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# THE WISCONSIN ALUMNI MAGAZINE.

PUBLISHED BY THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF THE  
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN.

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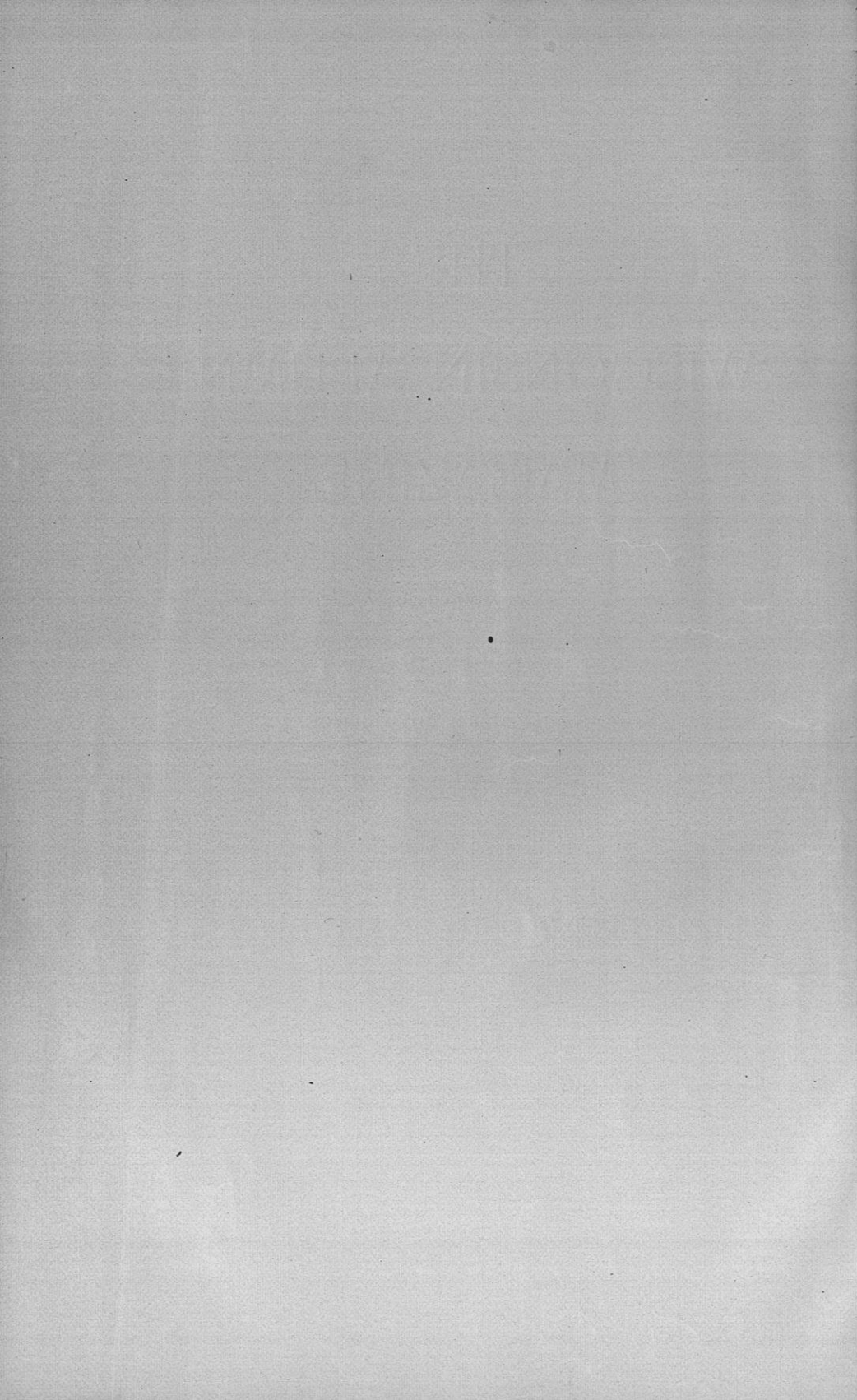
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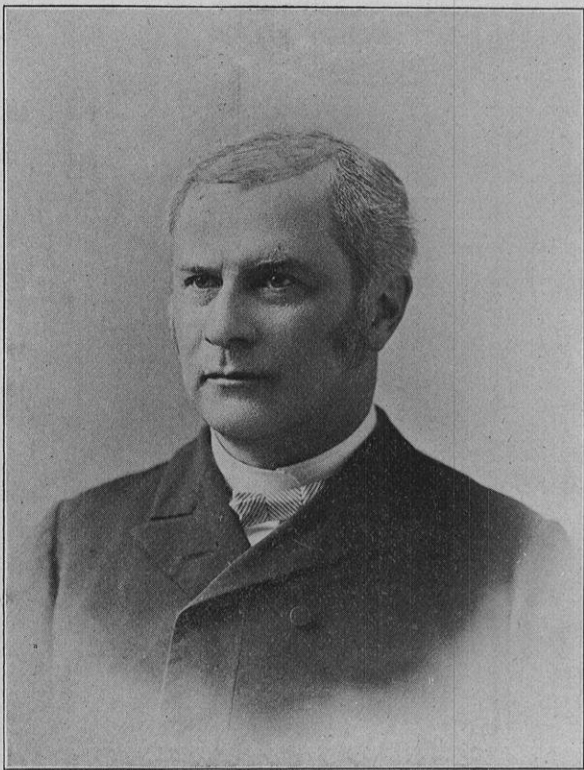
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DR. JOHN E. DAVIES.

## THE WISCONSIN ALUMNI MAGAZINE.

VOL. I.—FEBRUARY, 1900—No. 5.

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### DR. JOHN EUGENE DAVIES.

In the unexpected death of Prof. Davies on January 22, the University of Wisconsin lost a man who not only labored long and earnestly for the welfare of the institution in the days of its struggle for existence, but who, by his wide acquaintance among scientists and the intrinsic value of his personal investigations, did much to spread the fame of the University throughout the world of scholarship. Taste and talent alike led him to the study of the mathematical aspects of his chosen subject, and his acquirements and what he accomplished in treating the abstruse problems of mathematical physics were the constant wonder of those intimately familiar with his works. Briefly stated, the facts of his life are as follows:

Dr. Davies was born at Clarkstown, N. Y., April 23, 1839. Two years later his parents removed to New York City, where, at twelve years of age, he entered the Free Academy, now the College of the City of New York. In 1855, the family moved again, this time to Wisconsin, and after four years of school-teaching in winter and working on the farm in summer, he entered Lawrence University, graduating in 1862 with honors in mathematics and astronomy.

He had just begun the study of medicine, when, in response to Lincoln's call for more troops, he enlisted as a private in the 21st Wisconsin. During his three years' service he rose to a first lieutenantcy. At the close of the war he returned to his medical studies in the Chicago Medical College, graduating in the spring of 1868, but continuing his attendance at lectures until the fall of the same year, when he came to the University

as professor of natural history and chemistry. In 1875 he was made professor of astronomy and physics; in 1878, professor of physics; and in 1891, professor of electricity and magnetism and mathematical physics.

Dr. Davies was twice married: in 1866, to Miss Anna Burd of Chicago, who afterward died; and about nine years ago to Miss Olive Thayer, who, with one son, survives him.

Among his publications are: "Potentials, and their Application in Physical Science," "Recent Progress in Theoretical Physics," "The Magnetic Polarization of Light," and "On some Analogies between the Equations of Elasticity and Electro-Magnetism," all published in the Transactions of the Wisconsin Academy; "The Value of Vital Statistics;" twenty-three manuscript volumes of the trigonometrical survey of Wisconsin, fourteen volumes of vertical angles, ten volumes of records of measurements of the triangulation base line near Spring Green, Wis., two volumes of records of ordinary levels, two volumes of reconnaissance for the triangulation of Wisconsin, and several other important volumes on the geodetic survey and the glacial epoch.

The feeling that was always inspired by Prof. Davies, as a man and as a teacher, is expressed by one of his fellow instructors in these words:

"Dr. Davies always held a warm and abiding place in the love and respect of his pupils. The teacher's compensation, when measured in this world's goods, is at best but meager. But if he is enabled to live in the full consciousness of work well done and well appreciated, and in the further consciousness that he has a hold upon the confidence of his pupils and a place in their hearts, all hardships and privations of the grosser kind are somehow more easily borne. Here is Dr. Davies' best reward."

## MORE ABOUT THE "EARLY FIFTIES."

In the January number of the MAGAZINE Mr. D. K. Tenney makes some statements also which do not entirely accord with actual history.

I entered the Preparatory course in 1853, commencing my collegiate years in 1854, graduating in 1858 with a class in which was one of the most gifted, able and illustrious alumni who ever left the University—gifted because he had a mind as clear and intuitive as a woman, able because he had by assiduous application fitted himself to take the highest rank at the bar, and illustrious because his splendid abilities secured for him the most exalted political positions, while his career has reflected enviable honor upon his *alma mater*.

It was my fortune to be an eye witness to the altercation between John Lathrop and Hiram Barber, Jr., which occurred in 1853 or '4, not 1851. Whether Mr. Tenney was present I cannot say, but I think he came upon the scene after the "scrap" commenced. I was boarding with Chancellor Lathrop, and after breakfast one day followed his son John up to the old building (the only one then), and as we entered the hall-door nearest the lake, John met Barber, coming from the rear door, near the foot of the stairway. John had his coat merely flung over his shoulders.

"Hello, Barber!" said he, "how did you like the doings last night?"

It seems they had been trying to haze Barber the night before. Barber replied, "I thought it was a d— fool."

With that John struck at him, but Barber warded off the blows. Barber did not return the blows. There was no "knock-down" at all. John wanted Barber to come out and fight, but Barber told him if he would get his father, the Chancellor, to take no action in the matter afterwards, he would fight him any time and anywhere he wanted to. Lathrop abused Barber for this manly course by calling him a coward, etc., and started up the stairs. When he got up so his feet were about as high as Barber's shoulder, Lathrop kicked above the banister, striking



Barber a brutal blow in the neck, a blow that would have disgusted a mule, but never phased Barber an inch. Lathrop then went on upstairs.

It made a lasting impression on me, then a mere lad, and my awe and respect for John Lathrop's prowess was greatly diminished, while my admiration of Barber's unflinching courage in keeping his self-control is even more profound today than it has ever been. I should not have reopened this matter except to show to the rising generation that there is often a courage in denial for duty's sake that is far more admirable and honorable than mere daring for pride's.

R. W. HUBBELL.

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### THE JOINT DEBATE.

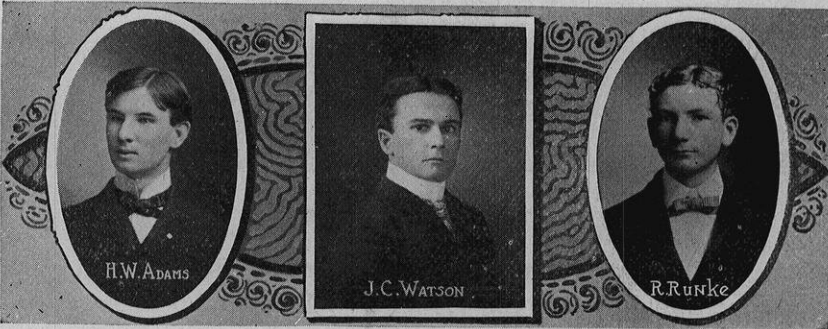
The twenty-ninth annual joint debate, held in Library Hall on January 19, was attended with all the enthusiasm and all the rivalry that usually accompanies these great forensic contests. Athenae and Hesperia were the contesting societies, and the committee of judges, consisting of Dean J. B. Johnson, Professor W. A. Scott and Rev. E. G. Updike, rendered their decision two to one in favor of the affirmative as upheld by Hesperia. The hall was packed and enthusiasm ran high, the two societies attending and cheering in a body, while the University yell came repeatedly from the audience. The usual demonstrations of joy attending such a victory were indulged in by the victorious Hesperians, the more especially as this was their first victory for seven years.

The question for debate was that of subsidizing the American marine, being stated as follows: "For the rehabilitation and development of an American marine, would it be impolitic for Congress, by appropriate legislation, to further extend the principle of protection to American shipping?"

It was debated for the affirmative by J. C. Watson, H. W. Adams and Richard Runke, and for the negative by E. B. Cochems, W. D. Buchholz and J. M. Barney in the order named. It was one of the closest debates in years, the audience being

kept in suspense throughout as to the outcome, and the quality of the debates presented reflects credit upon all the participants.

The Hesperian line of argument was to the effect that protection had not done and would not do for shipping what was claimed for it, and that a surer way to obtain shipping was to allow the natural course of commercial development to create it. A review of our shipping history was given and the failure of subsidies in the past extensively dwelt upon, and it was insisted that legislative corruption would follow, as in the case of the Hanna-Payne bill. By extensive statistics it was shown that the giving of subsidies abroad had not been successful, and that a very small proportion of foreign shipping was sub-

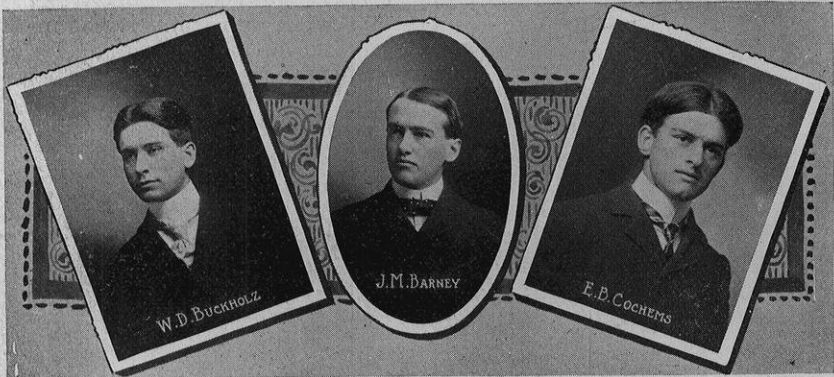


HESPERIAN DEBATE TEAM.

sidized at all. The granting of subsidies was shown to be class legislation, and it was claimed that ships could be built as cheaply here as abroad, as evidenced by our increased business in shipbuilding. In conclusion it was shown that American owners pay no more for labor than foreign owners, and that a government mail subsidy would place the government in the hands of the shipbuilders' trust.

The Athenaeon debaters took the stand that in early times our shipping grew very fast when protected, and that retaliation was necessary to overcome the bounties given to foreign ships. It was claimed that trade and commercial development follow the establishment of steamship lines, and that our unfavorable balances of trade with South America and the Orient

are due to our lack of shipping. The employment of this means of securing trade by foreign countries was dwelt upon and the ultimate economy of the measure represented. The system proposed was to allow free ships, that is the purchasing of ships abroad and their registry under the American flag, and the payment of liberal mail subsidies in order to stimulate



ATHENAEAN DEBATE TEAM.

the building and employment of ships. This method it was claimed would secure the slower as well as the speedier types of vessels, and the competitive features of the contracts would preclude any monopolization of the opportunities thus offered. The advantages of such a marine in time of war were also emphasized.

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### THE ANNUAL ART EXHIBIT.

The third of a series of art exhibits arranged by the Women's Self-Government Association of the University was given during the week beginning Monday, January 8th, in the parlors of Ladies' Hall. The exhibit was open to the public every afternoon and evening during the week, and different members of the Faculty gave informal, explanatory lectures, among them being Prof. O'Shea, Prof. Reinsch, Dr. Sharp, Dr. Stearns, and Dr. Haskins. These exhibits have been so arranged as to fol-

low the development of art from ancient times through the mediaeval period, the first exhibit covering the art of ancient times, and the second and third treating of the first and second parts of the mediaeval period, respectively. The collections of originals and reproductions displayed have been very valuable from the point of view not only of number, but as types of the best development of the various art periods. They have been loaned by residents of the city, and secured from other cities.

The large attendance has shown an appreciation on the part of the public of these exhibits, which, with the accompanying lectures, have proved a valuable factor in art education.

The last exhibit dealt with seventeenth century Renaissance art, which was at its best in the Spanish school and the Dutch school. The works of Velasquez, Marlineaux and Murillo, Rubens, Van Dyck and Rembrandt were treated in detail, being compared with each other, and with the works of their predecessors of the Italian school. While religious subjects still formed a large part of the material of art, the introduction of printing and books gave other opportunity for the expression of man's spiritual nature, so that, even in Catholic countries, he turned to nature for his inspiration; and in Holland, which led the world in commerce, science and the industrial arts, the change of subjects in art was even more pronounced, as a reflex of her industrial life, and as a result of her strong Protestant prejudices against church decoration and religious paintings.

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## THE UNIVERSITY DURING THE WAR.

### II.

[Continued from January.]

But the military organization continued, and by the fortunes and mutations of war, it was the lot of the speaker of this evening to rise by successive stages of promotion from the ranks to command of this redoubtable corps. Life has some joys long to be remembered. To win one's first litigated cause at the bar; to save the life of one's first patient; to hear the applause

of listening thousands when one has made his first successful effort upon the rostrum; all these have each their peculiar pleasure, to be experienced once but remembered forever. But none of these can compare with the feeling of exultant pride with which I first marshaled my gallant myrmidons, and charged up and down the campus, executing strategic and tactical movements unparalleled in the art of war, to the great admiration of the young ladies in the South College who gazed with wondering eyes, and utterly putting to rout the only enemy that ever opposed our victorious progress, Professor Read's ancient and venerable cream-colored horse.

But the military drill and discipline thus inaugurated were not without abundant fruit. Most of the members borne upon our roll afterward saw active service in the field, a large proportion of them as commissioned officers, and the preparatory drill already received stood us in good stead upon entering the army. Our company also formed the nucleus of the company raised for the hundred day service in the spring of '64, many of whose members afterward volunteered in other regiments, and served until the end of the war.

Naturally, indeed inevitably, the effect of war upon the affairs of the University at home was most disastrous. The growing prosperity already mentioned as attending the college at the outbreak of the war was rudely checked, and the history of the internal administration of the ensuing four years is the history of a constant struggle for existence, against a combination of adverse circumstances which might well have caused both Regents and Faculty to falter. Constant depletion from the ranks of the students with each successive call for troops formed, of course, one of the principal obstacles in the way of a healthy growth and development of the college. As indicating the diminished attendance, resulting from constant enlistments, may be mentioned the fact that during the winter term of 1861-2, the entire number of students enrolled was as follows: seniors, two; juniors, three; sophomores, four; freshmen, twenty-three; preparatory, twenty-two; in all, only fifty-four.

Naturally, too, the effect of the war was to divert our minds from that close and constant application so essential to successful college training. Just yonder, in sight of our recitation rooms, was Camp Randall, filled with eager regiments preparing for the front, each of which took from among us our bravest and best. Glistening bayonets and marching columns daily before our eyes; war bulletins filling every newspaper; the stirring letters received from our brethren in the field, all these were hardly conducive to the successful handling of Greek roots or problems in the differential calculus. We who were left behind were painfully struggling, with the aid of grammar, lexicon, and mayhap an occasional pony, through the story of classic wars twenty centuries gone by; while here in our own time was a Titanic struggle for the unity of the great republic, and we were living, moving, breathing in a heroic age.

And yet, with all these elements to distract us, the general tone and character of college life and work were excellent. Upon this point the Faculty, submitting their annual report for the year ending September 30, 1861, use these words:

"The educational influences of the University upon its students were never more powerful and salutary than during the last year. Never have the Faculty met classes more tolerant of culture. The spirit of study has been so strong that cases of discipline have been few and slight. The 'merit roll' attests that absences have been rare, and the standard of attainment high. The zeal for knowledge has been but slightly checked, even by the unprecedented and soul-stirring political agitation of the current season."

Again, in their annual report for the succeeding year, the Faculty use this language:

"Never have we had fewer triflers to mourn over, as so *vaccinated* with knowledge that they will never take much of it. While the military drill, kept up through two-thirds of the year, besides enabling most who have left for the army to start as officers, has heightened the physical vigor of all who have shared in it, and thus given sympathetic aid to their mental efforts, the daily outlook on the maneuvers in the camp has seemed to stimulate all to a corresponding self denial and energy in their own field of duty."

In the work of the societies, then numbering two, the Hesperian and Athenæan, especial interest was shown. And per-

haps the most efficient, certainly the most earnest work of those years, was done in preparation for their debates and public proceedings. This was doubtless largely due to the various questions of national importance constantly arising, and which were as constantly discussed in the societies, and always settled to the entire satisfaction of all participants. I recall at this time such topics of debate as the capture of Mason and Slidell, the suspension of the *habeas corpus* by President Lincoln, the conduct of Gen. McClellan as commander of the army of the Potomac, the emancipation proclamation, and other military, legal, and constitutional problems of like gravity, in whose discussion the society halls resounded every Friday night with strains of impassioned eloquence. And the charm of it all lay in the sublime confidence and self-assurance with which we laid hold of these mighty constitutional questions, upon which the wisest jurists and the highest courts of the country have been divided. Some of us, whose pursuits in later years have required the discussion of legal and constitutional problems, have looked back with wondering admiration at the ease and facility with which we then disposed of the gravest questions of international and constitutional law, and have sometimes longed for the forensic ability and legal acumen which were so often displayed within the society walls.

Whatever of success may have attended the University during the period of the war, and even its continuity during that critical time, are largely due to the self-denial and untiring devotion which from first to last characterized the labors of the Faculty. The Faculty during the war comprised Professors Sterling, Read, Carr, Butler and Fuchs, with J. D. Parkinson, of the class of '61, as tutor until June, 1864, when he was succeeded by Tousley. Though few in numbers, they were indomitable in spirit, and stood at their posts under circumstances the most disheartening, and which might well have justified them in abandoning their illy-remunerated and illy-appreciated labors. Their embarrassments resulting from constant enlistments and depleted classes have been already noted. An additional source of embarrassment, seriously im-

peding the progress of the University and neutralizing the efforts\* of the Faculty, was the hostility displayed by various sectarian institutions of learning throughout the state. While this element of opposition may hardly be remembered in the more liberal spirit actuating the management of such institutions at the present day, it was no inconsiderable factor among the various forces which then contributed to hinder and impede our growth. I remember a prominent clergyman of Madison, whose sympathies were warmly enlisted in behalf of a neighboring sectarian college, saying to me that he had fought the University, and should continue to fight it to the bitter end, because of what he was pleased to term the atheistic views of certain members of the faculty in matters of religion! Let us hope that a spirit so illiberal and intolerant is forevermore a thing of the past.

The financial embarrassments of the University, which reached their culmination during the war period, were of the most serious nature. The wretched and dishonest policy of the state in the management of university affairs had reduced the available revenues to a minimum, and the hardships and privations thus occasioned were more seriously felt in their effect upon the Faculty than in any other direction. But through it all they uttered no word of complaint. And in the published records covering that entire period, I find but one instance where they ever alluded to their privations in this regard, and that one instance was after the war had virtually ended, and when the dawn of a better day was apparent. In their annual report to the Regents, dated June 27, 1865, I find these words:

“It may not be improper to remark, also, that the members of the Faculty have experienced much personal embarrassment from inadequate support arising from the increased rates of living, and especially at Madison, as a seat of government and a military post. By pinching economy they could not live upon their salaries, even with small families; and with those having large families, or subject to any unusual expenses, the university salary has afforded but little, if any, over half support. Up to this time, the improvement in this respect has been but slightly perceptible. Notwithstanding these difficul-



ties, it was the determination of the Faculty, both as a matter of duty and professional pride, to labor to the utmost to maintain the continuity of the institution, and they have succeeded in sustaining numbers and keeping up classes beyond all reasonable expectations. . . . Notwithstanding the personal embarrassment and trouble above referred to on the score of insufficient support, the Board will bear witness that they have not been annoyed in this regard with complaints or demands for change. The Faculty have felt that they could confide in the just and liberal treatment of the Board, according to the means of the institution."

No words of mine can give emphasis to the spirit of generous self-sacrifice shown in this language of the Faculty, and those of us who were witnesses of their arduous labors, and of the spirit of self-denial with which they toiled on through all the years of the war, may well agree that the heroes of that time were not all at the front.

Some changes in the organization and internal management of the University were effected during the war, which are deserving of notice. Of these the most important was that of opening the college doors to both sexes. This revolutionary scheme seems to have been matured by the Regents during the winter of 1862-3, and I find in a catalogue published about that time the following modest announcement:

"The regents of the University of Wisconsin take pleasure in announcing that they have established a normal department, and have obtained the services of Prof. Charles H. Allen as its principal. This department will be opened on the 16th of March next."

Little did we suspect, callow and unfledged youth that we were, what a Pandora's box of evils lay hidden in this simple announcement. To the average undergraduate, a normal department seemed a simple and harmless thing, masculine as to gender, and little likely to disturb the even tenor of our college life. We did not dream that it was a cunningly devised engine for the overthrow of the established order of things, or that it heralded the approach of an insidious and cruel enemy, more terrible in their coming than the armies contending against our brethren in the field, and who should make equal

havoc with the college curriculum, and with our young and virgin affections.

But in due time came the 16th of March, in the year of grace, 1863; and with it came, alas, the normals! They came like an army with banners, conquering and to conquer; they came with bewitching curls, and dimpled cheeks, and flowing robes, and all the panoply of feminine adornment; and, worst of all, they came to stay. I need not pause to depict the indignation with which the new order of things was received. The feeling of hostility was exceedingly intense and bitter, and as I now recollect, the entire body of students were, without exception, opposed to the admission of the young ladies, and the anathemas heaped upon the Regents were loud and deep. Some of the students left for other colleges, and more of us were restrained only by impecuniosity from following their example. There are, it is true, vague traditions extant that an occasional undergraduate, somewhat impressible, was led, upon a more intimate acquaintance with the fair objects of his hostility, to modify his views upon the coeducation of the sexes. But these are only traditions, referable only to the unwritten history of that historic time. Certain it is that during the remaining year of my own college life the feeling of intense and bitter indignation caused by the change continued almost unabated.

I could fill a volume with recitals of the college pranks of that period, but, though entertaining to us who participated therein, they would be *caviare* to the multitude, and I forbear. College life repeats itself, and the present generation of undergraduates, I doubt not, need no enlightenment from an old-time student upon that branch of the curriculum. Two instances of this nature are, however, worthy of passing reference as indicating the extent and degree of acrimony to which college jests may be carried. The first was the celebrated war of the cushions, which originated about the time of the outbreak of the great Rebellion, raged for several months with equal bitterness, and terminated only with the graduation of the class of '61, who were the primal cause of this domestic strife. It was a struggle for the possession of sundry cushions,

upon which that class were accustomed to recline in luxurious ease during chapel exercises, and which they carried with them in solemn procession to their different recitation rooms, as emblematic of their dignity and our inferiority. The belligerent parties were the class of '61 upon the one hand, and the entire remaining body of students upon the other. Much strategy was displayed in the capture and recapture of the *impedimenta* of the war, the seniors finally being completely vanquished. Students of that year will remember the exceeding bitterness of the struggle and the animosities which it engendered, some of which lasted for years.

The other contest, of a somewhat similar nature, was the war of the hats, which occurred in 1864. It originated in an insane ambition of the class of '64 to graduate in silk hats of becoming gloss and texture; an ambition which, as I am told, has been shared by later classes. Why the mind of the average senior should turn instinctively to silk hats is one of those phenomena of modern psychology, which is to me inexplicable. As a veracious historian, I merely chronicle the fact, leaving its explanation to the evolutionists. But in those days the silk hats were a startling novelty. Such an innovation upon the established order of things could not pass unnoticed, and the entire body of undergraduates, without distinction of class, rose in arms against us. The unoffending hats, the objective point of the contest, were captured and recaptured as often as had been the cushions in the former struggle. In one instance, at least, the contest led to blows, and a presumptuous freshman was sent to grass with becoming neatness and dispatch. The war of the hats terminated in a war of words in the Hesperian Society, which occupied an entire night, and in which we abused each other to our heart's content in the choicest of modern philippics. The session terminated at six o'clock on Saturday morning, and resulted in burying the hatchet with vows of eternal friendship, and the society adjourned with ringing cheers for the victors and the vanquished.

From the resignation of Chancellor Lathrop, in January, 1859, to the election of President Chadbourne, in June, 1867,

Prof. Sterling was, in all but name, president of the University. It is true that an ornamental chancellor was borne upon the catalogues for a year or two succeeding the resignation of Lathrop, whose only remembered function in college affairs was the periodical drawing of his salary. And through all these disastrous years, embracing the darkest hours of our college history, Professor Sterling was the controlling spirit and executive head of college administration. To us he was something more than college president; he was a wise counselor, a faithful friend, extending kind encouragement and generous aid to all who were in need, ruling in college affairs with a firm but kindly hand, and by precept and example stimulating us always to a higher culture and nobler manhood. With no word or thought of disparagement to the distinguished gentlemen who have since presided over the University, I have sometimes thought when our Regents were searching New England colleges for a fit person to be called to the presidential chair, that they would have done but a simple act of justice, equally creditable to themselves and to the University, in bestowing its highest official dignity upon one who, by his unquestioned fitness, not less than his long years of efficient service, had fairly earned the honor. But with us he needs no outward honors; and in the hearts of grateful alumni his place is assured for all time.

As I go back in recollection through those memorable years, I seem to myself to be re-living their life; and to see, fresh with hope, and eager youth, and ardent faith, the faces of all, the living and the dead, whose loyalty to their college and to their country forms the brightest page in our college history. I see the living going out to do battle for an idea; doing always their duty as good soldiers and true; and when at last the good fight was fought to the end, coming back to take their places side by side with their brethren in a hundred avenues of peaceful life and busy industry. In all the activities of these teeming years since the war, in the marts of trade, in judicial stations, in pulpits and in busy offices, by the bedside of suffering illness and in the van of civilization upon western frontiers,

I see the sons of our college during those war years, bearing always their full share of the burden and heat of the day. Their ranks are thinning as the years come and go, but their loyalty to the college and its traditions is undimmed. Already among the dead I read the names of Coryell and Hale, Haynes and Henry Vilas, Byrne, Britton, John Spencer, Southworth and Maloney; and only a few short weeks ago, in the bloom of the earliest spring, Birge, last of all our dead, of whom I cannot think but with a heartache, was laid away to his final rest in the home of his childhood.

I turn from the death roll of the present to that other death roll, of our heroic dead who died "that human liberty might not perish from the earth." I see them in the flower of their youth, marching bravely away to the front, keeping time to the strange music of war which was for them at once an inspiration and a requiem: Ashmore, first of all our dead heroes, of southern blood and southern chivalry in its best sense, but whose love for the flag prevailed over all; Comins, who fell on the Potomac, a knightly soldier, tried and true, and brave with the valor of the old Puritan blood in his veins; Almon Smith, genial, witty, who died that hardest of deaths to the soldier—a lingering death in hospital; Sutton, dying also in hospital, whose quiet demeanor and hesitating speech, as we knew him in college, gave little promise of the heroic spirit within him; Curtiss, who fell at South Mountain, tender as a woman, but lion-hearted as any crusader of old; Hungerford, who charged with his company up the heights at Fredericksburg, and fell only when his regiment had stormed the very crest; Isham, who did his duty soldierly, and came home with the hand of death upon him, lingering a few patient weeks, until he, too, received his final discharge; Starkweather, who wasted away in camp until, when the end was near, we sent him home, only to die on the bosom of the Father of Waters before his longing eyes could catch a glimpse of the promised land; and, tenderest of all, Henry Smith, of my own class, whose fair young life faded out on that terrible march of Gen.

Steele's division through Arkansas in 1862, a chevalier Bayard, stainless and true, without fear and without reproach.

JAMES L. HIGH.

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### CLASS HISTORIES.

When the class of '72 introduced the "class day," they brought with it the "class history," and to this introduction is due the row of leather-bound class histories from '72 to '90 now on the shelves of the University library. These volumes of photographs and autobiographical sketches are of great interest, and will be of great value to future historians of the University.

Between the small '72 book, with its lengthy sketches and serious tone, and the two large volumes of the class of '90, we have all styles of autobiography from the lengthy story of trials, troubles, hopes, and aspirations of the early volumes to the short matter-of-fact statements in some of the later ones, and from the light humor of C. A. Wilkin, '74, to the verse of A. A. Bruce, '90. The photographs show as great a variation. In '73, which first gave photos, we find heavily bearded or mustachioed young men of serious mien (there were no co-eds included that year), and then come all possible varieties of beards and mustaches, up to the smooth faces of '90, and all the changes of hair dressing for twenty years are shown in the pictures of the ladies.

While the entire collection is of interest, and particularly so to members of the classes, probably the most interesting part is the statement of intentions as to their future life of some of the earlier graduates. A few of these are quoted, and parallel with these are given the contrasting facts. One striking case is the following: "Am particularly anxious to benefit my fellow men by teaching and writing in the musical world." The writer of this is a Kansas lawyer. The following extract is from the autobiography of George H. Noyes, '77, president of the Board of Regents:

"The race of my life is just only begun,  
Its course may be to Congress—perhaps to Waupun.

A 'Bachelor of Arts' I'm dubbed by the course,  
 A bachelor for life by an act of free choice.  
 For a courting with pleas gives slim hope of a fee,  
 So a 'pleader at courts' shall my destiny be."

But "the Deacon," as he was called, was only twenty-four, so he may be forgiven for his sentiments as expressed in the rhyme. Another writes: "My future occupation is, to do good in the world—how or where, remains to be seen," and now he is practicing law.

One girl wrote, "My ideal of an Intended can be expressed in a few words: fat, fair, forty, and 'fifty thousand'." Her husband is an attorney of the same class as herself, so she evidently failed to find her ideal.

Another writes, "My ideal of an Intended is one of the State University's noblest sons, and I shall make my best efforts to get him." She succeeded.

"I don't expect to follow any profession, but to follow the drug business." Thus one writes, but he is now correspondent for an engineering journal. One whose "intended profession was engineering in all its forms" is now a dealer in agricultural implements. Throughout we see similar changes.

From these extracts you may see the kind of questions in answer to which these sketches were written. In the earlier years, up to '76, the following questions were usually included:

"What are your sentiments on Darwinism?" "Do you use cosmetics?" "Are you a user of spirituous liquors or tobacco?" "What are your favorite names for girls (or boys)?" "Are you self-supporting?" "What are your annual expenses?" "What traveling have you done?" "What do you intend to do after you graduate?" etc.

Another question which gave great opportunity for preaching and witticisms was: "Are you engaged?" Some answered that as long as they were engaged in gaining an education they had absolutely no right to allow themselves to think of being engaged in any other way. One man wrote, "If I am not, it is not because I could not, but because I would not."

Whether or not the students then were less truthful than now may be an open question, but the percentage of the boys who

were not users of tobacco and liquors was wonderfully large. The average expenses of the students per annum ranged from \$225 to \$700, \$350 being the most usual.

In answer to the question as to their favorite games, we find checkers, chess and euchre leading, with never a mention of any of the games now so popular.

Besides the stories told by the students themselves, many other things are revealed in the comments by the class historians. In one writeup, the subject is mentioned as "one of the eight who were suspended during the Soph. year, for cutting a Greek recitation, styled by that infamous sheet known as the 'Madison Democrat' 'an open act of insubordination.'" As seven out of the eight in question graduated with their class, we cannot believe that this suspension affected the boys very seriously. At present at least two of them have sons in the University, and one of these was among the students recently suspended for participation in the late Ladies' Hall affair. "Thus history," etc.

Two societies (?) incidentally mentioned are the "Astronomical Trinity of senior renown," and the "Fraternity of Quadrapeds." It is hoped that some of the members of these societies will feel inspired to lay bare some, at least, of their secrets, if there were any, and the columns of the MAGAZINE are freely offered to them for this purpose.

As a whole, the series is of great interest and contains much statistical matter as to average ages of graduating classes, and other things which some day may be valuable. But towards the end much of the interest of the earlier volumes is wanting, and in the last, '90, we find comparatively little besides the photos. It is probably better that the series should close, since it could not be, or, at least, was not, kept up to its earlier standard.

From the very few calls for these books, at the library, it must be inferred that by most of the alumni represented they are forgotten. It may be that this sketch will set these "old" people (old merely because they have sons and daughters in the University) to "reminiscing," and that the MAGAZINE may profit thereby.



## EDITORIAL.

ALL who have duplicate copies of the November number of the MAGAZINE are earnestly requested to return them to the Treasurer of the Association. The supply of copies of that issue is completely exhausted, and a considerable number are needed at once.

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THE following is an extract from a letter recently received from a member of the class of '96. It refers to a subject of direct interest to every well-wisher of the University, and is reprinted here for the purpose of provoking discussion that may result in practical measures:

"Perhaps I ought to know more about our Alumni Association than I do, but as I do not, I'll ask a question on which I wish to be informed. Does the Association support a loan fund for worthy students? I know several bright, energetic young people who are eager to go to the University, and will go there *some time*; they'd go now if they could find means to support themselves during their stay at Madison. It seems to me a loan fund would be very desirable. Money could be loaned at a low rate of interest and paid back after graduation as the student could best afford it—perhaps monthly."

It is perhaps needless to say that no fund of this nature is maintained by the Association. The nearest approach to it is the Alumni Fellowship, which of course goes to a graduate student. The difficulty experienced in the past in raising annually the small amount necessary for this purpose has been such

as to lead the Association to hesitate before undertaking any further obligations of a similar nature. It may be that the providing of the fund suggested could be better left to individual generosity, but the need for it is one which appeals especially to the alumni, personally and collectively. While it is true that opportunities for needy students to earn part or all of their expenses while in attendance at the University are far more numerous than they were twenty years ago, yet the demand for such opportunities has increased more rapidly than the supply. In view of the large class of students to whom a little help, extended at the right time, would mean the difference between completing and abandoning their course, and in view of the inevitable increase in the expenses of college life, some such provision as this is really essential in order to preserve the nature of a state university as a democratic institution. The MAGAZINE will gladly publish any communication that suggests a method of meeting the want indicated.

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Merely as a hint as to the trend of development in other universities, it is of interest to note that the executive committee of the congregation of the University of Chicago has reported to the university congregation the following resolutions for discussion:

"That the present increasing interest in athletics in the University is undesirable."

"That drawing should be included among subjects accepted for en-

trance to the University, and for credit toward bachelors' degrees."

"That the degree of A. B. should be granted for all courses, whether they include Latin and Greek or not."

"That it is desirable for the University to establish courses in the theory and practice of music, and to give credit for such courses toward bachelors' degrees."

## PROGRESS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

### DISTRIBUTION OF GRADUATE AND UNDERGRADUATE INSTRUCTION.

One of the most significant features of University development in the last two decades has been the increase in graduate work and advanced elective studies, and the breaking up of the former more or less rigid courses. The movement is really the transition from the college stage of the institution to the university stage, and it is a movement which we have shared with other universities. The change has led here, as elsewhere, to discussions of its effect upon the instruction given to freshmen and sophomores. It is sometimes made a matter of criticism that the professors who do the graduate work and advanced work leave these elementary classes to inexperienced instructors.

Some light has recently been cast upon the situation in this respect in the University of Wisconsin.

Dean Birge has submitted to the President the results of an inquiry into the teaching experience of the instructors, assistants and fellows who give instruction in the College of Letters and Science. The report shows that the teaching experience of instructors at the beginning of the University year ranged from two and one-half to sixteen and one-half years; the average teaching experience being somewhat over seven years. The average experience of the assistants is about five and two-

tenths years; of the student assistants about the same; of the fellows about two years. Two fellows, both of whom teach sub-freshman classes in ancient languages, had no experience before their appointment last fall. These are the only members of the College of Letters and Science who had no experience before October, 1899.

Thirteen of the twenty-one instructors taught in secondary schools before coming to the University. Five of the remainder had experience in teaching in other colleges before coming here. Only three began their work in the University without teaching experience elsewhere. Seven of the twelve assistants taught in lower schools before coming to the University, and three of the remaining assistants taught in colleges before the University employed them. Two assistants had no experience when they began teaching in the University. Both the student assistants taught in preparatory schools before coming to the University, and two of the fellows have done the same. It will be seen from these results, and in detail from the tables that accompany the report, that the secondary faculty of the College of Letters and Science consists of teachers who are by no means without experience.

Regarding the work of these instructors, it may be said that of the forty persons on the list, nine are

engaged as laboratory assistants, where their work is under the immediate supervision and control of members of the permanent staff of instruction. Those instructors who are engaged in class work teach twenty-eight divisions of freshmen; the assistants teach four, and the fellows six; making a total of thirty-eight divisions of the freshman class taught by the secondary faculty. Twelve divisions of freshmen are taught by professors and nine by assistant professors. The instructors teach nine elementary classes in departments where the elementary work comes later than freshman year. The assistants teach five such classes, and the student assistants three. Fourteen such classes are taught by professors, and thirteen by assistant professors. In all, thirty-eight divisions of freshmen are taught by the secondary faculty and twenty-one by professors and assistant professors. Seventeen elementary classes above freshman year are taught by the secondary faculty, and twenty-seven by the professors and assistant professors. It will be seen that the secondary faculty teach fifty-five divisions in freshman or elementary work, and that forty-eight are in charge of the members of the permanent faculty. It is, of course, understood that laboratory classes which are in charge of a professor or assistant professor are considered as taught by him, although assistants or instructors may also be engaged in the laboratory with him.

In view of the recent discussions regarding the elementary instruction in the University, Dean Birge's summary is of interest. He says:

"It appears to me that three con-

clusions are warranted by the facts as stated above:

"First,—An unusually large number of the beginning classes in this University are taught by professors and assistant professors.

"Second,—The members of the secondary faculty, having had from five to seven years of experience, can by no means be regarded as inexperienced teachers.

"Third,—A very large proportion of those members of the secondary faculty who are engaged in teaching the freshmen have had experience as teachers in the secondary schools."

The following table exhibits the proportion of undergraduate work done by *those of the professors and assistant professors who have three or more graduate students*. The name of the department is substituted for that of the professor. It will be noted that in a number of cases the subject taught, by its nature, excludes freshmen and sophomores. In other cases important administrative work is included in the duties of the professors. The table does not show the continuous and influential contact with freshmen and sophomores into which many of these professors come by their work as class officers.

The table shows that these professors do not give undue attention to graduate work. Indeed, there is a large proportion of freshmen, sophomores, and first and second year specials in the classes of professors whose abilities fit them for the most advanced University instruction, investigation, and publication. This raises the question whether it is good University economy to assign to these men so large a proportion of elemen-

tary instruction. In recent years, moreover, the position of instructor in all the best universities has undergone an important change, little appreciated by those who have not given particular attention to the subject. By reason of the fuller graduate preparation of those who intend to enter an academic career, and by the sharpness of competition, the instructorship has come to imply a training and experience equal to the training and experience of those who a few years ago would have secured professorships. The existence of graduate work in the University also often enables it to obtain for the positions of instructors, assistants, and fellows men who have either held professorships in colleges and normal schools, or who would (except for the advantages in graduate work and research here) have accepted professorships in smaller colleges.

Professor Joseph Jastrow was elected president of the American Psychological Association which met at New Haven in December. In *Science* for January 12 of the present year is printed an address presented by him before the American Society of Naturalists at the New Haven meeting. The address was a contribution to a discussion on the position that universities should take in regard to investigation. The conclusion which he reached is set forth in these words: "The best teacher is not always an investigator, nor the best investigator a teacher. The university should be broad enough to provide for men of both types and to set each to work at that which he does best. And yet, because of its influence upon the totality of the university spirit, I believe that in the long run the fruits of instruction will be choicest when they have ripened in the sunshine of investigation."

#### THE UNIVERSITY'S RECRUITING STATIONS.

PROFESSORS AND ASSISTANT PROFESSORS.	Graduates.	Seniors.	Juniors.	Sophs.	Freshmen.	Specials.	Total.
Pedagogy .....	9	89	28	2	..	5	133
Pedagogy .....	9	50	37	..	..	5	101
Philosophy .....	3	51	15	4	..	13	86
Economics .....	38	4	1	..	..	3	46
Economics .....	30	26	42	11	76	53	238
Sociology .....	29	16	5	5	..	..	55
Political Science .....	19	30	24	3	..	..	97
Political Science .....	6	40	26	1	..	..	86
History .....	35	37	21	51	53	47	244
History .....	32	48	59	20	..	..	194
Greek .....	5	13	14	21	7	..	60
Latin .....	10	18	12	26	..	2	68
French .....	4	21	21	21	2	12	81
French .....	3	25	10	7	5	15	65
Norse .....	15	5	5	3	1	5	34
German .....	9	13	10	12	16	10	70
German .....	3	33	28	7	1	4	76
English* .....	13	12	1	..	490	3	519
English .....	3	26	35	47	..	45	156
English .....	4	19	25	17	49	16	130
English .....	7	37	25	5	..	20	94
Mathematics .....	5	2	13	33	60	30	146
Mathematics .....	4	5	..	1	75	6	91
Physics .....	5	23	34	202	4	20	290
Physics .....	3	15	24	202	4	22	267
Physics .....	7	12	7	..	..	..	26
Chemistry .....	3	19	19	105	2	45	193
Chemistry .....	12	17	5	1	..	..	35
Botany .....	7	14	8	14	41	20	104
Bacteriology .....	4	20	4	1	..	11	40

\* Supervision of Freshman work.

The following table is a suggestive record of the fluctuations of university attendance from the various areas of the state. The sparsely settled regions, where there is less per capita wealth, show the effects in their record of university attendance. The areas in which are communities fond of education and sufficiently prosperous to secure it are equally clearly marked. Certain schools show the influence that can be exerted by enthusiastic alumni in the teaching staff. Others show the influence of the attraction of neighboring colleges. Taken altogether, it is a most instructive record of the strength and weakness of the University in the various localities of the state.

LIST OF GRADUATES ENTERING THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN FROM  
ACCREDITED SCHOOLS SINCE 1894.

SCHOOLS.	'94-5	'95-6	'96-7	'97-8	'98-9	'99-1900
Appleton high school	1	1	1	.....	2	2
Antigo high school	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Arcadia high school	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Argyle high school	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Ashland high school	2	1	1	.....	1	4
Aurora East Side high school	.....	.....	1	3	1	3
Aurora West Side high school	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	0
Austin (Ill.) high school	1	1	.....	.....	.....	3
Baraboo high school	7	1	3	.....	6	6
Bayfield high school	.....	2	1	.....	1	0
Beaver Dam high school	1	1	2	1	1	1
Beloit high school	3	1	.....	.....	.....	0
Berlin high school	1	1	.....	6	4	4
Black River Falls high school	2	1	1	.....	1	4
Black Earth high school	.....	2	.....	.....	1	0
Boscobel high school	2	1	.....	1	1	1
Brodhead high school	3	.....	5	.....	7	1
Burlington high school	4	1	2	3	2	1
Carroll College	2	.....	7	2	4	7
Centralia high school	.....	1	1	1	1	3
Chicago high schools	3	2	.....	4	10	7
Chippewa Falls high school	2	2	4	1	1	4
Columbus high school	1	1	.....	.....	.....	3
Cumberland high school	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	0
Darlington high school	1	4	.....	2	2	1
Davenport (Iowa) high school	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2
Decorah (Iowa) high school	1	1	1	2	1	2
Delavan high school	2	2	.....	1	4	3
De Pere high school	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	0
Detroit School for Boys	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Dodgeville high school	4	.....	2	2	1	1
Durand high school	1	.....	.....	3	.....	1
St. John's Military Academy	.....	.....	5	3	5	7
Milwaukee-Downer College	.....	.....	.....	2	7	1
Dubuque (Iowa) high school	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4
Eau Claire high school	2	5	1	3	2	5
Edgerton high school	.....	1	.....	1	3	1
Elroy high school	2	.....	.....	2	3	0
Elkhorn high school	.....	1	1	1	2	2
Evansville high school	.....	1	2	4	1	3
Evansville seminary	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Fond du Lac high school	2	5	7	3	1	5
Fort Atkinson high school	3	4	.....	1	1	1
Fort Howard high school	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0
Fox Lake high school	1	1	.....	1	.....	1
Freeport (Ill.) high school	.....	1	1	1	4	1
Green Bay high schools	3	3	1	3	3	6
Grand Rapids high school	3	1	1	2	.....	3
Grafton Hall	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	0
Hartford high school	.....	.....	.....	1	3	0
Horicon high school	1	2	3	1	1	0
Hillside Home School	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2

SCHOOLS.	'94-5	'95-6	'96-7	'97-8	'98-9	'99-1900
Hudson high school.....		2	1	1	2	2
Janesville high school.....	5		10	7	5	5
Jefferson high school.....						0
Kenosha high school.....		2		1	1	2
Kewaunee high school.....	1	1		1	1	2
La Crosse high school.....	6	6	7	10	4	6
Lake Mills high school.....		2	1	1	1	0
Lake Geneva high school.....			4	2		3
Lancaster high school.....	1	1	2	4		0
Lodi high school.....		1		1		1
Madison high school.....	34	35	31	37	38	36
Marshfield high school.....					1	2
Manitowoc high school.....	3	2	3	5	1	7
Marinette high school.....		1	1		1	5
Menomonie high school.....	1	1	1	1	1	1
Mauston high school.....		2		1	1	4
Mayville high school.....	1		1		1	2
Mazomanie high school.....	1	2			1	2
Menasha high school.....	1	1				0
Medford high school.....	1	2	1			1
Merrill high school.....	1		2	1	1	2
Mineral Point high school.....		3				3
Milton Junction high school.....				1	4	0
Milwaukee East Side.....	25	30	14	17	21	12
Milwaukee West Side.....		1		5	6	12
Milwaukee South Side.....	2	5	8	2	7	10
Milwaukee Academy.....	3	2	4	3	1	3
Mondovi high school.....				2		2
Monroe high school.....	1	2	4	4	10	4
Necedah high school.....	1	2	1	1		0
New Lisbon high school.....	2		1	1		0
New Richmond high school.....						3
Neillsville high school.....	4	2	2			0
Neenah high school.....	1				2	0
Notre Dame School (Chippewa Falls).....		1				0
Oconomowoc high school.....	2	2	1	2	1	0
Oconto high school.....						0
Omro high school.....	1					1
Onalaska high school.....			1		1	0
Oregon high school.....	4	3	4	4	1	3
Oshkosh high school.....	4		5	1	1	2
Poynette high school.....	2			3		1
Portage high school.....	2		5	2	1	3
Prairie du Chien high school.....	1	1			2	1
Prairie du Sac high school.....					2	1
Prescott high school.....						0
Racine high school.....	4	3	3	4	6	9
Racine College.....					1	0
Reedsburg high school.....	2	7	2	1	3	2
Richland Center high school.....	2	1			2	3
Ripon high school.....	1	1				1
River Falls high school.....		2				3
Rhineland high school.....					2	1
Rockford (Ill.) high school.....	3	4		4	2	2
Ryan high school (Appleton).....	7	2		2	1	1

SCHOOLS.	'94-5	'95-6	'96-7	'97-8	'98-9	'99-1900
Sauk City high school				2		1
Shattuck Mil. School (Faribault)	1		6		1	0
St. Clara's Academy (Sinsinawa)				1		1
Sheboygan Falls high school					1	0
St. Monica School (Fond du Lac)	1					0
Sharon high school	1	1	3	3	2	0
Shawano high school						0
Sheboygan high school	1	2	2	3	1	4
Spring Green high school		2	1	1		0
Sioux City (Iowa) high school					5	1
Stoughton high school	2	2		3		0
Stoughton Academy			3	4		2
Sparta high school	7	3	5	4	6	7
Sturgeon Bay high school	1		1	2	1	1
Sun Prairie high school				1	2	1
Shullsburg high school	4		1	1		5
Stevens Point high school	2	2		2	1	0
Superior high school	2	2		2	1	0
Two Rivers high school				1	1	2
Tomah high school	3	1	2	1	1	0
Viroqua high school	3	2		1	1	0
Watertown high school	3			3	3	2
Washburn high school			1			0
Waupun high school, North Ward				1		0
Waupun high school, South Ward	3	1		1	1	0
Waukesha high school	1	2		1	1	2
Waterloo high school	1	1				0
Wausau high school	1		2	3	3	5
West Bend high school	3		2	3	4	2
Waupaca high school	2	1	2	2	3	2
Wauwatosa high school	3	1	2	1	2	2
West De Pere high school	1	1		1		0
Winona (Minn.) high school				1	3	0
Whitewater high school	2	2	1	1	4	0
Wisconsin Academy	21	9	9	6	6	6
Wayland Academy (Beaver Dam)	2	1			2	1
Total	267	224	218	252	292	354
Platteville normal school	7	4	6	10	14	9
Milwaukee normal school	4	4	2	3	6	11
Oshkosh normal school	6	4	1	3	9	5
Whitewater normal school	6	8	6	3	3	0
River Falls normal school	1	3		3	3	2
Stevens Point normal school				2	1	2
West Superior normal school					1	0
Total	24	23	15	24	37	29

FROM SCHOOLS NOT ACCREDITED.	'94-5	'95-6	'96-7	'97-8	'98-9	'99-1900
Illinois .....	18	17	17	19	34	36
Iowa .....	7	13	10	14	6	9
Indiana .....	1	.....	4	.....	3	6
Michigan .....	2	.....	5	.....	.....	5
Nebraska .....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	1
Missouri .....	.....	.....	3	2	2	1
Minnesota .....	6	3	4	7	3	7
Wisconsin .....	66	67	87	83	72	77
Other states.....	15	10	23	21	13	29
Total .....	116	110	155	146	133	171

The following schools send an accredited student for the first time this year: Augusta, Broadway (Superior), Charles City, Council Bluffs, Clintonville, Des Moines, Dixon, Ishpeming, Ironwood, Kaukauna, Lake Forest Academy, La Grange,

Omaha, Orchard Lake and Sandwich. Two accredited students came from both Evanston and Mason City. The little country school at Windsor sends ten students for its first installment.

REGISTRATION IN ALL DEPARTMENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

	January 18, 1900.	At the end of the college year 1898-1899.
College of Letters and Science .....	1,057	995
College of Engineering .....	316	242
College of Law .....	232	214
College of Agriculture .....	376	326
School of Pharmacy.....	48	55
School of Music .....	154	155
	2,183	1,987
Twice counted .....	62	64
	2,121	1,923
Attendance at Summer Session.....	341	
Deducting duplicates.....	115	
Total .....	2,347	

RECENT LEGISLATION.

The Faculty has voted to discontinue correspondence instruction as a formal university study.

A new course in general engineering has been established which is designed to meet the needs of persons who look toward careers as managers or superintendents of business enterprises, rather than to the specialized work of civil, mechan-

ical, or electrical engineers. The work of the freshman year in the College of Engineering is now uniform for all courses. This permits the student to specialize in the sophomore year. The new course substitutes for the rigid requirements of the more specialized technical courses, a wide choice of electives in the last two years. Students are also urged to give five instead of four



years to the engineering courses.

President Adams has just made an important recommendation to the Regents in the proposition to create a College of Commerce. This would utilize existing courses, such as those in modern languages, economics, history and law, and add special professorships of commercial geography, commercial methods, etc. Later it is hoped that a commercial museum similar to that at Philadelphia may be added. The subject is

one of so great importance as to require a fuller discussion later.

The summer session is now being arranged. A feature will be the increase in the number of special lecturers. Dr. Ely announces that the courses in sociology will be given by Professor Giddings, the celebrated Columbia authority. His books have placed him among the best known sociologists, and it is most fortunate that the University has secured his services for the summer.

## ON THE HILL.

### HALL PARTY.

The annual party given by the young women of Ladies' Hall occurred Saturday evening, January 6. One hundred and fifty guests were entertained. The large reception hall, the gymnasium and the corridor leading to it were furnished with divans, cushions and rugs, and decorations of flowers, palms, and Japanese lanterns were very effective.

An art exhibit was arranged in the parlor, in charge of Miss Kellogg. In the gymnasium the presentation of a series of Gibson pictures preceded a dancing program. Nitschke's orchestra furnished music throughout the evening.

The chaperones were Misses Emery and Mayhew, and the reception committee consisted of the house committee, Misses Kate Swain, Mabel Fletcher, May Lucas, Marie Kohler, Marie Hektoen, Agnes Merrill and Genevieve Stevens.

Refreshments were served in the rotunda.

### MACHINE SHOP FIRE.

On the evening of January 10, a fire started in the south end of the machine shops and gained consider-

able headway before the fire department could check it. Fortunately, the damage was for the most part confined to the end of the building in which it originated, and regular work in the shop was interrupted for only a few days. Much valuable apparatus and machinery was destroyed, and the total loss is estimated at \$10,000. The origin of the fire is unknown.

### GRADUATE CLUB.

The meeting of the club for January 12 was held at the home of Mrs. Scribner. The program was under the direction of Misses Scribner and Pitman of the classical department. The chief feature of the evening's entertainment was a series of tableaux representing scenes of Greek life taken from the *Odyssey*.

On January 26, the club met in the Y. M. C. A. parlors and listened to a most interesting talk by Mr. J. W. Baird, fellow in psychology, on student life in the Universities of Toronto and Leipzig. Mr. Baird's address was illustrated by a number of photographs of buildings and scenes connected with the University of Toronto.

## GERMAN PLAY.

One of the most enjoyable affairs of student concern that has occurred within the past month in Madison was the production of Schiller's *Maria Stuart* on January 18, at the Fuller Opera House. The play was presented in the original German by the Pabst Theater stock company of Milwaukee. The impression created by this company at its first appearance a year ago, when it gave *Dorf und Stadt*, was so favorable as completely to fill the theater with a large and appreciative audience of faculty, students and townspeople upon this, the second appearance of the company in Madison.

This company of German actors is very strong in its *personnel*, containing as it does a large number of recognized dramatic artists. Their recent appearance in Madison was fully up to expectation, there being exactness as to interpretation of parts, costumes, and stage settings throughout. It is through the efforts of the German department of the University, particularly to Professor Voss and the Germanistische Gesellschaft, that this company has appeared in Madison. So successful have these first two appearances proved to be that it is the intention of those most interested in the matter to arrange for another such performance during the year.

## MILITARY HOP.

Saturday evening, January 20, the second military hop of the present school year took place in the University gymnasium. Like all of these affairs, it proved thoroughly enjoyable and was largely attended, fully two hundred couples being present. The University band furnished the music for a program of

eighteen dances. These hops are quite informal and are admirably adapted as a means for bringing all classes of students together in a social way.

## ADDRESS BY PROF. CHAMBERLIN.

Prof. T. C. Chamberlin of the University of Chicago, formerly president of the University of Wisconsin, spoke before the Science Club January 24, on "Some Recent Studies of Fundamental Problems in Geology." This was Prof. Chamberlin's first public appearance in Madison since his resignation of the presidency of the University, and he was greeted by an audience which taxed the capacity of the large lecture room in the new wing of University Hall.

The address dealt chiefly with researches carried on by Prof. Chamberlin since going to the University of Chicago, starting with an attempt to explain the glacial age by the prevalent atmospheric conditions at that period, and leading to a testing of the various theories regarding the origin of the earth and the solar system, with the result that none of the theories at present advocated seems thoroughly satisfactory. The lecture was a most interesting presentation of an abstruse subject, and was listened to with marked attention by the large audience.

## INTERCOLLEGIATE DEBATES.

A debate will be held this year with the University of Iowa, and the following team has been selected to represent Wisconsin in the contest:

M. J. Cleary, Columbia.

Henry W. Adams, Hesperia.

William F. Adams, Philomathia.

A challenge has been received by the literary societies of the College of Law from the Law School Debating Society of the Georgetown Univer-

sity, Washington, D.C., for a debate at some time during the present year.

The Forum will also meet the Bliss Lyceum of the University of Missouri in debate for the second time. The Forum has selected as its representatives Arthur W. Fairchild, Arthur W. Kopp and James J. Bowler. The question is to be submitted by the Missouri society, and the debate will be held probably at some city in western Illinois.

#### PROF. WRIGHT'S LECTURE.

The first of a series of lectures by speakers sent out by the American Institute of Archaeology was given Saturday evening, January 27, by Prof. John H. Wright, professor of Greek at Harvard and one of the most eminent archaeologists in the country on "A Painting by Appelles in Antiquity and in the Renaissance."

#### THE CREATION.

On January 30th Haydn's famous oratorio, "The Creation," was presented in the Gymnasium under the auspices of the Madison Choral Union. The chorus parts were taken by the members of the Choral Union, who were assisted by the following artists: Miss Lucille Stevenson, soprano; Mr. Charles A. Knorr, Tenor; Mr. Charles W. Clark, Bass. Bach's orchestra, of Milwaukee, supplied the instrumental music. The entire rendition was a decided success, although the audience was not as large as the production of such a masterpiece should bring out.

#### ATHLETICS.

##### BASEBALL.

The majority of the alumni, especially those who date back to the eighties and early nineties, will rejoice over the decision of the students to continue the baseball teams.

It is certainly true that baseball does not command the support on the part of the students or the general public that it once did, and this is not unnatural if one stops to consider that it was once practically the only form of athletics practiced by the students, whereas at the present day the recognized branches of sport include football, rowing, track athletics, tennis, basket-ball, heavy gymnastics and golf, in addition to baseball. Nevertheless, it is too good a game to drop. All that Wisconsin needs now to re-awaken interest in baseball is a good, successful team, not necessarily a championship team, but one that can win a fair share of the games played, and above all, a team that will command the respect and confidence of its friends. It is a disagreeable thing to have to say — but none the less true — that a great many games have been lost for years simply because of lax training on the part of a few members of teams; and for this the others of the team had to suffer more or less unmerited defeats. There is no reason why Illinois or Chicago, with no better initial material, should beat Wisconsin at baseball, but they have been doing it with painful regularity of late, and the solution is not so very difficult. First, there has been a continuous policy and the same coaches the year round, and from year to year; second, they *train* for baseball, as for any other sport, and put in three hours of *serious, hard work* at practice, where the average Wisconsin nine puts in one; third, the *personnel* of their teams is quite different from that of Wisconsin nines. That is to say, the men who play ball at these universities are men who are more nearly of the college

type, men who are in college to complete their courses, and who usually do so, men who play three or four years upon the nine. At Wisconsin it is necessary each spring to build up a team composed almost entirely of new men. Too many of Wisconsin's players have been men who have acquired their baseball experience on teams in small towns, and then come to the University, entered the Law School or some easy course, and played on the 'Varsity nine one year in order to work into professional ball on the reputation made on the 'Varsity team. They have in no sense been improperly "induced" to enter, but their amateurism is always more or less liable to raise unpleasant discussions, and they are distinctly a transient class of students. They bring with them as a rule an ingrained repugnance to strict training, the result of their previous experience, they tend to develop a reliance upon star players at the expense of team work, for which they usually have considerable contempt based on ignorance. They rarely play more than a year, and by discouraging new men from coming out, men who would in time become fixtures on the team and play throughout their courses, these "stars" work a positive detriment to the sport to an extent difficult to calculate. The average alumnus can think of striking examples of this class, and also of the class of players of high school or other academic training. To the latter class belong such men as Carl Siefert, Dick Arms, Irving Fowle, John Weeks and numerous others. The representatives of the other class are, unfortunately, more numerous, and the average Wisconsin man doesn't need to have instances cited. It is

not the editor's thought that these one year star players are *necessarily* fellows whose character or personal habits are bad; in fact we have had some splendid fellows, personally, who belonged to this class, but their influence on baseball at Wisconsin has been unfortunate, is, indeed, bound to be unqualifiedly harmful.

The only coach who ever handled a Wisconsin nine properly and had the control of them which a coach should have over a team was Mr. King, in 1897, and his work that year with mediocre material was such that the writer believes he is the only man to coach the nine in this most critical season of Wisconsin's baseball career. Mr. King is an able, sagacious, painstaking coach, and is a disciplinarian who at the same time always has the regard and respect of his men. Only such a man can save baseball at the University of Wisconsin by turning out this year a steady, hard-working team whose members can be trusted when away from home as well as when playing games at Camp Randall.

#### TRACK ATHLETICS.

It would seem that the present season is to witness the downfall of a very unfortunate tradition in Wisconsin track athletics also, to-wit: that a track team should do no indoor work. This most ridiculous idea grew first out of the indisposition of a number of Wisconsin's past cinder path cracks to do any more training than they had to to win, and second, out of the inability of one or two other Wisconsin cracks to perform well under indoor conditions, *ergo*, neither they nor anyone else should do any training until about four or five weeks before the final meet. Gradually Wisconsin

men are coming to discover that although Maybury and Cochems, Richards, Kraenzlein and Copeland could win and outclass their fields on short periods of training, the average track man cannot, and that said athlete, training one month, will be monotonously "drubbed" by another man of equal native ability training four months.

Mr. Kilpatrick seems to be determined to give the men this year a long season of training and plenty of competition throughout that season. No eastern trainer (and men like Murphy, Lathrop, Christy and Robinson continue to turn out winners that put the records out of reach of the West as yet) would think of trying to fit men for championship contests under three months, and eastern track teams usually train five months.

The material this year is largely new, and while *excellent for new material*, much experience is needed to make the team a strong and *reliable* set of point winners in June. Of the point winners of last year's team a number are still in the University, notably Captain Bredsteen, O'Dea, McGowan and Granke, though there seems to be some doubt about O'Dea's training this spring, and the exclusion of the walk from the program will deprive Wisconsin of some sure points that Captain Bredsteen would win. Wisconsin's hope this year rests in the new men and those men who, while failing to score points, showed up well last year. This material is excellent, and as to *quantity* surpasses that of any previous year. It is nevertheless new, and experience and individuality count more on the track than in any other sport. Team work does not enter the calculations at all—hence

the difficulty of getting a winning team out of new material. We may look for an excellent team, however, probably better than any team since the '97 winners. There are three good new men this year where there has been one in the past seasons. The new comers include such interscholastic cracks as Patterson, Ross, Hahn, Bishop, Helmholtz, Juneau, Saridakis and Wright. Senn of Oshkosh comes credited with records of 16 seconds and 26 seconds in the hurdles, probably a trifle too fast but none the less good performances. Of last year's team McFarland should be a good miler this year; Meyers and Schule in the jumps, Broderick and Stevens in the middle distances, and Cassels, Baer, the Taylors and a number of others being valuable men.

Besides these men, Al. Wheeler, if he recovers from his injury of last spring, should be one of the best field men Wisconsin ever had. It is doubtful, however, if he will be able to train. It will be remembered that he suffered a complicated and very severe fracture of his ankle while throwing a discus last April. If he recovers completely this year, he should push close to eleven feet in the vault, and he is also a good high jumper.

The value of the Interscholastic Association in developing track men is just beginning to show itself, and from now on it will be a factor of increasing importance.

#### BOATING.

The freshmen crew candidates to the number of fifty-seven are again at work and doing very well for so early in the season. If Wisconsin is lucky in getting on the water early this year, with the large number of

old 'Varsity men now in college and the improved coaching facilities, Pennsylvania will have to be in perfect form to retain her slender laurels of last June. It is to be hoped that this year not only the 'Varsity crew but also the freshmen may be entered at Poughkeepsie.

#### INDOOR MEET.

The first of a series of indoor athletic meets was held at the gymnasium, February 27. While no very astonishing records were made, the performances of some of the new candidates for the track team were such as to give large promise for a good track team next spring. Particularly is this true of the work of Bishop, Juneau, Senn and Wright.

A feature of the evening's entertainment was the exhibition half mile run of Coach C. H. Kilpatrick, who holds the world's record for this distance; the inter-class relay race also proved of much interest, and was run in fast time. The distance runs and the half mile walk were run off on a running track, especially built for this meet.

Professor W. H. Hobbs spoke interestingly of the Poughkeepsie boat race last June, and Professor C. N. Gregory, in the name of the Athletic Association, presented the members of the last year's crew and its coach, C. C. McConville, with gold medals in recognition of their brilliant work on the Hudson.

#### HAND BALL.

The annual hand ball tournament closed January 24, Husting and Johnson, '00 4, beating Hobbins and Russell, '00, on that date. It was a large tournament, sixteen teams in all competing. Every hill and law school class was represented, the senior class having three teams entered, the junior and sophomore classes each four teams, the freshman class two, and each of the law school classes one team. Hobbins and Russell won from the "hill" classes, and Husting and Johnson won from the law school teams.

#### BOXING.

Andrew O'Dea is meeting with much success in his efforts at promoting boxing at the University. He has sixty men under his instruction and has had to refuse applicants for want of time. These sixty men are divided into three classes of ten pairs each, each class receiving instruction twice a week.

\* \* \*

The meeting of the Athletic Association which was to have been held January sixth was postponed and will probably be held within a few weeks.

Next month some more detailed account of the early training work of the crew, the nine and the track team.

## NEWS FROM THE ALUMNI.

## PERSONAL NOTES.

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

President Adams spoke at the Oshkosh Normal school January 12, on "The educational awakening in Germany.

Lieut. J. C. W. Brooks, who at the outbreak of the Spanish war was commandant at the University, is aide-de-camp to Gen. Wood, recently appointed governor of Cuba.

Dr. John E. Davies, professor of electricity and magnetism and mathematical physics, died at the Presbyterian Hospital, Chicago, January 22, of chronic nephritis.

W. W. Field, regent 1871-3, is president of the First National Bank at Odebolt, Ia.

Mr. W. A. Fricke, of New York, formerly state insurance commissioner, has just presented to the University library 97 volumes and 10 pamphlets on insurance. The gift is very valuable, as it contains several sets of important reports and annuals.

Prof. O'Shea is delivering a course of lectures on psychology and child study before the science section of the Milwaukee College Endowment Association.

W. P. Powers is president of the Powers Regulator Co., Chicago, Ill.

W. E. Spencer died in April, 1898, at Algona, Ia.

I. M. Stewart is with the Milwaukee *Journal*.

A. C. Peck is at Columbus, Ohio.

George Cross is proprietor and editor of the *Gazette* at Fairbury, Neb.

Adam Clark Shadle, *univ.* '68, is a dentist at Warren, Ill.

Mrs. Ella Turner Pierce has been living for the past year at 1198 Wilton ave., Chicago.

Alice Elinor Bowen Bartlett ("Birch Arnold"), ('70), is connected editorially with the *Detroit Journal*.

A. E. Gipson, '70 *l*, is Secretary of the State University Board of Idaho and resides at Caldwell, Id.

George D. Cline is proprietor and editor of the *True Republican* at Hudson, Wis.

C. W. Bunn is general counsel for the Northern Pacific R. R. at St. Paul, Minn.

Dr. Hugh Lawrence Jenckes, *sp.* '74-'75, died suddenly at Galena, Ill., November 19, 1899. He was graduated from the Northwestern Medical College at Chicago and practiced his profession at Glen Haven and Hazel Green, Wis., until 1893, when he removed to Galena. He has been secretary of the school board, county physician, a member of the Dubuque Medical Society, and a prominent contributor to many medical journals. He was married to Miss Anna Harris, November 11, 1885, who survives him.

E. H. Ryan is practicing law at Janesville, Wis.

W. C. McLean, '75 *l*, is president of the First National Bank, Menomonie, Wis.

'77.

J. J. Fruit, '77 *Z*, is senior member of the firm of Fruit & Gordon, practicing law at La Crosse, Wis.

John T. Kean, '77 *Z*, is lieutenant governor of South Dakota.

'78.

W. H. Bradley is superintendent of the *Aetna Standard Iron & Steel Co.*, with offices at Mingo Junction, Ohio.

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Buell, January 15, at Madison.

R. B. Salter, '78 *Z*, is a lumber merchant at Colby, Wis.

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Taylor (Rose E. Schuster, '85), in December, at Sioux City, Ia.

L. E. Walker is vice president and general manager of the Hutchinson & Southern Ry. Co., Des Moines, Ia.

'80.

J. O. Hayes, '80 *Z*, is treasurer of the Hayes Mining Co., Ironwood, Mich.

'81.

Memorial exercises were held by the Dane county bar January 23, in honor of Samuel A. Harper, '81 *Z*. A portrait of the deceased lawyer was presented by his family. The committee on arrangements was R. M. La Follette, '79, H. M. Lewis, and E. N. Warner, '89, '92 *Z*, and the memorial address was read by Mr. La Follette.

W. P. Lyon, Jr., is secretary of the Harmony Iron Co., Ironwood, Mich.

'82.

A. D. Flemington, '82 *Z*, is county judge of Dickey Co., situated at Elendale, N. D.

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Hallam (Julia K. Clarke, '81), at Sioux City, in December.

E. A. Hayes is manager of the Hayes Mining Co., Ironwood, Mich.

'83.

Frank W. Hall addressed the Biblical department of the Milwaukee College Endowment Association, January 12, on "Job, the masterpiece of Hebrew literature."

C. O. Marsh is proprietor of the *Antigo Republican*, Antigo, Wis.

Henry W. Pennock writes from Omaha:

"In your issue of November, on page 82, you state that I am a real estate agent at Omaha, Nebraska. Fifteen years ago the title sat well on all classes of people in Omaha and the West. It is no doubt an honorable business at the present day, but I am not engaged in it, inasmuch as I have been devoting myself exclusively to the practice of law since April 1st, 1888. If you will correct this announcement, it will serve to keep my record straight in the class of '83."

August C. Umbreit, assistant district attorney, published in December, 1899, a compilation of the laws of Milwaukee county.

'84.

Julian Bennett, '84 *Z*, has, since January 1, 1898, been holding the position of circuit judge of the third judicial circuit of South Dakota.

Mary Howe Shelton is vice president of the board of education, Rhinelander, Wis.

O. B. Lewis is judge of the district court of the second district of Minnesota, residing at St. Paul, Minn.

'85.

E. D. Matts is travelling in China.

A. G. Briggs is senior member of the firm of Briggs & Morrison, practicing law at St. Paul, Minn.

'86.

Lynn S. Pease, '91 *Z*, is a member of the firm of Turner (W. J.), Pease



& Turner (James H., '92, '94 *l.*) at Florence, Colo.  
formed January 1, 1900.

Henry H. Roser, of Denver, Col., was married October 8, 1899, to Miss Ida Lillian Smith of Nashville, Tenn.

Carl Runge, '86 *l.*, is city attorney of Milwaukee, Wis.

'87.

Mrs. C. R. Carpenter (Imogene Hand), of Racine, read a most scholarly and charming paper on Hawthorne before the Madison Woman's Club, January 19.

Richard Keller is connected with the Emma Gold Mining Co., at Durango, Col.

David E. Spencer was granted a fourteen months' leave of absence from Leland Stanford University last May, for the purpose of study in Germany. The first two months of his leave were spent in the study of the language and the people in Hanover and other German cities, after which he took up the "grind" of work in history at Leipzig.

'88.

L. L. Porter, '88 *l.*, is proprietor of the Oregon City *Enterprise*, and resides at Oregon City, Ore.

'89.

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. James B. Kerr (Mabel Bushnell, '91), in January. Mr. Kerr has recently been promoted to the position of assistant solicitor of the Northern Pacific.

S. G. Potter, '89 *l.*, is county judge of Green Lake county, Wisconsin, residing at Dartford, Wis.

James Robbins, '89 *l.*, is superintendent of the Rice Lake, Wis., schools.

B. D. Shear is clerk of the United States Federal Court at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

'90.

A. J. Hoskin is ore shippers' agent

The following is from the Lancaster *Intelligencer* of January 29: "Margaret Potter Foltz, wife of Chas. Steinman Foltz, of the *Intelligencer* and the Penn Iron company, died on Sunday morning at 10:20 o'clock at the University hospital in Philadelphia, where she had been for several months undergoing treatment. Mrs. Foltz, who was a native of Watertown, Wis., came of an old Pennsylvania family, her great great grandfather being the General James Potter who commanded the Pennsylvania troops at the battle of Brandywine, and her great grandfather Judge James Potter of Center county. Her father, Irvin Watson Potter, went west in his early youth, and on the outbreak of the civil war entered the army, rising to the rank of captain in the regular service. He died in Texas after the war, and his widow, who had been Ruth Lee Norris, of Watertown, Wis., made her home in that town, where Margaret Irvin, her only surviving daughter, grew to womanhood, graduating from the high school and entering the University of Wisconsin in 1886. She took a full scientific course, easily meeting the notable high standing of that university, and graduated with honors in 1890. She was a member of the Kappa Kappa Gamma fraternity. After graduating she taught botany and physics in the high school of La Crosse, Wis., until her marriage with Mr. Foltz, whom she had met when on a visit to her cousin, Mrs. A. J. Steinman, of Lancaster, in the summer of 1892. She was married at La Crosse, April 25, 1894. Mrs. Foltz had two children, both of whom survive: Ruth Potter Foltz and Frederic Steinman Foltz."

'91.

A. F. Fehlandt is pastor of a church at Creston, Ill.

The wedding of Herbert A. Heyn and Miss Frieda Senner took place at the Lenox Avenue Unitarian church, New York City, January 17. After the ceremony an elaborate reception was given at the home of the bride's parents, Dr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Senner, 348 W. 123d st. Mr. and Mrs. Heyn will make their home in Harlem.

W. H. McFetridge, ('91), and E. P. McFetridge, ('93), are owners of the Island Woolen Mill at Baraboo, Wisconsin.

On Wednesday evening, January 24, Janette Herrick Doyon and Edward Stillman Main, '91, were married at the First Congregational church at Madison, by the Rev. Dr. Updike. The maid of honor was Miss Florence J. Loomis, of Attica, N. Y., and the bridesmaids, Miss Mary Chapman of Wellington, Ohio; Mary S. Foster, '94, Mary H. Main, ('93), and Mary I. Thorp, '96, of Madison. Royal C. Main, ('98), was best man, and the ushers were Beverly L. Worden, '93, Dr. Charles H. Stoddard, ('91), and Edward P. Sherry, '92, of Milwaukee, E. B. Hand, '92, of Racine, and R. C. Nicodemus and Vroman Mason, '95, of Madison. Following the ceremony a reception was held at the home of the bride's parents. Mr. and Mrs. Main will reside at Oak Park, Ill.

H. N. Winchester, '91, is superintendent of the Reedsburg, Wis., schools.

'92.

Charles C. Russell, '92, who has been practicing law at Janesville, has gone to Milwaukee to take the place in the Fish, Cary, Upham & Black law offices made vacant by

the death of the late Charles Floyd McClure.

J. J. Schlicher is studying in Europe.

R. S. Witte, '92, is second assistant district attorney of Milwaukee, Wis.

'93.

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Peter Vedel (Carletta Anderson, '93), at Aarhus, Denmark, December 22, 1899.

E. A. Baker, '93, is superintendent of the Kaukauna, Wis., schools.

F. E. Bolton is professor of psychology and education at the state normal school at Milwaukee, Wis.

The wedding of Ella Davis and Alva S. Goodyear, ('97), took place at 404 North Carroll street, the home of the bride's mother, at 4 o'clock P. M., Wednesday, January 17, the Rev. O. E. Roberts officiating. Only relatives and intimate friends were present at the ceremony. After a short wedding trip Mr. and Mrs. Goodyear will be at home at Tomah, Wis.

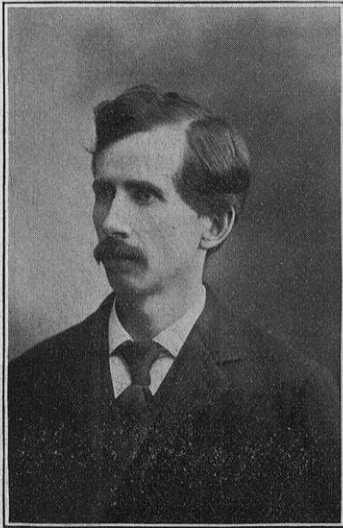
'94.

H. S. Blake is one of the proprietors of the Racine Knitting Co., at Racine, Wis.

Dr. Frank F. Bowman has decided to locate in Madison and has opened an office at 9 South Pinckney street. He tells of his experience in the Philippines in the *Democrat* for January 21.

Pearl Eugene Doudna, instructor in mathematics at Colorado College, died January 6. Mr. Doudna was born on a farm in Richland county, Wisconsin, August 18, 1894. He graduated from the Richland Center high school, and from the University of Wisconsin, with the degree of A. B., in the class of '94. Before graduation, he had taught

for two years. Mr. Doudna was a member of Athenae, and of the Athenaeon joint debate team. After graduation he was appointed to a fellowship in mathematics, but on account of serious illness he was compelled to give up this position, and in 1895 he went to Colorado Springs. Here he was made a member of the faculty of Colorado College, taking charge also of the me-



PEARL E. DOUDNA.

eteorological work at the College. In the last few months of his life he was engaged in arranging for publication the local meteorological data, extending over a period of many years. The work was completed just before his death. While at Colorado Springs he resumed researches begun during his fellowship in regard to the motion of perfect liquids and viscous liquids. He submitted a thesis on this subject to the University of Wisconsin as a

candidate for the degree of M. A., which was conferred in 1897. The first part of the thesis was published in Volume VII. of the Colorado College Studies, and the second part will soon appear in the forthcoming volume.

The following resolutions were adopted by the faculty of Colorado College, January 20:

"We, the faculty of Colorado College, desire to express our sense of loss in the death of Prof. P. E. Doudna. He was with us for five years, and many of us were on terms of close intimacy with him. We respected and loved him as a man of high character and irreproachable life. He was a loyal friend, and we shall long remember his courage, energy, and straightforward common sense.

"He was a teacher of unusual ability and faithfulness, and he spared neither time nor effort to develop the minds of his pupils. He required much of them, and they repaid his care with respect and warm affection. His happiest hours were those spent in the class-room, for often it was only there that he could forget the pain of his disease.

"He shared in the life of his students and knew them as few teachers do. He saw the strength and weakness of each. He encouraged their efforts and rejoiced in their successes. Some of them he aided with a generosity that neglected himself.

"As an intellectual worker, he was eager, enthusiastic and keen. In spite of ill-health he labored with unwearied energy. His work in the Weather Bureau was of a high order, and his mathematical investigations have won for him the praise of leaders in that subject.

"We desire to express to his father and other members of the family our deep sympathy with their loss and our high appreciation of his character."

Frederick D. Heald was married December 27, 1899, at Fairfield, Iowa, to Miss Nellie Townley. Mr. and Mrs. Heald will be at home at 309 East Kirkwood street, Fairfield.

Knox Kinney, '94, '97 Z, is now in Arizona for the benefit of his health. He has been private secretary of Judge Gary, head of the steel trust in New York.

J. D. Madison is now in charge of one of the wards of the Danvers Insane Hospital at Hawthorne, Mass. He graduated from the Johns Hopkins Medical School in 1898, and then spent one year as an interne in the Johns Hopkins Hospital.

'95.

J. M. Beffel is at present director of the pathological laboratory, Northwestern University Medical College, and a practicing physician.

Edna Chynoweth has resigned her position in the Green Bay high school to accept a similar position at Madison.

Wilson Cunningham has completed his medical course and begun practice at Platteville, Wisconsin.

Katherine Falvey is teaching at Baraboo.

Guy Ives, ('95), is county superintendent in the second district of Dane County, Wis.

Leonore O'Connor is teaching in the Madison high school.

'96.

Gov. Scofield has appointed Col. W. J. Anderson, '96 Z, to be a member of the state tax commission.

J. Cora Bennett is attending Zurich University, Switzerland.

Lucius K. Chase and Miss Maria Elizabeth Watkins were married at Oakland, Cal., January 1, 1900.

Jessie Edgren, '96 Z, will leave the Klondike about February 1, and expects to be in Madison by the end of the month.

Oliver Gray, ('96), is principal of the Platteville, Wis., high school.

George P. Hambrecht, ('96), is superintendent and assistant principal of the Grand Rapids, Wis., schools.

The wife and baby of Edward A. Iverson, '96 Z, are visiting at the home of Mrs. Iverson's parents, in Madison.

P. F. Lueth is a designer for the Stover Engine Co., at Freeport, Ill.

John Richards is doing graduate work in law at the University and is studying in the office of R. M. La Follette, '79, at Madison.

A. H. Schmidt is practicing law at Manitowoc, Wis.

Martha Torgerson is studying at the University of Berlin.

J. F. Wilson, ('96), is principal of the fourth district school at Appleton, Wis.

Joseph M. Cantwell of Madison died at the Augustina hospital, Chicago, January 6, 1900. After his graduation, he was a clerk for the Fuller & Johnson Company at Madison for a year, resigning at the end of that time on account of ill health. He spent last winter in the South and returned to Madison last summer somewhat improved in health. A sudden change for the worse made an operation for appendicitis necessary, from the effects of which he died.

'97.

F. H. Clausen, '97, '99 Z, is with the Van Brunt & Wilkins Manufacturing Co., at Horicon, Wis.

E. A. Evans, '97, '99 *l*, has opened a law office in Baraboo, Wis.

Shepard S. Sheldon, ('97), of Janesville, was married to Miss Emily Knight, of Fargo, N. D., January 1, 1900.

H. H. Swain, '97 *h*, is vice president of the Montana State Normal School at Dillon, Mont.

'98,

F. W. Alden, '98 *p*, is taking post graduate work at the University.

M. M. Angwick, '98 *z*, is practicing law at Stanley, Wis.

F. W. Bentley, '98, is assistant in manual training in the West Side high school, Milwaukee, Wis.

E. R. Burgess, '98 *z*, is practicing at Racine, Wis.

Albert J. Chandler is at Ladoga, Wis.

Agnes Chapman is at Watertown, Wis.

H. R. Colver is teaching at New Lisbon, Wis.

E. O. Eckleman is instructor at Carroll College, Waukesha, Wis.

H. J. Frame, '98 *z*, is practicing law at Waukesha, Wis.

W. S. Frazier, '98 *z*, is practicing law at Milwaukee, Wis.

C. F. Hagemann is now science teacher in the Manitowoc North Side high school.

K. E. Enteman is employed by Montgomery Ward & Co., Chicago, Ill.

Clara A. Glenn is assistant in the Viroqua high school.

W. E. Griswold, '98 *z*, is practicing law at Fond du Lac, Wis.

H. W. Hardy is secretary of the Clinton Furniture Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.

W. H. Hay, Jr., is practicing law at Oshkosh, Wis.

Wm. H. Kreiss, ('98 *z*), is practicing law at Appleton, Wis.

A. H. Krugmeier, '98 *z*, is practicing law at Appleton, Wis.

Clarissa Linde is a teacher in the Ironwood, Mich., high school.

Grace McNair is indexing the "*Jesuit Relations*," which Mr. R. G. Thwaites is editing.

J. H. Magoon, '98 *z*, is practicing law in Lacon, Ill.

J. W. Raymer is assistant in the high school at Streator, Ill.

Eliza Robinson is teacher of mathematics in the high school at Duluth, Minn.

Frank J. Rowan, '98 *z*, is practicing law at Milwaukee, Wis.

H. C. Schneider is with the Baker Manufacturing Co., Evansville, Wis.

A. C. Shong is teaching in the West Superior high school.

P. S. Smith is with the Western Electric Company at St. Paul, Minnesota.

Leroy W. Thomas, ('98), who has been a clerk in the State Labor Commissioner's office for several years, has accepted a position in the Census Bureau at Washington.

H. J. Thorkelson is with the J. I. Case Plow Works, Racine, Wis.

R. A. Upham, '98 *z*, is practicing law at Chicago.

R. N. Van Doren, '98 *z*, is practicing law at New London, Wis.

E. B. Warren, '98 *z*, is practicing law at Green Bay, Wis.

A. J. Weidner, '98 *z*, is practicing law at Milwaukee, Wis.

Grace Wright is the first assistant in the Galesville, Wis., high school. '99.

E. G. Allen is a mechanic with the Chicago Laboratory Supply & Scale Co., at Austin, Ill.

L. A. Anderson is a life insurance agent at Mt. Horeb, Wis.

O. C. Baumgarten, '99 *z*, is practicing law at Milwaukee.

C. M. Baxter, '99 *Z*, is practicing law at Waupaca, Wis.

Daisie Campbell is spending the year at her home in Hudson, Wis.

J. A. Cederstrom is principal of schools at Elbow Lake, Minn.

W. E. Chase is assistant in the Durand, Wis., high school.

E. J. Devney, '99 *Z*, is practicing law at Russellville, Miss.

William Dietrich is assistant sheep herd manager at Ames, Neb.

B. O. Dodge, ('99), is principal of the Greenwood, Wis., high school.

Lloy Galpin is teaching at Los Angeles, California.

F. F. Groelle, '99 *Z*, is practicing law at Stevens Point, Wis.

F. H. Hartwell, '99 *Z*, is city editor of the *Republican and Leader*, La Crosse, Wis.

A. L. Henning, '99, is doing graduate work at the University.

B. G. Heyn, '99 *Z*, is practicing law in New York City.

J. J. Hogan is an electrician, located at Chicago, Ill.

Anna P. Houghton is science teacher in the high school at Morris, Ill.

Emma C. Jonas, ('99), is assistant in the high school at Beaver Dam, Wis.

Among recent graduates of the University who are rapidly making reputations for themselves are Mr. Carl A. Keller of Chilton and Mr. Louis W. Olson of Manitowoc, who were graduated from the engineering course last June. They collaborated in college and did such commendable work that when J. G. White & Co., the big New York engineering and contracting company, asked for two good men from this institution, Messrs. Keller and Olson were chosen. During the summer and fall they were employed at the nat-

ional capital, and Mr. Keller had full charge of the construction of a road in Maryland. Mr. Olson has now been transferred to North Carolina to complete some work for the company, and since New Year's Mr. Keller has been in the New York office of his employers engaged in assisting in calculating the value of franchises for the various electric light, power, telegraph and telephone companies of the state which are to be assessed. The importance of the work may be realized in considering that the stocks of these companies depend on these calculations. In May, Mr. Keller expects to go to Detroit to assist in the construction of an electric railway between Detroit and Toledo.

Frank X. Koltes has just recovered from an attack of typhoid fever, and will soon return to his work in the Green Bay high school.

Albert A. Kienholz is principal of a branch high school at Elgin, Ill.

W. A. Klatter, '99 *Z*, is practicing law with Bashford, Aylward & Spensley at Madison.

Olive Lipe is teaching music at Mount Morris, Ill.

May McKittrick is assistant in the high school at Two Rivers, Wis.

C. T. Mason is in the mechanical department of the Illinois Steel Co., Joliet, Ill.

H. F. Mehl is attending the medical school, University of Pennsylvania.

M. G. Montgomery is a graduate student at Columbia University, New York.

L. J. Murat, '99 *Z*, is practicing law at Stevens Point, Wis.

Thomas G. Nee is with the Chicago City Telephone Co.

Edith Nelson is teaching in the Madison high school.

## PUBLICATIONS.

A recent number of the Harvard *Law Review* contains an article on "Bentham and the codifiers" by Mr. Charles Noble Gregory. The February number of the *Law Magazine and Review*, the leading English law periodical, will also contain a paper on the Alaska boundary dispute by Mr. Gregory.

Dr. Orin G. Libby has an article on "The mission of the bird lover" in the *Kindergarten Magazine* for January, 1900.

E. P. J. Tutein Nolthenius gives a thirty page review of last year's joint debate in *De Gids*, an Amsterdam magazine, for November, 1899.

In *Science* for January 5 Dr. Buckley's thesis is given a two-page review.

Reviews of Dr. Hillyer's "Laboratory Manual," and of Dr. Buckley's "Building stones of Wisconsin," appear in the *American Journal of Science* for January.

In the "First annual review of the copper mining industry of Lake Superior," Kirby Thomas, '91, has a well written article on the "Western Lake Superior district."

In the *Wisconsin State Journal* for January 18, Charles P. Rawson, ('00), has an interesting letter on his travels from Paris to Rome.

The illustrated monthly, *Stone*, is running a series of articles on "The building stones of Wisconsin;" being extracts from Dr. Buckley's thesis.

"'Twas but a dream," a song with music by Daniel Protheroe and words by the late Charles Floyd McClure, has just been issued by Joseph Flanner of Milwaukee.

Prof. M. V. O'Shea writes on "Some aspects of manual training"

in the *Manual Training Magazine* for January. And in the *Journal of Pedagogy* for December, he discusses "Conservation of mental energy," basing his work on about 350 responses to a set of questions distributed among the students of the University.

Miss Frances Holcombe, '96, instructor in literature in the Milwaukee Normal school, has an article in the Milwaukee *Sentinel* for January 7 on "Tastes of young girls in choice of reading."

Prof. M. V. O'Shea has an article entitled "Encouraging the mental powers of young children," in the January *Cosmopolitan*, being the tenth in the *Cosmopolitan's* series of articles on "Modern Education."

Ralph Waldo Trine, ('91), who is director of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and of the American Humane Education Society, published two new books through Crowell & Co., Boston, this winter: "Character-building thought power: being a newly added part to 'What all the world's a-seeking;'" and "Every living creature; or, heart training through the animal world." Of Mr. Trine's work the *Epworth Herald* says, "It is of the highest religious-philosophical order. Those who are familiar with Drummond are prepared for Trine."

Professor F. E. Turneure is at work on "Water supply engineering." It is expected that the work will embrace about six hundred pages.

A. P. Winston, '87, contributes reviews of two German works on political economy to the December *Journal of Political Economy*.