th — Dean J. B. Johnson — Pure and applied science.

December 14th — Memorial exercises for Professor W. H. Rosenstengel — Addresses by Acting-President E. A. Birge, Professor D. B. Frankenburg, and Professor Emil Dapprich of Milwaukee.

January 4th — Secretary Reuben G. Thwaites, of the State Historical Society — Wisconsin one hundred years ago.

January 11th — Professor H. L. Russell — Smallpox, its cause, methods of dissemination, and methods of prevention.

January 18th — Professor Charles F. Smith — Reading, especially with regard to poetry.

January 25th — Professor John M. Coulter, of the University of Chicago — The choice of studies.

February 15th — Professor Howard L. Smith — The significance of John Marshall.

CHANGES IN SCIENCE HALL.

The readjustment of the quarters of the various departments in Science Hall, which was made possible by the removal of the engineering departments, is now practically completed. The new physics laboratory in what was the draughting room on the first floor, and the new laboratories and offices fitted up for the psychological department in the basement, have already been noted. The psychological laboratory on the second floor has been converted into a geological seminary room, and what was Professor Jastrow's office is now occupied by the geological department as a goniometer room. The draughting rooms on the second floor have been divided into a mineralogical laboratory, a room for the Owen collection of Lepidoptera, a petrographical laboratory, and a cytological laboratory for advanced students in botany.

FACULTY NOTES.

Dr. E. A. Birge spoke before the Twilight Club at Janesville, February 12th.

Prof. M. V. O'Shea recently addressed the Iowa state educational convention, and also the Twentieth Century Club and the Woman's Club of Marshalltown.

Dr. Edward D. Jones is giving a course of fifteen lectures at the University of Michigan. The lectures are given in alternate weeks, five each week.

Prof. E. H. Farrington attended the national association of creamery butter-makers at St. Paul, Minn., and addressed the association on the subject of "Moisture in butter."

Addresses were given at the meeting of the State Dairymen's Association at Mondovi, February 13th, by Professors W. A. Henry and W. L. Carlyle and Superintendent George McKerrow.

At the agricultural mass convention held at Madison, February 5th and 6th, Prof. W. A. Henry spoke on "Fairs, and what they may do for the farmer," and Prof. W. L. Carlyle on "The horse outlook."

On February 20th Professor Jastrow spoke before the Contemporary Club on the general topic of art in Madison, and was requested to associate with him others with the view of taking steps leading to the formation of an art association. On February 21st Professor Jastrow addressed the Philosophical Club of the University of Chicago on the topic "The vocations and avocations of the psychologist."

Prof. G. C. Comstock has returned from an eastern trip, during which he attended several astronomical meetings, among them the annual meeting of the Astronomical and Astrophysical Society of America, of which he is secretary. Professor Comstock also arranged for the publication of his text-book of astronomy which is to appear in a few months.

At the reunion of the Northwestern Association of Johns Hopkins Alumni at Chicago, February 22d, Professor Jastrow gave the principal address, on the subject "Belief and credulity." He was elected president of the association for the ensuing year. The occasion was a memorable one, as it formed the celebration of the quarter

centennial of the university and is also marked by the retirement of President Gilman from the presidency and by the announcement of large gifts in new grounds and endowment to the

university. Professors Ely, Haskins, Hillyer and Wood were also present. Professor Ely spoke on the work of Professor H. B. Adams, who is about to retire on account of ill health.

ON THE HILL.

NORA SAMLAG.

A meeting of Nora Samlag, the Norse literary society, for the purpose of reorganization, was held January 17th. This society was first established in 1883, but has held no meetings for some time past. The present revival of interest is due to the efforts of Professor Julius Olson. The following officers were elected:

President, Laurence M. Larson, *Gr.*
Vice-President, Martin J. Berg, '01.
Secretary, Tinora L. Kasberg, '02.

CARDINAL PRIZES.

The Cardinal Association has announced the following prizes which have been awarded to members of the staff for the excellence of their work. This semester the cash sum of \$75 has been divided into six instead of five prizes, owing to the almost equal merit of several of the men.

Harry J. Masters, assistant university editor, \$20.

Ralph S. Gromann, athletic editor, \$15.

Henry Beeson, reporter, \$15.

Willis E. Brindley, reporter, \$10.

Harry G. Kemp, exchange editor, \$10.

William F. Moffatt, associate editor, \$5.

HARESFOOT PLAY.

On Friday, February 8th, the Haresfoot Club presented its annual play. This year's production was by

far the most difficult of the amateur performances that have so far been attempted, being Anna Sage Richardson's Revolutionary drama, "A Colonial Girl." The costumes used in the original production were secured from Philadelphia and added much to the brilliancy and stage effect of the play. Miss Laura Case, who played the part of Judith Danvers, was perhaps the star of the evening, her acting showing considerable versatility as well as dramatic power. Miss Jennie Butt as Molly Heddin and Miss Annie Scribner as Lady Sarah Keteltas fully justified their reputations as amateur actors of rare ability. Walton Pyre as Godfrey Remsen, Edward Jenner as Jack Osborne, and John Brennan as Giles, the old retainer, did excellently and deserve special mention. Financially the play was very successful. As a result, a tour of the state was decided upon, and the play has been repeated at Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Appleton, Green Bay, La Crosse and Winona.

The cast was as follows:

Godfrey Remsen, Walton Pyre.

Jack Osborne, Edward Jenner.

Sir Henry Danvers, C. L. Clifford.

Giles, John Brennan.

Col. Carteret, Edward T. Fox.

Captain Anthony Lovelace, Edwin Snow.

Captain Beaufort, Edward Jenner.

Lieut. Kent, Harry Johnson.

Lieut. Percy, Bartow Patrick.

Lieut. Ellis, Charles Lyman.

Lieut. Eaton, Francis Kales.

Sergeant Noakes, Nicholas Kirch.

Private Clark, Raymond Chapman.

Molly Heddin, Jennie Butt.

Lady Sarah Keteltas, Annie Scribner.

Lady Judith Danvers, Laura Case.

CHORAL UNION CONCERT.

On the evening of February 13th the Choral Union gave the first of its season's concerts to an appreciative audience. Departing from the usual custom, local talent was employed as far as possible, and the result was all that could be hoped for. Nitschke's orchestra furnished the instrumental music and gave general satisfaction. The work of the chorus, especially in the *ensemble* work, was excellent, and reflected great credit upon Director Parker. Of the soloists, the work of Mrs. Genevieve Clark-Wilson was perhaps the most appreciated, but the work of all was very satisfactory. The program was as follows:

Part I.

Jubilee cantata (Harvest cantata), Weber. Solo voices, chorus and orchestra.

Part II.

1. Selections from Faust, Gounod. Nitschke's orchestra.

2. Solo—Amour viens aidee ma faiblesse, C. Saint Saens. From "Sampson and Delilah." Mrs. Frances Richards Hiestand.

3. Solo—By the splendor of the heavens, Edward Taylor. Words by James Whitcomb Riley. Mr. Edward Taylor.

4. Three songs—*a.* Irish love song, Lang. *b.* Sweet Susetta, Dalayrac. *c.* The merry maidens, Thome. Mrs. Genevieve Clark-Wilson.

Part III.

Gallia, Gounod. Soprano solo, chorus and orchestra.

JUNIOR PROM.

The Junior promenade of the class of 1902, held February 15th in the Gymnasium, was an event long to be remembered by each of the eight hundred people who attended. The committee set out, as all prom committees do, to make their function a record breaker. They succeeded.

The committee on decorations, supplemented by a considerable number of workmen and electricians, had transformed the hall, with its bare brick walls and unsightly iron girders, into a great tent of purple, white and cardinal bunting illuminated by incandescent lights.

Along the sides of the hall were arranged the boxes, the sides of which were draped with purple and white, and festooned with southern smilax. Each fraternity box was labeled with the Greek letters of the society occupying it.

The most elaborate attempt of the decorators was the reception box at the north end of the hall, where the reception committee welcomed the guests. The class numerals, 1902, the "W," and other designs were wrought in electric lights upon a background of white and cardinal trimmed with green smilax.

The orchestra box was suspended from the ceiling on the east side of the hall, and entirely covered with bunting and festoons of green.

Considerable criticism was heard of the music, and the general opinion is that it did not come up to the standard set by Krell last year.

An innovation was introduced in the serving of refreshments, the ball cage on the third floor being used for

a supper room. The *menu* was arranged by Mr. Keeley of the Palace of Sweets.

The patrons and patronesses were: Governor and Mrs. R. M. La Follette, Mr. and Mrs. Gustav Pabst of Milwaukee, Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Murphy of Milwaukee, Mr. and Mrs. Lucien S. Hanks, Mr. and Mrs. B. J. Stevens, Judge and Mrs. C. V. Bardeen, Dr. and Mrs. George Keenan, Prof. and Mrs. W. A. Scott, and Mr. and Mrs. J. C. W. Jennings.

The reception committee consisted of President and Mrs. E. A. Birge, Governor and Mrs. R. M. La Follette, Judge and Mrs. C. V. Bardeen, Dean and Mrs. J. B. Johnson, Captain and Mrs. Curtis, and Miss Abbie S. Mayhew.

SENIOR LAW CLASS OFFICERS.

At a meeting of the senior law class on February 18th, the following officers were elected:

President—Joseph E. Davies.

Vice-president—Victor I. Minnahan.

Secretary—Stephen A. Stellwagen.

Treasurer—William P. Boynton.

Sergeant-at-arms—J. W. Hicks.

SELF-GOVERNMENT ELECTION.

At the election for officers of the Self-Government Association for the ensuing year, balloting for whom closed on February 21st, the following were chosen:

President—Ida Elliott, '02.

Vice-president—Merle Pickford, '02.

Secretary—Beulah Post, '03.

GRADUATE CLUB.

A very enjoyable meeting of the Graduate Club was held Friday evening February 22nd at the home of Miss Anna C. Griffiths, 424 North Pinckney street.

An interesting and humorous account of student life in a Russian university was given by Dr. George R. Noyes. Dr. George C. Fisk spoke briefly on graduate work at Harvard.

A social evening followed, during which light refreshments were served.

MILITARY HOP.

The second military hop of the season, on February 22d, proved even more successful than did the first. The crowd was larger, while the music by the military band showed considerable improvement. The requirements in regard to military costume were carried out, and only three cases were reported where Captain Curtis was obliged to exercise his authority.

GERMAN PLAY.

Arrangements have been made whereby the Pabst Theater Company of Milwaukee will present Lessing's famous drama "Minna von Barnhelm" to Madison people some time during March. The success of last year's German play has encouraged the promoters to hope for similar success with this year's presentation.

INTERCOLLEGIATE DEBATES.

The electoral college has chosen the following team to represent the University in the debate with Iowa: Peter Tscharnier of Columbia, Ashbel V. Smith of Hesperia, and William E. Smith of Philomathia. The question as submitted by Iowa is: "Should the United States construct the Nicaragua Canal?" The sides and date have not yet been decided. An agreement has not been arrived at with regard to the conditions of the debate; but if this matter is adjusted, the debate will probably occur at Madison about the middle of May.

It has been found impossible to arrange a debate with Pennsylvania for the present year.

ATHLETICS.

The month of February was one of renewed activity in all lines of athletics. Training is now under way for all the sports which will be in full swing during the spring.

The track men, owing to their earlier start and the fact of their being able to engage in actual competition in the indoor meets, are naturally the most active. On the evening of February 23d Coach Kilpatrick held the second of his indoor meets, which was as great a success as the first, both athletically and financially. The interest in these meets, as measured by the receipts, has been remarkable. The first meet, January 26th, netted over \$140, and the receipts of the last one were even larger. This, compared with the largest receipts from any of last years' meets—about \$40,—shows what a revival of interest in track athletics the work of Mr. Kilpatrick is bringing about.

The performances, too, were first class, taken as a whole. There was a decrease, perhaps, in the number of actual competitors, but this was not marked, and is susceptible of explanation in the simultaneous absence from the city of a number of good men. If any of the events looked to be rather poorly cared for, it was the sprints. Wisconsin has no fast man in training for these events at present, though there are a number in the University. Some of these will train later, notably Captain McGowan and Ted Jones. It seems too bad, however, that some of the other good fast sprinters in the institution have not ambition or resolution or college spirit enough to "side step" their social pleasures and luxurious ease for a season, when they are so much

needed. This is a critical time for Wisconsin track interests, and the keen competition of daily racing on the part of the four or five good sprinters now in the University would surely mean points for Wisconsin in June. The pole vault did not bring out any competitors at the last meet, but Wisconsin has some good men here who will be out later.

Perhaps the most creditable performance of the evening was Ex-Captain Bredsteen's two-mile run in 10.37½. On this poor track, such a performance is remarkable, and somebody will have to keep moving to avoid being "stepped on" in this event. Bredsteen has not yet acquired very good form, his bobbing shoulders, peculiar arm motion and rolling gait still clinging to him from his three years of walking training, but his indomitable pluck and great endurance carry him along at a great pace, and his form will improve much as soon as he gets out-of-doors. It is not inconceivable that he may beat ten minutes during the year, which, with his record of seven minutes in the walk, would stamp him as one of Wisconsin's great track athletes. Another man who keeps on winning and improving is John Hahn, who last year as a freshman beat 4.33 in the mile. In this meet he won the mile in 4.54½ and the half in 2.13½, both the best performances ever done in the Varsity gymnasium. Cochems' performance in the shot, and Hughes' and Schule's work in the high jump and hurdles respectively were excellent. Of course the interest of the majority of the spectators was greatest in the special events, the relay races, inter-fraternity potato race and the tug of war. The summaries follow:

35-yard dash—F. J. Schule, '01, first; G. C. Poage, '03, second; time, $4\frac{3}{4}$ seconds.

35-yard hurdles—F. Schule, '01, first; McCrosser, '04, second; time, 5 seconds.

440-yard run—Hayden, '04, first; Poage, '03, second; time, $61\frac{1}{4}$ seconds.

One mile run—Hahn, '03, first; Keachie, '04, second; time, 4 minutes 54 seconds.

Two mile run—Bredsteen, '01, first; McGillis, '04, second; time, 10 minutes $37\frac{3}{4}$ seconds.

Relay race—Madison high school vs. Milwaukee South Division high school, won by Madison.

Running high jump—Hughes, '02, first; Schule, '01, second; height, 5 feet $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

880-yard run—Hahn, '03, first; McGillis, '04, second; time, 2 minutes $13\frac{3}{4}$ seconds.

Tug of war—Laws vs. engineers, won by laws.

Shot put—Cochems, '02 I, first, 38 feet 10 inches; Webster, '04, second, 36 feet 7 inches.

Relay race—Laws vs. engineers, won by engineers.

As a result of these meets, the following men have been chosen to represent Wisconsin in the Central Association indoor championships of the A. A. U., to be held in Milwaukee, March 2nd: Hayden, Poage, Schule, Burdick, Hahn, Keachie, Bredsteen, Smith, McEachron, Webster, Cochems, Muckleston, Bishop, Hughes, Meyer, Chapman, McGowan and Seymour. The last three, with Hayden, will run in the relay race.

These men will lose a good many points to teams that are not college aggregations and so can hardly look to win the championship banner, but there will be a lot of broken Wisconsin hearts if Hahn, Bredsteen, Schule,

Hughes and Cochems do not score some points in their respective events.

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Very little can be determined about a baseball team from the indoor work of the men, but there seems to be more interest in the team this year than last, and perhaps, too, more candidates. The team last year was rather erratic, and not particularly strong at its best, and several of the best men graduated, notably Harvey, short stop, and Hensel, center field. Curtis, first base, and Mowry, short stop, are not expecting to play, owing to press of university work. Thus it will be seen that much will depend upon the ability of the new men, many of whom come with considerable reputations. If they "make good," Wisconsin will have a team better than the average of recent years. If they do not, even so excellent a coach as Mr. King will not be able to make a winner. Just now every one is hoping for the best. While baseball interest at Wisconsin has reached a pretty low ebb in the last few years, all that is needed to bring back the old enthusiasm for the game is one good team that can win most of its games and show steadiness and consistency throughout the season. Wisconsin men like a team that can bat, too, and, as batters are pretty much born rather than made, it follows, as has been said before, that the team will be largely dependent upon how the new men develop, especially with the stick.

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In crew matters the most important event of the month was the election of W. J. Gibson, '02, as captain of the 1901 Varsity in place of Captain Williams, who resigned on account of pressure of work in the engineering

department. This leaves only Captain Gibson and Herrick of the 1900 crew, but there are all the 1903 crew and the substitutes. Next month considerable space will be devoted to the work of the crews. There are now about fifty men in training.

February 23d the annual meeting of the Athletic Association was held, and Albert F. Larson, '02 I, was elected as president by a very large vote, 256 votes of 346 cast. Edward B. Cochems was the only other candidate. H. J. Peele was chosen vice-president by a unanimous vote, and the following board of directors was chosen: Alumni member, A. L. Sanborn; faculty members, Professors Bashford, Jackson and Van Hise; regent, Judge G. H. Noyes of Milwaukee; student members, with vote: A. H. Curtis, 339; W. J. Gibson, 327; J. P. Riordan, 323; A. A. Chamberlain, 284; Emil Skow, 273; F. C. McGowan, 261; J. T. S. Lyle, 250; J. Bredsteen, 249; T. Jones, 245, and H. H. Taylor, 230. Comment on these elections would be superfluous. The men are all well known, and the choices made are all worthy and fitting ones.

The change in track athletics this year, as a result of the organization of the "Big Nine" faculty conference, may result in the holding of two meets on June 1st, one, the W. I. A. A. meet, at Ravenswood, the

other, the "Conference meet," in Chicago, probably at Marshall Field. This is chiefly the result of the assumption of control of affairs by the faculties of the larger colleges, and the exclusion of the smaller ones from all share in the government of the body and the conduct of the meet. It will force institutions like Notre Dame, Drake, and others to conform to the rules and the dictates of common athletic decency if they are to compete with the larger colleges. There should certainly be something to prevent the presence of men like Powers, Moran, Uffendall, *et al.*, in college games. The small colleges will eventually come in upon the terms offered to them.

Handball is still booming — its popularity indeed is such that its position is now permanently assured — and the next thing in this branch of sport will be a singles tournament which will begin the last of the month with a large number of entries. Swimming races and plunging contests in the tank are another innovation of Mr. O'Dea's.

The basketball team was defeated at Minneapolis by the University of Minnesota team, February 23d, by a score of 42 to 15. The line-up of the Wisconsin men was as follows:

Carter, right forward; Potter, left forward; Bertke, center; Stover, right guard; Hirschberg, captain, left guard.

NEWS FROM THE ALUMNI.

TWIN CITY ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

At a recent meeting of the Twin City Alumni Association the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President, Hon. D. F. Simpson, '82, Minneapolis.

Vice-President, Oscar Hallam, '87, St. Paul.

Secretary, Arthur L. Jones, '94 I,

428 Guaranty Loan Building, Minneapolis.

Treasurer, Mrs. C. N. Akers (Mary S. Dwight, '74), St. Paul.

Suitable resolutions were adopted upon the death of Robert M. Higby, '96 L, who died at Minneapolis in December, 1900, and who, at the time of his death, was secretary of the association.

It was unanimously decided to hold a banquet during the present winter; the arrangements were left to a committee composed of the officers of the association.

For the above facts we are indebted to the kindness of the secretary of the association, Mr. Arthur L. Jones.

FOREIGN FELLOWSHIP.

The Association of Collegiate Alumni proposes to devote \$500 each year toward paying the expenses of some young woman who wishes to carry on her studies in a foreign country. Applications for this fellowship will be received by any member of the committee having it in charge. The candidates must be graduates of colleges belonging to the association, and applications for the year 1901-02 must be handed in before March 1, 1901.

It will be the aim of the committee to appoint the candidate who is best fitted for the position through original gifts, previous training, energy, power of endurance and health. To this end they will receive applications in writing from eligible candidates, who will present, as clearly as possible, their claims to the fellowship. A competitive examination will not be held, but the bestowal of the fellowship will be based upon evidence of the candidate's ability, and of her prospect of success in her chosen line of study. Such evidence will natu-

rally consist of (a) her college diploma; (b) testimonials as to superior ability and high character from her professors and other qualified judges; (c) satisfactory evidence of thoroughly good health; (d) a statement of the work in which she proposes to engage subsequently; (e) last, and of chief importance, examples of her scientific or literary work in the form of papers or articles, or accounts of scientific investigations which she has carried out. The fellowship will not usually be granted to those who are intending to take up the practice of any of the three learned professions, though such are not formally excluded from the competition; it will rather be bestowed upon those who are looking forward to positions as professors and teachers, and to literary and scientific vocations. Preference will be given, other things being equal, to graduates of not more than five years' standing. The fellowship will, in general, be held for one year; but in an unusually promising case the term may be extended at the discretion of the committee.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Mr. George McKerrow, superintendent of farmers' institutes, is president of the newly-organized State Live-stock Breeders' Association. Prof. W. L. Carlyle is a member of the executive committee.

U. S. Baer, instructor in cheesemaking, was elected secretary of the Wisconsin Cheesemakers' Association at its meeting in February.

Prof. Arthur George Hopkins, assistant in animal husbandry and instructor in veterinary science, has resigned to accept work on the *Farmer's Advocate*, the leading live-stock and agricultural paper of Canada. Professor Hopkins has been in Madison two

years. As an author he is quite successful. His recent work, "Veterinary elements," which was issued from the press only a few weeks ago, has nearly exhausted the first edition of 1,000 copies sent out.

Professor E. S. Ferry, late instructor in physics, is professor of physics at Purdue university.

Upon motion of Professor John C. Freeman, the United States consul, the Danish-English clubs of 600 members adopted resolutions of condolence relative to the death of Queen Victoria.

Dean E. E. Bryant, of the College of Law, responded to the toast "A voice from the legal nursery" at the banquet closing the convention of the Wisconsin State Bar Association at Madison February 12th and 13th.

A. R. Priest, instructor in elocution at the University, '98-99, is now at the head of the department of oratory and rhetoric at the University of Washington.

Born, to Dr. and Mrs. Arthur E. Beatty, January 30th, a son.

'58

George W. Stoner, ('58), writes in the Madison *Democrat* for January 20th about "Madison sixty-three years ago."

William F. Vilas has been reappointed a member of the board of regents of the University.

'60

Col. and Mrs. G. W. Bird sailed February 16th for a six-weeks visit with their son Hobart, '94, in Porto Rico.

'64

A good little story on Senator John C. Spooner is told in a recent number of the Philadelphia *Saturday Evening Post*.

'71

Charles Noble Gregory spoke before the civic section of the Milwaukee College Endowment Association, January 21st, on "American lawyers and their making."

'73

John W. Bashford was elected vice-president of the Wisconsin State Bar Association for the eighth circuit at the convention of the association held at Madison February 12th and 13th.

Merritt C. Ring, '73 l, was elected vice-president of the Wisconsin State Bar Association for the seventeenth circuit.

'79

Prof. John M. Olin, '79 l, was elected vice-president of the Wisconsin State Bar Association for the ninth circuit.

'81

Emma Gattiker is filling a temporary position in the State Historical Library, Madison.

'83

The statement in the January MAGAZINE that Mr. Huebner is the youngest man that ever appeared on a joint debate has at least one exception. Rublee A. Cole, who appeared in the debate between Athenæ and Calliope March 20, 1880, was at the date of that debate only sixteen days more than eighteen years of age.

H. S. Comstock, '83 l, was recently appointed agent of the state to look after the swamp land claims of Wisconsin against the national government.

'85

Mrs. Rose Case-Haywood, ('85), and Mr. Eben Howard Wells of Chicago were married at Chicago January 29th. They are at home at 5040 Forestville avenue.

In the proceedings of the Iowa Academy of Sciences for 1899 (vol. 7), recently published, there is an appreciative obituary sketch of Carl Edward Schlabach, ('85), by L. H. Pammel, '85, from which we quote the following details of his life: "Carl Edward Schlabach was born in De Witt (Iowa), August 3, 1862. His parents came to this state in the early fifties, and occupied a prominent place in the affairs of De Witt for many years. It was in De Witt that young Schlabach received his early education, graduating from the high school in 1878, and later attended the high school in Madison to prepare himself for entrance to the University of Wisconsin. He was a successful teacher at Chatsworth, Ill., holding the principalship of the schools at that place from 1887 to 1889. In the fall of 1889 he accepted the position of superintendent of the De Witt schools, remaining there till a call came from Dwight, Ill., to accept the same kind of a position at a much better salary. He remained here till the fall of 1892, when once more he returned to his county to accept the position of science teacher in the public schools of Clinton. It offered him superior advantages, and was work more suited to his scientific tastes. On January 1, 1894, he resigned to take up his new duties as county superintendent. He was popular with the people of his county, being elected on a republican ticket in a democratic county. He held this office two years and retired from active school work on the 1st of January, 1896. For three years he battled with a bronchial trouble, which finally culminated in tuberculosis, from which he died on April 4th (1899)." The sketch is illustrated with a good half-tone portrait of Mr. Schlabach.

'86

Mrs. W. E. Aitcheson (Lizzie Howe, ('86)), and Anna Cutter, ('93), of Galesburg, left February 20th for a six-weeks stay in Cuba.

R. C. Spencer is the author of seven articles on farm houses now being published in the *Ladies' Home Journal*. Each is illustrated with a special design and drawings by the author.

'87

Horace J. Smith is practicing law at Green Bay.

'88

Fredolin Beglinger has been vice-president of the board of education of Oshkosh, Wis., since April, 1899.

The *Advisor* for February, 1901, contains a portrait and biographical sketch of Col. Conde Hamlin, '88 7, general manager of the St. Paul *Pioneer Press*. Col. Hamlin has had executive control of that paper for one year, and during that time all the floating indebtedness of the company has been wiped out and a cash dividend has been paid to stockholders, thus putting the company back among dividend-paying properties.

A. M. Leland, '88 p, is practicing medicine at Whitewater, Wis.

'89

Frederick H. Whitton is principal of the Bles Military Academy at Blesville, Mo.

'90

Shepherd Bucey, ('90), is cashier in a bank at Everett, Washington.

Mary H. Ela is doing graduate work at the University this semester.

Arthur J. Hoskin is calculator in the office of the United States surveyor-general at Denver, Colo.

'91

The class of '91 is beginning to bestir itself in preparation for its ten-

year reunion. A more extended notice will appear in next month's issue.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Findlay (Augusta Bodenstein, '91), have again settled in Madison. Mr. Findlay's business has been in Chicago for the last few years.

Alfred B. Colwell, ('91), is a mining engineer and United States deputy mineral surveyor at Cripple Creek, Colo.

James Frawley is at Nome City, Alaska.

J. J. Gleason is at Trinidad, Colorado, where he went some time ago for the benefit of his health. He is better, but hardly deems it safe to return to Wisconsin.

F. H. Miller is professor of history in the normal and high school of St. Louis.

Laura Miller is teaching at Dillon, Montana.

Kirby Thomas, editor of the *Superior Telegram*, recently returned from a vacation trip to Arizona.

'92

Born, to Prof. and Mrs. Louis Kahlenberg (Lillian B. Heald, '93), February 19th, a son.

Prof. J. F. A. Pyre spoke January 27th at Pilgrim church, Milwaukee, on "The spiritual influence of poetry." He is now spending two weeks on a lecture tour in the South.

Mr. and Mrs. Norman Harrington (Anna Spencer) have returned to this country and are living in Milwaukee.

Frank T. Stevens, ('92), is now first assistant physician at the state hospital for the insane, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa.

'93

Spencer D. Beebe, ('93), is practicing medicine at Elroy, Wis.

E. Ray Stevens is the author of the primary election bill which promises to absorb a large share of the atten-

tion and interest of the present legislative session. The bill was introduced in the Assembly by Mr. Stevens on January 28th.

'94

Extracts from a number of letters from Lieut. Lawrence A. Curtis, ('94), now stationed in the Philippines, were published in the *Wisconsin State Journal* for February 15th.

Stanley C. Hanks was re-elected treasurer of the Wisconsin State Bar Association at the convention held at Madison February 12th and 13th.

Prof. B. H. Meyer is spending the second semester in study in the East.

Dr. Eugene A. Smith, ('94), is on the medical staff of a hospital at Danville, Pa.

'95

At the meeting of the clay workers of the state, held at Madison February 16th, Dr. E. R. Buckley was elected secretary. Dean Johnson gave a talk on the use of brick and terra cotta.

Edwin S. Cassels has taken his degree of LL. B. at Harvard, and is now practicing law at La Crosse, a member of the firm of Gordon & Cassels.

Charles H. Chappell, ('95), is general northwestern agent for the Seaboard Air Line Railway, with headquarters at the Marquette Building, Chicago, Ill. His residence address is 3657 Michigan avenue.

The engagement of Grace Green to Thomas R. Lloyd Jones, '96, is announced. Both are at present teaching at the Hillside Home School.

Juliet P. Harris will spend some months in Europe in company with Professor and Mrs. L. W. Austin. The party sailed from New York on February 12th.

William E. Marcher, ('95), is with the pay check department of the Colo-

rado Fuel and Iron Co., at Denver, Colorado. His residence address is 1659 Downing avenue.

Miss Rose C. Swart, '95 *h*, has been appointed chairman of the education committee of the Wisconsin State Federation of Women's Clubs.

'96

Col. W. J. Anderson, '96 *l*, who retired from the tax commission January 1st, will still make his home in Madison, doing newspaper work and other special writing.

Ralph P. Daniells has gone to San Antonio, Texas, for his health.

N. A. Ladd, '96 *l*, has been elected head consul of Camp D jurisdiction of the Woodmen of the World, which includes the states of Wisconsin, Iowa, Michigan and Minnesota. He also goes as a delegate from Wisconsin to the sovereign camp at Columbus, Ohio, in May.

Dr. Walter H. Sheldon sails March 6th for Antwerp and expects to study at Gottingen for some months, and later in other foreign cities.

'97

H. C. Taylor, '97-99 *grad*, is studying agricultural economics at Berlin, Germany.

'98

Pauline Gunthorp is assistant in the John Crerar library, Chicago.

Horace W. Hardy is treasurer of the Clinton Furniture Co. at Grand Rapids, Mich.

Lawrence Kinnaird, ('98), is in the law department of the Oregon Short Line R. R. Co. at Pocatello, Idaho.

'99

Edith V. Gibson took a prominent part in a pupils' recital given February 14th at Handel Hall, Chicago, by her vocal teacher, Madame Dove Boetti.

The \$250 prize story by Adeline M. Jenney appeared in the February *Century*, the mid-winter fiction number. It is a very dramatic story of life in Turkey, entitled "An Old World Wooing."

George S. Spencer, ('99), was married at Denver, Colo., August 23, 1900, to Miss Lillian Marie White of that city.

John H. Stauff, ('99), is teaching at De Forest, Wis.

'00

Frank J. Carney is with the Pacific Coast Co. at Seattle, Wash.

W. K. Donnell, ('00), is in partnership with his father at Mattoon, Ill.

Genevieve Gardner, ('00), died at San Antonio, Texas, May 20, 1900.

B. J. Husting, '00 *l*, has been signed by the new American league to pitch next summer at a salary of \$300 per month.

Alice Jackson, ('00), goes abroad in March to remain for the summer.

F. L. McNamara, '00 *l*, has left Hayward, Wis., and is now practicing his profession at St. Paul, Minn. His address is 249 Selby avenue.

Eldridge G. Merrick is connected with the Stanley Electric Manufacturing Co. at Pittsfield, Mass.

Richard E. Smith, '00 *l*, is in charge of the branch office of the law firm of Smith & Smith at Park Falls, Wis., the main office of the firm being located at Phillips.

Eunice W. Welsh is teaching at Bayfield, having taken the place of Mary E. Miller, who is ill with typhoid fever.

('01)

Percy W. Sawyer is in the employ of the Modern Steel Structural Co. at Waukesha, Wis.

Fred W. Werner has taken a position as teacher in the Ashland schools.

('02)

Belva Stone was married at her home, Bloomington, Wis., January 22d, to Mr. J. B. Ludden, a merchant of that city.

William E. Tiffany died recently of smallpox at Ridgway, Wis., where he was principal of schools. Mr. Tiffany's home was at Plainfield. He attended the University for one year, and was a member of Hesperia.

PUBLICATIONS.

THE BADGER PHARMACIST; Published in the interests of pharmacy in Wisconsin by the students of the School of Pharmacy of the State University. Pp. 292. Madison, Wisconsin, 1900.

The "Badger Pharmacist" combines some of the characteristics of a college annual and those of a manual of important information concerning the profession of pharmacy in the state. It was compiled by a committee representing the students of the School of Pharmacy, and, considering the limited number of students back of the undertaking and the ground covered by it, the book is a remarkable success and a great credit to those directly interested in its publication.

The volume opens with a general historical sketch of pharmacy in the state. This is followed by a careful write-up of the various pharmaceutical associations, state, county and local, with their constitutions, lists of officers, and a description of the work done by each. Then comes an account of the legislation which has governed the practice of pharmacy in this state since the first state pharmacy law was passed in 1876. Space is given to the history of the state board of pharmacy and its regulations, and to a history of pharmaceutical education in the state. A large

part of the volume is taken up with an alphabetical list of graduates of the School of Pharmacy, with short biographies of each, their present addresses, and photographs of many of them. Complete directories are also given of the retail and wholesale druggists of the state.

It should be noted that the "Badger Pharmacist" is the first book of its kind published by the students of any pharmaceutical school. It has been reviewed and highly commended by all the leading drug journals of the country. The book is neatly printed and bound, and is profusely illustrated with a great variety of half-tone engravings.

The *Clay-worker* for January has a portrait of Dr. E. R. Buckley, who attended and addressed the Illinois clay-workers' annual convention January 8th and 9th.

The *Sentinel* of February 10th contains an article on "How girls are rushed at U. W."

In the Philadelphia *Manufacturer* for January 1st, Prof. W. A. Scott has an article on the "Technical education of business men."

In the December *Conservative Review* Dr. P. S. Reinsch writes of the "Political spirit of the last half-century."

Wardon Allan Curtis, '89, has a story, "Princess Ronhilda and the Princess Luluaba" in *Overland* for February. In the Milwaukee *Sentinel* for January 20th, Mr. Curtis has a sketch, "A Madison, Wis., man visits Madison, Ind."

William F. Paunack, ('99), received honorable mention in the *Brochure Series of Architectural Illustration* competition for a series of pictures of Milan Cathedral.

In the "Transactions of the American Mathematical Society" (vol. 2), appears a paper by Prof. Florian

Cajori, '83, of Colorado College, on "Divergent and conditionally convergent series whose product is absolutely convergent."

Prof. R. T. Ely contributes to the Milwaukee *Sentinel* an article on the state tax commission and tax reform in Wisconsin. Professor Ely has become a regular contributor to the *Cosmopolitan*, under the heading "Topics of the times."

The paper presented by Prof. H. L. Russell and Prof. S. M. Babcock before the meeting of the Bacteriological Society of America at Baltimore during the holidays is reviewed in the *Popular Science Monthly* for February.

The *Wisconsin Agriculturist* for February 14th contains a paper by George Raymer, '71, an earnest plea for insect-destroying wild birds, under the title "Farmers' feathered friend." The paper was originally read before the agricultural mass meeting held at Madison.

Professor J. C. Monaghan writes in the Philadelphia *Manufacturer* of January 15th on "The century, past and present."

Professor S. E. Sparling had a paper on "State boards of control, with special reference to the experience of Wisconsin" in the *Annals of the American Academy* for January, 1901.