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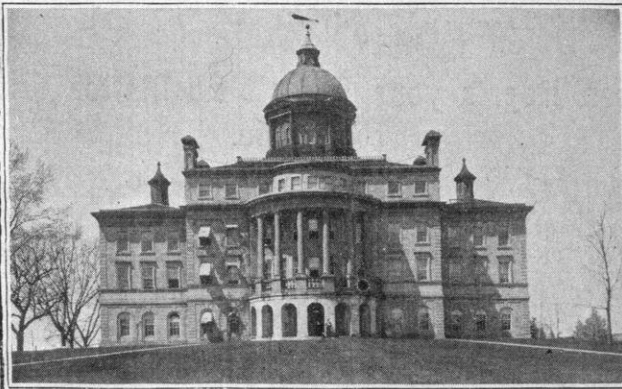
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# THE WISCONSIN ALUMNI MAGAZINE



PUBLISHED AT MADISON  
BY THE ALUMNI OF THE  
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

VOL. 2

DECEMBER, 1900

No. 3

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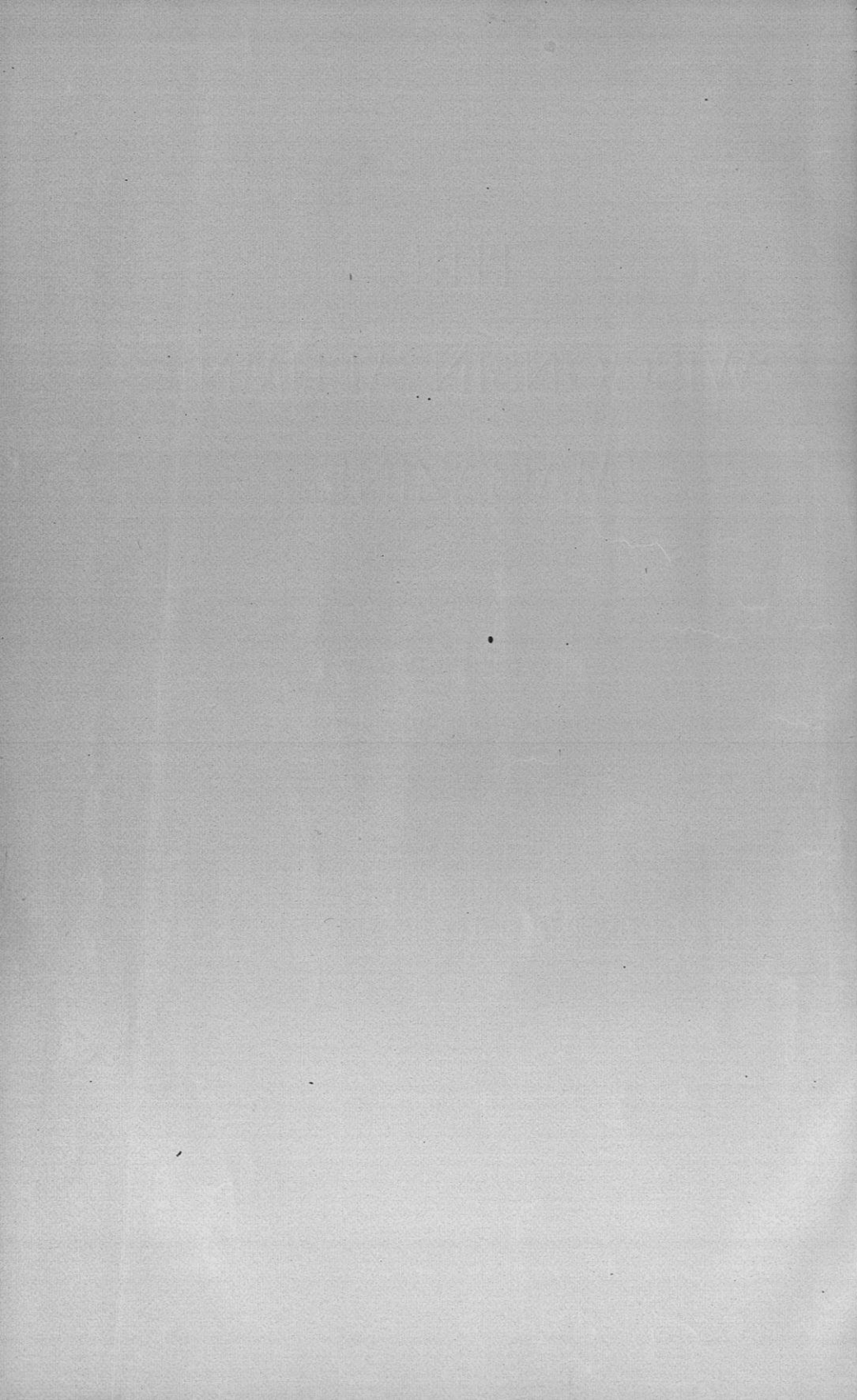
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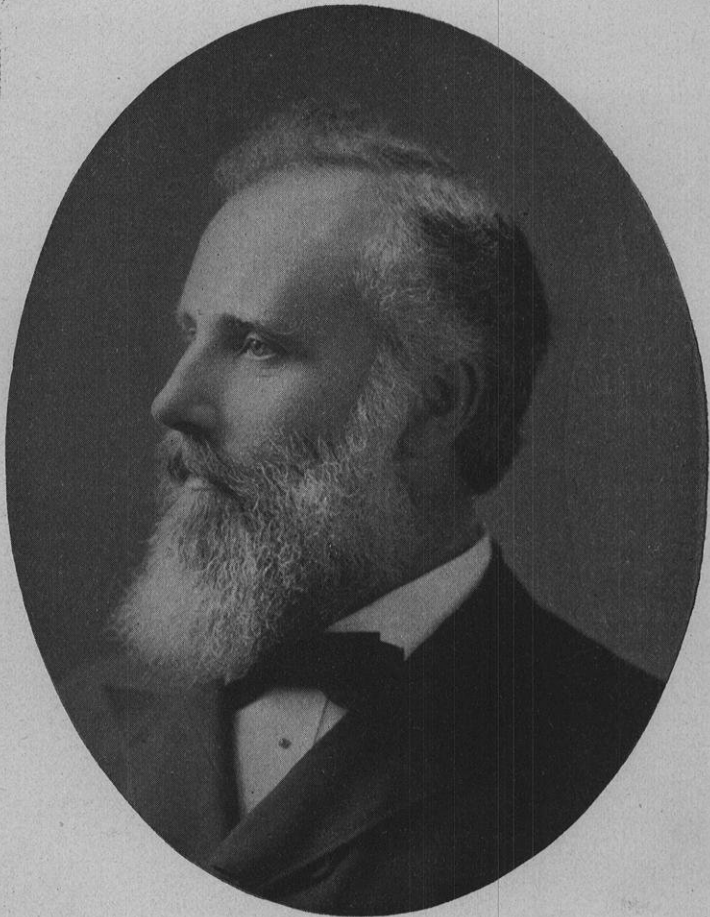
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# Madison Cycle Co.,

113 STATE ST.





PROFESSOR WILLIAM H. ROSENSTENGEL.

# THE WISCONSIN ALUMNI MAGAZINE.

VOL. II. DECEMBER, 1900. No. 3.

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## WILLIAM HENRY ROSENSTENGEL.

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If there is any art too long for the briefness of human life, it is the art of teaching. Even a born teacher will reach a ripe old age before he attains that degree of perfection in his calling which is necessary to make him a "master of his art."

Of the many teachers I have seen at work, very few could compare with Professor William H. Rosenstengel. He began at the lowest round of the educational ladder as the teacher of a boys' school in the city of Elberfeld, Rhenish Prussia. One day while he was discussing a poem with his class, the rector of his school opened the door softly and admitted a visitor. It was a remarkable man, such a one as Schiller describes in his beautiful ballad:

"Ihm glänzte die Locke silberweiss,  
Gefleicht von der Fülle der Jahre."

It was the "*Præceptor Germaniæ*," Adolph Diesterweg. Rosenstengel was so intensely interested in his lesson that he did not perceive his guest, and the latter was pleased not to be seen. He looked the class over, he looked at the teacher, and he listened attentively to the lesson. When the task was done, Rosenstengel turned around and recognized the man. They shook hands, and Diesterweg remarked, "You have handled that subject with more skill than I expected of so young a teacher; if you can retain your enthusiasm you may become one of the best of us; but you must not put your hands into your pockets, for you need them for better purposes; neither must you place your foot on the front bench, because that is unbecoming. You may regard these acts as trifles, but let me tell you that your success in life may depend on just such trifles."

How well our friend Rosenstengel heeded the words of his critic, we who have seen him at work well know. His attitudes, his gestures, his dress, his language, in fact the whole man, proved that he had never forgotten the words of Diesterweg. What I admired most in our departed friend was his wide range of educational work. With the same ease and skill that characterized him in his university work, he could teach a primary department; he could form a proper estimate of a teacher's or pupil's capacity in a remarkably short time; his judgment of men and of events was wonderfully quick and accurate. Some of the leading men in Wisconsin politics placed great value on the opinion of the Professor and very often asked his advice and sought his support. They could do this with safety, for they knew that he would never ask for favors in return. Of his fellow teachers no one appreciated his value more than Dr. W. T. Harris, now Commissioner of Education, formerly his superintendent in the city of St. Louis.

The capacity for work was almost unlimited in Professor Rosenstengel. The management of his large classes in St. Louis, as well as in Madison, would have been more than sufficient to keep one busy when we consider how carefully he prepared his lessons and how thoroughly he examined the written tasks of his students, yet he found time to read and review all publications in the German language that promised any new and valuable contribution to linguistic study; he wrote essays on educational subjects and saw them through the press; he delivered lectures before scientific and literary associations, and, last but not least, he published valuable school books to assist his fellow-teachers in their work. If the writings of Professor Rosenstengel were collected and republished, they would make a large and valuable library. He had a wide circle of friends, many of them active in literary work; his correspondence was extensive and his letters voluminous; but I have never met a man more prompt in his answers or kinder in the spirit of his letters. "Bis dat qui cito dat" was his devise.

It is now thirty years since the National German-American Teachers' Association was organized at Louisville. One of the most regular attendants was our Professor. Teaching was his religion, and his service in the cause of education was devout. His

fellow-teachers were dear to his heart, and if he could assist them in any way he did it promptly and joyfully. It is no wonder that they admired and honored him. When the association founded the National German-American Seminary, he was appointed one of the directors and remained in office until he died. After the death of his most intimate friend, William Frankfurth, he became president, and, in spite of his remonstrances, the board elected him again and again to this office. He managed the affairs of this educational institution with rare tact; both faculty and board held him in high esteem. When President Klamroth and Director Keller of New York made efforts to remove the seminary to that place, he organized the opposing forces, and with the help of men like Guido Pfister, Christ. Preusser, W. W. Coleman and Henry Mann defeated that plan; the Board of Directors offered him the principalship, but he preferred the work of his beloved university and refused the honor repeatedly. His unselfish and untiring work in behalf of the seminary will never be forgotten by the friends of the school, and his memory will be fresh in their hearts as long as they live.

We have brought him to his last resting-place; he has run his race like a true man. Death took him gently away from us. "May he rest in peace."

EMIL DAPPRICH.

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## PROFESSOR ROSENSTENGEL IN THE UNIVERSITY.

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For twenty-one years Professor William H. Rosenstengel's well-known figure passed up and down University hill, the stalwart form, fine-shaped head, erect carriage and firm, measured step being familiar to all. For twenty-one years he labored indefatigably in the class-room, giving the best of his strength to those under his instruction.

In September, 1879, Professor Rosenstengel first came to the University of Wisconsin, having been called to the professorship of German language and literature. At that time there were less



than five hundred students in attendance at the University, and the faculty numbered thirty-seven, of whom thirteen are still connected with the institution. The German department was naturally much smaller than at present, and Professor Rosenstengel did all of the teaching the first year, the next year having one assistant — Miss Chynoweth. Rarely is it a pupil's good fortune to be under the instruction of so thorough a teacher as was Professor Rosenstengel. No pupil left his class without having learned something that *staid by him*, and without having profited, in a high degree, by the diligent application that he demanded. His accuracy, painstaking and conscientious performance of work, methodical habits and assiduous devotion to whatever devolved upon him were not merely striking characteristics of the man, they were the man himself, he being the very embodiment of accuracy, thoroughness, method and loyalty to duty. "A poor method is better than none" was a familiar saying of his.

Such a personality necessarily left a decided impress upon those in his classes, and was an object lesson never to be forgotten. A student, in writing of him, emphasizes this very point: "He was thorough and exacting and expected everybody else to be so. We in his classes sometimes chafed under his exactions, but I believe we gained as much from his personality as we did from the German we learned." Anything slipshod he could not tolerate, and woe to the pupil who was not alive to that fact. Anything superficial he despised from the depths of his being, and alas, for the poor unfortunate whose preparation was such.

Occasionally a student would enter his course expecting to take advanced German, for had he not read, besides the regular required work, almost all of the German classics? Glorifying in this knowledge, and puffed up with a sense of his own acquisitions, he was not a little crestfallen on being met with the remark: "Yes, yes, that's all very nice," and, at the same time, being relentlessly assigned to the elementary class in German, because he had not mastered the fundamental principles and could not decline correctly a German noun and conjugate a German verb. This same student undoubtedly felt grateful to him afterwards. Professor Rosenstengel never spared himself, and, while he demanded of his as-

sistants rigorous performance of duty and full measure of work, he held himself to the same standard. Even last year, when his health was so undermined and when he was really in no condition to teach, not being able to walk up University hill, but having to take a carriage, he carried more work than the average University professor, and would not listen to advice to lessen it.

The present year he carried more class work than any other instructor in the University, and, in addition, voluntarily gave outside help to students needing it. One in his class says of him: "He was always ready to make any sacrifices, when any of his students desired aid."

Those who did not know Professor Rosenstengel well might easily have misjudged and misunderstood him. He was naturally shy and retiring and sensitive in the extreme. This over-sensitiveness is probably accounted for by the fact that all his life he was more or less of an invalid — surprising information, doubtless, to those who were acquainted with his almost athletic frame and healthy appearance. It is a fact, however, that up to the age of seven years he had never walked, and all his life had to guard his health carefully. This delicacy of health cut him off, in his childhood, from the sports of other boys, and so, being much alone, he developed a retiring, sensitive disposition and reluctance to join in social affairs. It is said that soon after his arrival in Madison he was invited by President Bascom to a faculty reception. He is reported to have replied: "If you want me to be your friend, don't invite me to your receptions."

To some, Professor Rosenstengel may have shown a stern and uncompromising spirit. If so, we may be sure there was a good reason for it. He was not capricious in his treatment of people, nor in his likes and dislikes. His actions were always governed by certain principles that he laid down as the correct basis of conduct, and failure on the part of others to conform to these principles awakened his disapproval and even hostility.

Professor Rosenstengel was by no means devoid of a keen sense of humor. To be sure, he could not see the funny side to it, when the unguarded sophomore made a slip of the tongue and, in his presence, called the "Lesebuch" of which Professor Rosenstengel

was the compiler, the "Eselbuch" (a name by which it is generally known among the students, for, aside from the name being suggested by the transposition of the letters of "Lese," the book contains several anecdotes relating to the "Esel"). Neither did he laugh with the class, when the poor, frightened freshman, on being suddenly pointed to, to give the sound of German "b," just after "a" ("ah") had been given, followed the analogy of "a" and came out with "bah!" Such distortions of his dear native language he could not enjoy. His hearty laugh did ring out, however, with that spontaneous burst that we can still hear, on being informed after the class of an unintentional "hit" he had made.

The members of the class were composing sentences in German to illustrate different tenses of the weak verb. One young lady who happened to sit directly in front of the Professor, a devoted admirer of whom, Mr. D., occupied a seat in the farthest corner of the room, gave the sentence in a sweet, low voice: "Ich liebe dich." The Professor, whose attention was directed merely to the fact that those in the rear could not hear, asked her to speak louder, adding: "Mr. D. would like to hear that."

On another occasion, he really enjoyed a joke on himself. It was his habit to consult his thermometer on entering the room and to ascertain accordingly his own degree of comfort. One day the thermometer marked an exceedingly low degree of temperature, the students shivered visibly and drew their necks down into their shoulders. Prof. Rosenstengel looked surprised, glanced from the thermometer to the shivering students, buttoned up his coat, and saw that the windows were secure. Then on perceiving a little stream of water trickling down from the thermometer, he burst into a hearty laugh, saying: "That's pretty good, but you can't fool me after all!"—The snowball at the base of the thermometer was gradually melting.

Many freshmen, who were under Professor Rosenstengel but a short time, regarded him with fear and awe, not to say terror. Upper classmen, however, who had learned to know him, felt a sincere attachment and admiration for him, and in his death they realize that they have lost a true friend.

Many are their testimonials to his thorough, conscientious teaching, to his ability to infuse a love for his subject, to his fairness and sense of justice, to his appreciation of honest effort, to his kindness and good humor.

One in writing of him says: "Professor Rosenstengel was above all else a teacher, and a more thorough, painstaking instructor never lived. He was never satisfied until a pupil had thoroughly mastered his subject. If a class at times progressed slowly, it was because he insisted upon each member being master of what had been studied."

What he did for education, the thousands of students who have gone out from under his instruction can attest. Wisconsin should have teachers more devoted and conscientious, business men more methodical and reliable, citizens more upright and loyal, because of the life and work of Professor Rosenstengel in this state institution. Under his direction, the German department of the University was greatly extended and gained a reputation for thorough, scholarly work. His impress also made itself felt on the high schools of the state, he holding up to them a high standard and demanding accurate, thorough work. It would be pretty safe to make the statement that the teachers of German in the high schools of the state who rank as the best instructors had their training under him. He was constantly in receipt of applications for teachers of German, and all who studied with him were sure of good positions.

As a careful student of syntax, Professor Rosenstengel gained quite a reputation. One of his colleagues who was well acquainted with his studies and capable of judging says, in regard to this, that "he more deeply and more broadly investigated the syntax of the language which he taught than any of his colleagues had done with the languages in which they respectively gave instruction."

If we were to state the most salient trait in Prof. Rosenstengel's character, we should say, his unswerving loyalty to what he believed was right.

This accounts for his conscientious work as a teacher and educator, for his rigid accuracy in minutiae, for his disregard of unfavorable criticism, for his devotion to his friends, and uncompromising

attitude toward those of whom he disapproved, for his willingness to renounce his own rights for the good of the many.

Because of this quality, he would have made a grand general, faithful at his post, rigid in enforcing discipline, courageous in danger, loyal to his country. No less would he have made a noble private, prompt in obeying, submissive to discipline, faithful to duty. His students recognized this trait as being most prominent. One says: "His great nature knew nothing but loyalty to duty, and he demanded a like fidelity on the part of the student."

If any one had his house literally "set in order" when his summons came, Professor Rosenstengel was that one. Everything was left as though he expected to be called away at the hour he was. And what more fitting than that he should have gone just as he did — at his post of duty — surrounded by his colleagues, within the very walls of the institution to which he had given the best part of his life!

SUSAN ADELAIDE STERLING.

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## FIFTY YEARS AGO.

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### I.

Under this heading it is intended to run monthly such extracts from Madison papers of the date indicated as may seem of interest in University history.

In beginning, it seems well to give a few notes in regard to the city and University as they were "Fifty Years Ago."

Madison was then capital of the state, a village of 1,525 inhabitants, without a railroad. Merchandise came by wagon from Milwaukee and lumber from the Wisconsin river, on which stream logging was just beginning. The Farwell mills, the ruins of which may still be seen at the outlet of Mendota, were just being built, and Madison ale was being manufactured in a brewery located contiguous thereto.

Of the University, a quotation from the *Wisconsin Statesman* of August 8, 1850, gives a good idea: "Under the active, energetic and

successful management of the Chancellor and Regents of this institution, it is advancing rapidly to a state of completion and organization, sufficient to meet all the present and immediate wants of the State in this respect. The Preparatory school has been in successful operation one year and a half under the care of Prof. Sterling, preparing already several young men to enter the college classes, which are to be organized next September. One of the college buildings was commenced last spring; and the work has progressed so finely that nearly the entire walls are now erected. It is a massive building of light-colored sandstone, sixty by one hundred and forty feet, and four stories above the basement. Its location is on an eminence one mile west of the Capitol,—known by all acquainted with our town as *University Hill*,—(it having been designated for this purpose from the earliest settlement of the place) on the south bank of the Fourth Lake, and possessing a beautiful and commanding prospect of the lakes and a large extent of contiguous country.”

The *Statesman* of September 11 gives the following: “On the 11th inst. the mason-work was completed on the first of the Dormitory Buildings, and the foundation commenced for the second. The one in a state of forwardness . . . is pronounced by all who see it the best piece of mason-work in the state. . . . In about two weeks the walls will be under roof, and it is designed to complete the building by the first of January.”

This same paper of the same date quotes from the *Milwaukee Sentinel* in regard to the first locomotive in the state being put upon the track.

Miss Fredrika Bremer, the Swedish authoress, visited Madison for a few days in October, 1850, and we quote from her “*Homes of the New World*,” vol. I, p. 642: “I visited, in company with Chancellor Lathrop and his cheerful, intelligent wife, the University which is in progress of erection, and which will now be soon finished. It stands upon an elevation, ‘College Hill,’ as it is called, and which commands an open and extensive view; it is a large building, without any unnecessary pomp of exterior, as in Girard College at Philadelphia, but internally it has ample and spacious room. Many of the windows struck me, lighted up, as

they were, by the setting sun. Such, after all, ought the Temple of the Sun to be on the Western prairies! And if it fulfills its expectation, a Temple of the Light in spirit and in truth, more glorious than that of Peru!"

Of our Chancellor she said: "Foremost among these must I mention the Chancellor of the University of Wisconsin, Mr. Lathrop, an agreeable and really intellectual man, full of life, and a clear and intelligent sense of the value of that youthful state in the group of the United States, and their common value in the history of the world."

The papers of December, 1850, contain no mention of the University except as to the sale of university lands, but we quote items of interest in regard to our early rivals.

The *Argus* of December 10, speaking of Beloit College, gives the attendance in college classes as 16, under the instruction of a president, three professors and one tutor; a preparatory department of twenty students and a normal and English department of the same number. The first class entered in 1847.

The *Argus*, December 24, says of Carroll College, "organized under charter of 1846, about 60 young men in preparatory department."

The intention of the Methodists to found a college at Chicago (which resulted in Northwestern University) is also mentioned.

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## THE COMPLETION OF THE ENGINEERING BUILDING.

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The new Engineering building was described in the March number of the ALUMNI MAGAZINE with a cut showing its exterior. To recapitulate the conditions under which this building was erected, it may here be stated that at the meeting of the executive committee of the Board of Regents in November, 1899, it appeared that no plans had as yet been presented for the building which could be adopted. At that meeting, resident architect J. T. W. Jennings and the writer were authorized to prepare plans for such a build-

ing, and these gentlemen expressed the opinion that such plans could be prepared and the building erected before October 1, 1900. The plans were ready for inspection at the December meeting of the executive committee and were then adopted. The detail plans and specifications were ready for adoption the first of January; the work was at once advertised, and the contracts let February 1st, at a meeting of the Board of Regents. Excavations were begun on the site about the first of March by blasting the frozen ground; these were completed about the first of April and the building begun. Had it not been for one or two unavoidable delays in the delivery of material, caused by accidents in the factories, the building would have been practically completed by the contract date, October 1st. As it was, the work continued in the basements until about the middle of October. On the opening of the college year in the latter part of September, however, the building was sufficiently completed on the main floor and all above to allow the work of the school to be carried on regularly. The appliances in the steam and testing laboratories were moved over from Science hall and from the shop buildings in August, September and October, so that early in November these laboratories were also in operation.

The building is beautifully decorated on the interior, all the walls having been colored in suitable tones to make them at once beautiful and restful to the eye. The interior finish is mostly oak, with considerable marble and terra cotta in the main entrance, which is rather imposing. The building was completed with very few extras for the sum appropriated, namely \$100,000. For this sum there was obtained the building proper, including a fan system of heating and ventilating with automatic regulation, a very unusual amount of electric wiring of both light and power in nearly all parts of the building, also a large amount of plumbing, including gas distribution in all the laboratories, a tunnel from the building to the boiler house for the steam pipes, and a proportionate part of the salary of the resident architect.

Because of the building being placed upon sloping ground there is a sub-basement under the eastern portion, and this, together



with the four large drawing rooms in the attic, place the work of the building upon six floors.

There is an auditorium on the main floor at the east end (on the right as seen in the cut), which seats three hundred and sixty. Into this auditorium and into the testing room in the sub-basement below was thrown the space of the basement story proper, giving to the auditorium a height of about twenty feet and to the testing laboratory below a height of about sixteen feet. This was made possible only because of the sloping ground on which the building was placed, the natural surface having a fall of twenty feet in the length of the building. On the up-hill side of the building the natural surface has been removed in such a way as to make the basement story fully as well lighted as any of the upper stories, and on the down-hill side the sub-basement goes but little below the natural surface of the ground.

The portion which has now been built is only about one-fourth of the entire building. When completed the building will have four exterior faces similar to the one shown in the cut, this being the southern front, facing upon the upper campus or quadrangle, nearly opposite the Law building. The east and west fronts of the completed building will be considerably longer than the south front, this having a length of 172 feet. When completed, the entire interior court, which will then have an area of about 70 x 100 feet, will be occupied by the steam-testing laboratory. Only one-half of this laboratory has now been built, this standing north of the center portion of the present building and west of the wing on the east, the two basement stories of which are shown in the cut.

This is perhaps the best lighted and ventilated and the most satisfactory steam-testing laboratory in the world. It is lighted by skylights in the roof, and is practically two stories in height. The sloping roof near the walls of the main building, however, allows for the lighting of the interior rooms of the main building on the first floor, through the upper halves of such windows. The second story of this laboratory consists only in a gallery, eight feet in width, which entirely surrounds the laboratory. On the north side, however, this gallery is twelve feet in width and is closed off from the laboratory by glass windows, and is to be used as a com-

puting room for students engaged in laboratory work. On the sides of this gallery surrounding the steam laboratory, museum cases will be placed containing exhibits which will not be affected by moisture. In the roof there are four fixed ventilators and sixteen openings in the skylights which will be used only when experimental work is in progress. The entire basement and sub-basement stories are given up to experimental laboratories of various kinds. Those portions of the experimental electrical laboratory in which steam power is required, and also the electro-chemical laboratory, remain in the shop building as before, but with about double the floor space which they formerly had. All the other electrical laboratory work, not requiring steam power but in which electric power only is employed, including photometry and experimental thesis work, will be carried on in the west end of the main basement of the new building. On the main floor there are, besides the auditorium, three lecture rooms, the Dean's offices, a large reading room, in which are placed the engineering periodicals and a duplicate technical reference library, one professor's office, and a large room in which are placed in suitable upright cases with glass doors all the surveying instruments; this room has a wide outer door opening to the north, through which these instruments are carried for field work. This floor opens to the north directly upon the gallery of the steam laboratory. On the second floor are six lecture rooms, ten offices, and two instrument rooms. On the third floor are six large drawing rooms, one office, and one lecture room. In the attic are four large drawing rooms, one of which is now used as a museum room.

The number of students in the College of Engineering is rapidly increasing. Thus, in 1898-9 the number of students was 242, in 1899-00 it was 327, and in 1900-1 it will reach 400. It is expected that next year our drawing rooms will be filled, and the year after they will be overcrowded, so that in 1903 it will be absolutely necessary to extend this building, as our numbers will then be at least 550. During the present year some of the classes in the German department meet in the building.

The walls of the new building are being decorated with a very choice collection of large pictures, all of engineering interest.

These pictures have been contributed to the building by railroad and steamship companies, construction companies of all kinds, and various engineering and industrial works. These have been obtained by request from all over the country, and without exception they are contributed freely and even thankfully. Nearly all of them come beautifully framed, with express charges prepaid. It is estimated that at least \$1,000 worth of pictures have already been contributed, and more are expected. With these the beautiful colored walls will be fully decorated, and the building will have more the appearance of a home than that of the ordinary college building. The Dean and some of the professors have added to the homelike appearance of their offices by placing rugs upon the floors, and they have moved into these offices their private libraries and expect to make these rooms their studies. They then become accessible to students at all hours of the day, which is, in many ways, a great advantage to the school. It is thought that these surroundings will have a refining, and in many ways a wholesome, influence upon the students who frequent the building, and that they will be inclined to take better care of the building than is ordinarily the case. This is already observed in their conduct in the reading room. While this room was purposely placed adjoining the offices of the Dean, with a door opening between for the purpose of oversight, it is never found necessary to enter the room or even to leave the door ajar.

The grounds in the immediate vicinity of the building will be planted with suitable shrubbery and vines upon the steep slopes, and enough low ornamental shrubbery to give the building a beautiful setting. This work is in charge of the newly appointed landscape gardener, Mr. O. C. Simonds, of Chicago. With the gradual development of this planting about the building, and with the extension of the building northward towards the lake, it will become the most beautiful, and perhaps the most imposing, building upon the upper campus, especially when seen from the east. As seen from the west, or up-hill side, the building looks low because it has been set so deep into the hill. On this side the building comes within about seventy feet of North hall. When the building is finally completed it will be 172 feet east and west, and about 202

feet north and south, with the interior court of 70 x 100 feet, all of which will be occupied by the steam laboratory. It is thought this entire building will be required in the course of fifteen or twenty years, and possibly sooner.

J. B. JOHNSON.

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### A DIARY ENTRY OF 1860.

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In the course of his afternoon address before the State Historical Society at the dedication of the new library building, October 19, the Hon. Charles Francis Adams of Boston indulged in some interesting reminiscences of early Madison and the state university. September 11 and 12, 1860, William H. Seward, Charles Francis Adams, Sr., and others visited Madison upon a campaigning tour, speaking in behalf of Lincoln's candidacy; in their train was the then young Charles Francis Adams, Jr., the present speaker. The elder Charles Francis was an habitual diarist, and his son read to the audience this extract, which has never heretofore been published, and will be of interest to all alumni as a picture of the University forty years ago, painted by one of the most eminent men of his day:

"This was on the 11th of September," said Mr. Adams, "and the following day, he [my father] visited the University and the rooms of the Historical Society. Of the former he spoke as a state institution 'lately established.' 'It is,' he wrote, 'situated admirably, having a beautiful prospect of the lake on each side, and commanding a wide circumference, perhaps not less than twenty-five miles. As yet everything is in the raw; the interior of the main edifice is not quite complete. The professors, with several of whom I was made acquainted, were engaged in hearing the classes; and one of them, Mr. James Davie Butler, I remember to have seen at Quincy a year or two since, and he showed us the little there was to see of books and curiosities; but the library is insignificant and very carelessly kept. Perhaps, after the room assigned for it is completed, the arrangement may be perfected. There are about eighty students now in attendance. The institution is based upon a grant of lands, made at the time of the organization of the State, by the general government. This fund has been preserved, and the interest is faithfully applied — a thing highly creditable to the young State, which has much overstrained itself in its

efforts to accelerate progress. In this case, as in all others in a young community, time must be the only remedy. Professor Butler accompanied us back to visit the rooms of the Historical Society, which, as a collection of literature, are really much better worth examining.'”

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## UNIVERSITY MEN IN THE ELECTIONS OF 1900.

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A partial list was given in the October issue of the *MAGAZINE* of U. W. alumni and non-graduates who took an active part in the campaign just ended. The returns show that an unusual number of the men who are to guide the destinies of state and nation and who are to fill county and other minor offices during the next two years have been in past years students at the University.

The list which we have been able to prepare, while by no means complete, includes two governors-elect: Robert M. La Follette, of Wisconsin, and Charles N. Herreid, of South Dakota; three Wisconsin congressmen, Herman B. Dahle, of the second district; John J. Esch, of the seventh; and Webster E. Brown, of the ninth, of whom the two former are re-elected for their second term; the attorney-general of the state of Wisconsin, Emmet R. Hicks; and at least thirteen members of the Wisconsin legislature, of whom two are hold-over senators, and three are this fall elected to the senate and eight to the assembly. In addition, Regent James H. Stout, of Menomonie, is now serving his second term in the state senate. It may be worth while to append a short sketch of the career of each of the men thus honored.

The success of Robert Marion La Follette, '79, is of special interest to University men, since Mr. La Follette was the only representative of the University who has ever thus far won first place in an inter-collegiate oratorical contest. He is also said to be the first governor of Wisconsin born within the state. Mr. La Follette was born in the town of Primrose, Dane county, June 14, 1855. He attended the district schools in the town of Argyle, Rock county, whither the family had moved when he was six years old. In 1873 the family moved again, this time to Madison, where he attended a private academy and entered the University in the fall of 1875.



ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE.

Throughout his University course Mr. La Follette was active in debating society and literary work. He was editor and joint owner of the *University Press*, then the only student publication. He was a member of the Athenæan society, which he represented in the Junior Exhibition. In his senior year, as every one knows, Mr. La Follette won the home oratorical contest, the state contest, and the interstate contest at Iowa City with an oration on "Iago." Graduating from the scientific course in 1879, he entered the College of Law the following fall. Here he remained only one term, completing his studies in a law office, and being admitted to the bar in 1880. That same fall he was nominated district attorney of Dane county on the republican ticket and elected. He was re-elected in 1882, though the democratic plurality for the rest of the county ticket was over 1,000. In 1881 he formed a partnership with Robert G. Siebecker, '78, now judge of the ninth circuit. In 1886 the late Samuel A. Harper, '81 l, became a member of the firm.

In 1884 Mr. La Follette was elected congressman from the third district; he was re-elected in 1886 and 1888, but defeated in the landslide of 1890. His career in Congress was marked by the delivery of several notable speeches, especially those on the river and harbor bill of 1885, on the Mills tariff bill of 1888, on the Lodge election bill, and on the McKinley tariff bill of 1890. Mr. La Follette was a member of the ways and means committee, which prepared the last named bill, and he is said to have written more lines of that bill than any other member.

Upon his retirement from Congress he became a member of the firm of La Follette, Harper, Roe & Zimmermann, which firm was dissolved in 1894. The campaigns of 1896 and 1898, in which Mr. La Follette was a candidate for the republican nomination for governor, and that of 1900, when he was nominated by acclamation, are too recent history to need more than a mention.

Mr. La Follette was married in 1880 to Miss Belle Case of Baraboo, also of the class of '79, winner in that year of the Lewis prize, and the first woman to graduate from the College of Law, from which she received a degree in 1885. They have four children — two daughters, one a freshman in the University, and two sons.

Charles Nelson Herreid, '82 l, the newly-elected governor of South Dakota, was born October 20, 1857. He spent three years at Gale college, read law in an office for one year, and then entered the law course at the University, graduating in 1882.

The following year he went to Dakota and entered upon the practice of law at Eureka, McPherson county, where he has since resided. He is a member of the firm of Herreid & Williamson.

Mr. Herreid has been district attorney, judge of the county court, a member of the board of trustees of the University of South Dakota, and a member of the board of regents of education. In 1892 he was elected as a republican to the office of lieutenant governor, and was re-elected in 1894. His success as presiding officer of the state senate is indicated by the fact that no appeal was ever taken from any of his rulings during the two sessions at which he served.

Since 1898 he has been chairman of the republican state committee and acting member of the republican national committee. He has never been a believer in nor advocate of the free and unlimited coinage of silver, though in 1896, and before, he opposed the single gold standard and supported the doctrine of bimetallism as then understood. In 1898, however, he became convinced that the existing gold standard had not been the cause of the preceding panic, and was instrumental in the adoption of the gold standard plank in the state platform of 1898.

He was elected governor this fall by a majority of about 18,000.

Mr. Herreid was married in 1882 to Miss Jeannette Slye. They have two children — a son and a daughter.

Herman Bjorn Dahle, member of congress from the second district, was born March 30, 1855, in the town of Perry, Dane county. He received his early education in the district schools of his native town, and from 1870 to 1874 attended the University of Wisconsin, part of the time in the preparatory department.

Since leaving the University he has resided at Mt. Horeb, Dane county, and from 1877 to 1888 he conducted at that place a general mercantile business, in which he is still interested. He is also the principal owner of the Mt. Horeb bank. Mr. Dahle was first elected to Congress in 1898, and this year was re-elected by a largely increased majority.



John Jacob Esch, '82, re-elected to Congress from the seventh district, was born near Norwalk, Monroe county, March 20, 1861. He attended the public schools of Milwaukee and Sparta, graduating from the high school of the latter city in 1878. He entered the University the same year and graduated from the modern classical course in 1882.

Mr. Esch was a member of the Athenæan society and of its joint debate team of 1882. He was one of the founders, and, during his senior year, managing editor of the *Badger*, a weekly college paper. At graduation he was class-day prophet, and appeared on the commencement platform with an oration on "The Jews."

From 1882 to 1886 he taught in the Sparta high school. Then he took a law course at the University and graduated in 1887, after which he entered the firm of Winter, Esch & Winter at La Crosse.

While living at Sparta Mr. Esch was elected city treasurer. In March, 1896, he was chairman of the republican state convention to select delegates to the national convention. He was the organizer and first captain of the Sparta Rifles, and lieutenant and afterward captain of the Gateway City Guards of La Crosse. In 1895 he was appointed by Governor Upham judge advocate general and aide-de-camp on his staff with the rank of colonel. In 1898 he was elected to Congress from the seventh district to succeed Gen. Michael Griffin, and was this fall re-elected for a second term.

Webster Everett Brown, '74, the newly-elected congressman from the ninth district, was born near Peterboro, N. Y., July 16, 1851. In 1857 the family moved to the village of Newport on the Wisconsin river; later to Hull, Portage county; then to Stockton, and then to Stevens Point. Mr. Brown attended the country schools of Portage county; spent some time at Lawrence university; and in the spring of 1870 he took a course at the Spencerian business college, Milwaukee. That fall he entered the University, from which he graduated with the class of 1874.

In 1875 Mr. Brown and his elder brother formed a partnership to deal in lumber at Stevens Point. In 1880 a younger brother entered the firm. In 1882 they built a mill and laid out the village of Rhinelander, and the next year moved their entire business to that place. The place has grown rapidly, so that now it is a



JOHN J. ESCH.

city of about 6,000 inhabitants. The Brown brothers have from the first been identified with the growth and prosperity of the community.

Mr. Brown was mayor of Rhinelander from 1894 to 1896; has been a member for several years of the school board, three years chairman of the town board and two years chairman of the county board. He was president of the Alumni association of the University of Wisconsin for the year 1899-1900.

In December, 1877, he was married to Miss Juliet Delia Meyer of Lancaster, Wis., a graduate of the University in the class of 1875. They have had seven children, of whom five are now living.

Emmet Reuben Hicks, '76, re-elected attorney-general of Wisconsin, was born at Waukau, Winnebago county, March 7, 1854. Shortly after his birth his parents moved to the village of Omro in the same county. He attended the common schools and graduated from the Omro high school in 1870. After teaching for three years he entered the University, from which he graduated in 1876 with the degree of B. S. After teaching three years more in the high school at Waupun, where he also studied law in the office of Eli Hooker, he took the law course at the University, finishing in 1880. He also took the degree of M. A. in the same year.

Since graduation, until his election as attorney-general in 1898, Mr. Hicks has practiced law at Oshkosh. He was a member of the firm of Phillips & Hicks. From 1895 to 1898 he was a member of the county board of supervisors of Winnebago county, and during these four years was elected and served as chairman of the board.

Julius Edward Roehr, '81 *l*, senator from the eighth district, was born at Brooklyn, N. Y., March 6, 1860; educated at the public schools of that city and of Milwaukee, and took the law course at the University of Wisconsin, graduating therefrom in 1881.

For five years after his graduation he was a partner in Milwaukee of Leander Wyman; since the death of the latter he has practiced alone. He was appointed court commissioner in 1888 and reappointed in 1894; was defeated as a candidate for the assembly in 1890, and for judge of the superior court in 1892; was chairman of the fourth district congressional convention in 1896, and a del-

egate to the national republican convention at St. Louis; in the same year he was elected to the state senate, and has just been returned for a second term.

Mr. Roehr was married May 28, 1882, to Miss Emma Krueger. They have two children.

Edward Eugene Burns, '87 l, senator from the sixteenth district, was born at Dunleith (now East Dubuque), Ill.; when a few months old the family moved to Jamestown, Grant county, Wis. He attended the Platteville normal school and graduated from the University College of Law in 1887.

He first engaged in the practice of law at Boscobel; in the fall of 1890 he went to Platteville, where he has since resided, and formed a partnership with W. E. Carter, which continued until the removal of the latter to Milwaukee.

During the Spanish war Mr. Burns served as captain of Company C, 4th Wisconsin. He has served as a member of the county board of supervisors of Grant county, and as city attorney of the city of Platteville.

Henry Chapman Martin, '79, senator from the seventeenth district, was born at Darlington, December 15, 1854; was educated in the schools of that city, entered the University in 1876, and graduated in 1879.

He studied law in the offices of J. D. & D. S. Rose and Henry S. Magoon, and was admitted to the bar in 1881. He was a partner of Henry S. Magoon for a short time, and in 1887 formed a partnership with R. J. Wilson.

For five years he was a member of Co. K, 1st regiment, W. N. G. He served during the riots in Milwaukee, when the state troops were called out by Governor Rusk. Shortly after his admission to the bar he was appointed county superintendent of schools, and was twice re-elected. He was elected mayor of Darlington in 1887 and 1888; was city attorney for six years; district attorney of Lafayette county for two years; has been president of the city board of education; member of the state central committee for four years; member of the University board of visitors; was elected to the assembly in 1895, and to the senate in 1898.

Mr. Martin was married November 15, 1882, to Catherine E. Dodge. They have one daughter.

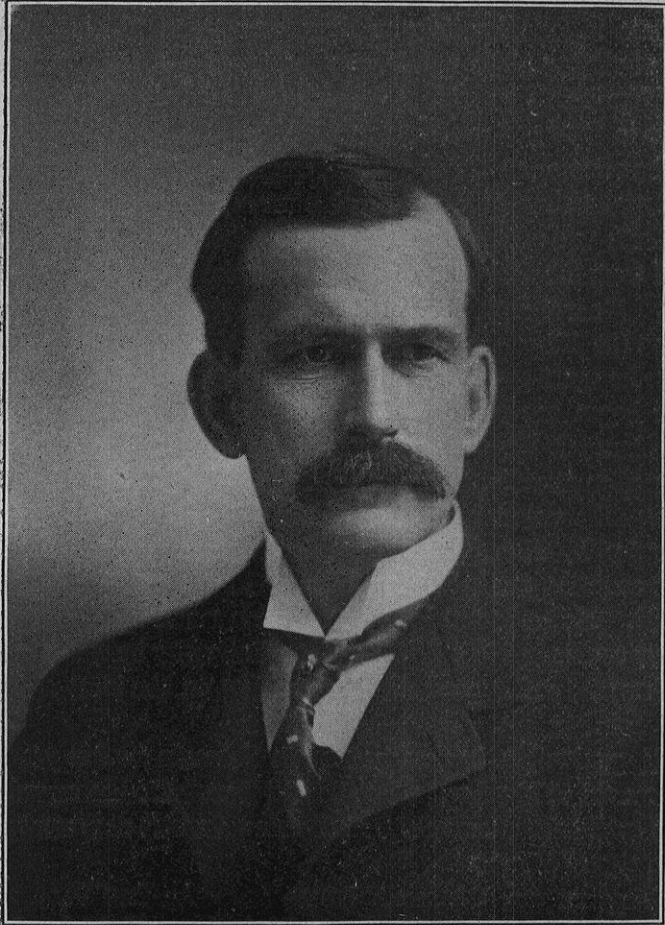
Andrew Lawrence Kreutzer, ('90 *l*), senator from the twenty-fifth district, was born in Marathon county August 30, 1862; was apprenticed to a saddler at the age of fourteen; gave up the position after two years and took private instruction, taught for several years, and studied law in the office of Judge Crosby of Wausau. After spending some time with the Wausau Law & Land Company, he entered the senior law class of the University in the fall of 1889, took the state board examination in January, 1890, and was admitted to the bar.

He was associated, until June, 1891, with the Wausau Law & Land Company, then began practice for himself; in 1892 he formed a partnership with E. L. Bump; later the firm became Bump, Kreutzer & Rosenberry. He was elected alderman in 1893; district attorney in 1894, and re-elected in 1896; was appointed by Governor Upham in 1895 commissioner to the Atlanta exposition; appointed by Governor Scofield in 1896 judge advocate general and member of his staff with the rank of colonel; and was elected to the senate in 1898.

On October 7, 1891, Mr. Kreutzer was married to Mary Eliza Knox of Wausau, a graduate of the University with the class of 1887. They have one son and one daughter.

James Huff Stout, senator from the twenty-ninth district, was born at Dubuque, Iowa, September 25, 1848; was educated in the public schools of that city, and in the University of Chicago. For a number of years he was in the lumber business at Dubuque and St. Louis as a member of the firm of Knapp, Stout & Company. In 1888 he moved to Menomonie.

Senator Stout has devoted much of his time and means to the advancement of educational ideals. He built and equipped the Stout Manual Training School at Menomonie at his own expense in 1893, greatly enlarged it in 1894, and rebuilt it after its destruction by fire in 1897. He started the traveling library system of Wisconsin by buying about five hundred books which were divided into traveling libraries and distributed about Dunn county. He afterward increased the number to thirty-seven libraries of forty



WEBSTER E. BROWN.

volumes each. He has also built a model road in Dunn county as an object lesson of what a country road may be made.

He was a delegate to the national republican convention of 1896; was appointed regent of the University in 1897; was chairman of the state historical society building commission which had charge of the building of the new library building; has been president of the Wisconsin free library commission; was elected to the state senate in 1894 and re-elected in 1898.

John Comstock Gaveney, '85, representing the thirty-second senatorial district in the new legislature, was born at Arcadia June 30, 1863; was educated in the public schools of that town; graduated from the University in 1885 and from the College of Law in 1888. He was a member of Hesperia, a semi-public debater, and was on the Hesperian joint debate team of 1884; while in the law course he was a member of the E. G. Ryan society.

He began the practice of law at Stevens Point in partnership with James O. Raymond; upon the death of his father in 1889 he returned to Arcadia, where he entered the law firm of Gaveney & Cowie. He was married April 9, 1890.

Charles W. Gilman, '85, assemblyman representing Buffalo and Pepin counties, was born in the town of Gilmanton, Buffalo county, in 1862. He graduated from the scientific course in 1885 and from the law course in 1886. While at the University he was a member of Hesperia, and represented that society in the joint debate of 1885.

After graduation, he practiced law in Nebraska for five years, and then moved to Mondovi, where he still lives. He has served three terms as district attorney of Buffalo county, and is at present mayor of the city of Mondovi.

E. Ray Stevens, '93, assemblyman from the first Dane county district, entered the University from the Janesville high school in 1889, graduating with the degree of B. L. in 1893, with special honors in economics, and graduating from the College of Law in 1895. He was a member of Athenæ and of the Forum; was a semi-public debater in his sophomore year, a member of the victorious Athenæan joint debate team of 1893, and a member of the Forum team which debated the Milwaukee Forum society in 1894.

He was editor-in-chief of the *Ægis*, and chairman of the '93 *Badger* board; was engaged in newspaper work throughout his university course, reported two sessions of the legislature, and contributed to numerous newspapers and magazines; and spent one summer in Europe in the study of municipal problems and as special correspondent of the *Milwaukee Sentinel*. He is a member of the Delta Upsilon fraternity.

After finishing his law course, Mr. Stevens entered the law office of Burr W. Jones, '70; in 1896 the partnership of Jones & Stevens was formed, which has since continued. He was a member for a number of years of the Wisconsin National Guard. He has just been elected to the assembly by a majority of 899 in a district which was democratic in 1896 and republican in 1898 by a majority of 3.

Mr. Stevens was married in June, 1898, to Miss Kate Sabin, also of the class of '93. They have one daughter.

Maurice Aloysius McCabe, '96 *l*, assemblyman from the second district of Milwaukee county, received his early education in the Milwaukee public schools; later attended Marquette College, Milwaukee, from which he graduated in 1890, and received the honorary degree of A. M. two years later; entered the law course of the University in 1894, and graduated therefrom in 1896. While in the University he was a member of the Forum society, and was one of the victorious team which debated with the Milwaukee Forum society in 1896. In his senior year he was president of his class, and was one of the commencement day orators. He is a member of Delta Tau Delta and of Phi Delta Phi.

After graduation Mr. McCabe was associated with the law firm of Miller, Noyes, Miller & Wahl of Milwaukee until 1898, when he entered, with Louis A. Dahlman, '96 *l*, the firm of McCabe & Dahlman, which still continues.

John Colonel Karel, '95 *l*, fondly known to fame as "Ikey," will be one of the nineteen democrats in the assembly, representing the ninth Milwaukee district in that body. After graduating from the law course Mr. Karel took two years' work on the Hill, and then began the practice of law at Kewaunee, his former home. He soon removed to Milwaukee, where he is now practicing. "Ikey"



was perhaps the best known football man of his time, and his famous run which won the Minnesota game of 1894, the first big game ever played in Madison, will long be remembered.

William Francis Collins, '94 *l*, representing the first district of Portage county in the assembly, was born at Stevens Point in 1869. During the legislative session of 1891 he was engrossing clerk of the assembly, and, in the session of 1893, clerk of the judiciary committee of the senate. He graduated from the College of Law with the class of '94. During his junior year he was president of his class.

Since graduation, Mr. Collins has been engaged in the law and insurance business at Stevens Point. He has served as a member of the city school board.

John Wesley Owen, who will represent the first district of Racine county in the assembly, was born at Racine January 17, 1862. He attended the country schools and the Racine high school until his father's death put an end to his schooling. He entered the employ of the J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company as an apprentice, and spent ten years in the machinist's trade. In 1886 he entered the College of Law.

After his graduation in 1888, he began the practice of law at Racine. In 1896 the partnership of Owen & Lukes was formed with Charles L. Lukes, '96 *l*, as junior partner. In 1892 Mr. Owen was elected district attorney of Racine county.

George Ela, '94 *l*, representing the second assembly district of Racine county, was born October 11, 1868, in the town of Rochester, where he has always resided. He received his early education in the public schools and in Rochester academy, and in the fall of 1892 entered the College of Law, from which he graduated in 1894. Since graduation he has engaged in farming and dairying.

From 1895 to 1900 he was chairman of his town and member of the county board of supervisors, and during four years of that time was chairman of that board. In 1898 he was elected to the assembly, and has just been re-elected by a largely increased majority.

Frank Aalward Cady, '83 *l*, member of the assembly from Wood county, was born December 31, 1858, in the town of Newport, Columbia county; attended the district schools and the Kilbourn high

school, taught for four years, and in 1878 entered the modern classical course at the University. He did not complete his academic course on account of lack of means, but in 1881 began the law course, from which he graduated in 1883.

Since graduation he has practiced law at Marshfield, excepting the year 1885, which he spent in the far West. He is also largely interested in real estate and timber lands in central and northern Wisconsin. He has been for several years city attorney of Marshfield, and for twelve years represented that city on the county board of supervisors, of which body he was, in 1898, elected chairman. He was also for five years a member of the city board of education, and in the spring of the present year was elected alderman from the fifth ward of Marshfield.

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## A GIRL'S SPREE A DOZEN YEARS AGO.\*

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### I.

When sorority girls hold an initiation they do not have a chaperone. I mention this in the beginning because I wish no respectable Wisconsin matron to be blamed for the proceedings recounted in the following pages. I remember just how we felt when the dozen or fifteen seniors, juniors and sophomores filled the bed, chairs and floors of one of the bedrooms of our "house," and discussed how best we could impress our pledged girls with the majesty, dignity and worth of our beloved order. We were in a mood for no ordinary initiation. For the "preliminary rites,"

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\*The author wishes to state that while every name in the pages following is fictitious, the story is based on facts. Not all of the occurrences related herein happened to any one sorority or at any one initiation, but in the main it is the simple tale of an unusual initiation of one sorority, and that is doubtless not the one you are guessing it is. Some of those present may recognize their counterfeit presentments. At this period of her life the author would doubtless condemn girls who carried through a similar performance as "rowdies." We were not. There were a very creditable proportion of honor students among us, and of our subsequent careers, we are sure our obituaries, when they come to be written, will state that we have lived lives "honored and respected in the community."

in previous years, we had walked girls all over the marshes about the town, had investigated the Castle grounds, and trotted them for miles (by a skillful system of relays) in the college end. None of them appeared attractive that afternoon.

"The D. B. girls held their last initiation in the old magnetic observatory, so one of the boys told me," suggestively remarked a soph. If any one ought to have known what the boys said it was she, for a dozen bleeding hearts already hung as trophies from her belt.

A senior lifted her august head from the bed sufficiently to remark, "What! Those girls with ramrods in place of spinal columns! Shades of their departed *alumnæ!*" and she fell back fainting into the waiting arms of her inseparable. "Ramrods or no ramrods, we lost a mighty nice freshman to them a few weeks ago," another head was lifted from the bed and the chin rested on a pretty hand, while the owner of all three gazed ruefully out of the window. There was a moment of silence while every one of us followed suit. We felt pretty sore still. We hated to lose, for, as usual in affairs of later life, defeat is not sweet. We were all wondering who was going to make the remark that dismissed a girl formally from our minds. It was standard, each class teaching it to the next, and the laugh that always followed went a long way towards healing our wounded pride. The youngest sophomore, the particular chum of this misguided child who preferred D. B. to K. G. B., broke the silence. She had learned her lesson well.

"Girls," her voice choked a little at first, but she went cheerfully on, "if she's the kind of a girl that D. B. attracts, she isn't *our* kind, and I'm glad she refused us."

"So say we all of us," came the instant response, and then — we all laughed. It had only been a flirtation and not a serious love affair after all.

The senior who had fainted a few moments back sat up straight now with a smile of satisfaction on her face. "I got *my* girl," she said, and gave her characteristic chuckle. The girls knew something was coming and waited. Then another chuckle. "Go on, Beth, we're all waiting."

"You remember that meeting," she began, "when we thought we had lost Margaret Ellis (our star pledging), and you laid down the law to me and told me that if anybody could win her, I could?" (This was merely prefatory, as none of us could forget in a few brief weeks that critical period.) "Well, I went to my room bluer than a whetstone. That girl had been brought up with me and I couldn't bear to lose her, and everything seemed against us. I tried to study, but couldn't make head nor tail out of anything because I was sure that one of the other sororities was getting in its deadly work."

"Between the three of us, we had Margaret for something or other every afternoon and evening for two weeks, and when *we* didn't have her, your imagination didn't need to be very vivid to suggest that someone else had," piped up a junior.

Beth paid no attention but proceeded. "Finally, I dropped the whole business and went down to her home. There wasn't any light in the hall nor in the parlors, and the girl herself came to the door. I was agitated and I didn't know how to begin, and therefore made the extremely original remark, 'I suppose you know what I've come for?' She tried to shut me up, but I burst out, 'Margaret, I can't stand this any longer. You've got to answer me to-night. I don't care when you tell the girls, but I must know *now*. If it takes any more courage for a fellow to propose to a girl, I'm sorry for him. Margaret, for the love *I* bear you, for the friendship of the past years, for the sake of the loyal friends you have among us, won't you decide for us to-night? You'll never be sorry for it. It's the dearest and sweetest tie of college life, and' — I can't remember what else I said."

"Weren't you a bit tragic, Beth dear?" The voice came from a group of girls sitting on the floor with their heads on each other's shoulders.

"Perhaps I was, but I was terribly in earnest, and you can be sure I wasn't speaking in whispers. We stood together in the parlor, and my arm was around her. My heart sank within me, as she drew away from me, turned up the gas and looked around the room. She smilingly advanced to one corner with a 'Good evening, Mr. Hamilton.' Turning around she introduced me, and

all three sat facing each other for the usual 'moment of awkward silence.' One of us then thought of some commonplace remark, but I don't know when I've spent a more uncomfortable half hour. It seems that Margaret had just started downstairs in response to his card that the maid had carried up, and as she saw me standing at the door, she let me in herself. I wouldn't give her a chance to say a word, so her only resort was 'light on the subject.' It is needless to remark he had heard my entire proposal, and the Phi Psis rolled all over the floor of their lodge when he told it. He had sense enough to leave early, and then that blessed girl said 'yes.' I went home in the same uplifted state of mind that *the man* always possesses in novels."

There was a general sigh of satisfaction as she finished. Then our brisk chief officer called us to order with, "We will never do anything but talk, if we stay here, and so I appoint the following committees;" and she rolled off a list that included all of us, so we with one accord gathered up books, coats and hats and leisurely departed.

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As I reached the house about half-past eight, I found the door locked. If you ever find the front door of a fraternity house locked, you may be sure something is up. I had forgotten the "Open Sesame," so I gave a few vigorous raps and shouted to the girls "What's my name," and they let me in. The place was deserted save for the five seniors. One dim gas jet burned in the parlors, which I could see were ready for the serious side of the initiation. Kate Burgess met me, and we strolled into the dining room to see what the "youngsters" had provided to eat, and if things suited our critical senior taste. We concluded that really they had fixed up too elaborately. They had set a table which appeared quite sweet, even if the cloth was a couple of clean sheets, the napkins paper, and the tall lemonade glasses *tin*.

As we came into the bright light of the hall, we laughed as we looked at each other. Kate had on a scarlet and black tennis suit. The girls said it was "Hurrah for Anarchy," when she wore it. My own suit was of a similar build, and if not quite so loud had the same significance. We paused at the foot of the stairs and

called, "Time to start," and the other three seniors appeared, donning their mackintoshes and soft felt hats as they came. Kate and I started ahead, and the other girls followed at as exact a distance as there are between couples in a wedding procession. Seniors do not as a rule exert themselves over the "monkey work" of an initiation. Three years is apt to take the keen edge off one's enjoyment in tiring a girl so thoroughly that she will be in a subdued and submissive mood for the regular work. This night I asked Kate what the plans of the "committee on place and rites" were after we left the house. She explained that we were to meet the rest of the girls at nine on the shady side of "Farmers' Home," as Agricultural hall was always dubbed, and from there we were to proceed to the Magnetic Observatory, which the girls had investigated that afternoon, and found to be a "dandy" place.

We were ascending the Hill by this time, and several men who were going into the library looked curiously after us. Girls do not ordinarily walk up towards Main hall alone at night. We felt a little less conspicuous when we were beyond the lights that shone through the windows of Library hall, and we felt still better when we took up our station near the old dormitory in the black shadow of a big oak. It was October, and a moonlight night, but the gray clouds were continually hiding the moon's face. The two of us stood perfectly still, and shortly the other seniors joined us. There was not a soul in sight, and the only sound was the rustle of the wind in the dry leaves. With startling distinctness the university clock boomed out nine. At the first stroke we touched each other and pointed to where, across the campus, in a patch of moonlight, we could see a queerly garbed figure, stumbling and falling as she tried to obey the commands of two who were following her. We could hear nothing, but we knew from experience they were telling her to "step high" where the ground sunk into little hollows, and were being careless about mentioning the facts that there were sidewalks and rises in the ground. Before the last note had died away, we had observed, in another direction, another three coming on a run, the center one, bound and blindfolded as she was, having great difficulty to keep up the pace. At the head of a gentle incline they stopped short, and laid

their victim on the ground. Kate, who was our Samson, left my side quickly. *Instinct* taught her that they were going to roll the girl down, and that she was expected to catch and land her on her feet, which she did in less time than it takes to write it.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

ELIZABETH PARKER KNOWLTON,  
K. G. B., and U. W. '89.

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## PROGRESS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

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### DEATH OF PROFESSOR ROSENSTENGEL.

A long, honorable, and faithful career was drawn to a close in the sudden death of Professor Rosenstengel on the twelfth of November. Professor Rosenstengel entered the faculty meeting that afternoon with a firm step, appearing unusually well. A little more than half an hour later he breathed his last. One short gasp was the only warning those who sat near him had that all was not well with their colleague. Sitting in his accustomed place, attending to his duties, this faithful teacher ended his earthly task. A sad but beautiful death!

The manner of Professor Rosenstengel's death fittingly indicates the character of the man. He was ever a man of duty. His capacity for work was large, and to him work always meant work well done. Every fiber of his nature was German. Beneath an austere exterior there was hidden a big and warm heart. His sternness was but an outward expression of devotion to duty, sincerity of purpose, and a personal interest in the welfare of those seeking his instruction.

His fatherly attitude toward students emanated from a source of pure and disinterested love of his fellows.

His apparent impatience, under circumstances, in the classroom, was but a symptom of the pain he suffered from what he considered neglect of duty or injustice. He was always sincere and frank in his dealings with others, and no one with a good cause ever approached him without receiving his sympathetic attention. Professor Rosenstengel's sympathy and kindness of heart will always be remembered among the chief traits of his high character.

The following resolutions were adopted by a rising vote of the faculty:

"The Faculty of the University of Wisconsin, in special session assembled, desire to place on record some acknowledgment of their high appreciation of the work and worth of their lately departed colleague; therefore,

"Resolved, That by the death of Professor William H. Rosenstengel this state has lost an influential and public-spirited citizen, the University an energetic and painstaking officer, and the members of this faculty and the student body a warm personal friend and one of tireless industry, dignified bearing, generous impulses and a high sense of honor.

"Resolved, That Professor Rosenstengel, by his integrity of character

and long and faithful devotion to his work, has won the gratitude of the students and alumni of the University, the high esteem of his colleagues, and the respect and honor of this entire community and commonwealth.

"Resolved, That these resolutions be entered in the minutes of the faculty, that the secretary be directed to transmit a copy to the family of the deceased, and that copies be furnished to the university and city papers for publication."

(Signed) J. B. PARKINSON,  
EDWARD T. OWEN,  
W. W. DANIELLS.

*Committee.*

In another place in this issue of the *MAGAZINE* the life of Professor Rosenstengel is more fully discussed.

#### SCHOOL OF MUSIC.

The remodeling of the old library building for the use of the department of music will afford needed relief from the many inconveniences resulting from the lack of space in the present quarters in Ladies' hall. The changes contemplated will give the department commodious class and practice rooms, studios, an office, a waiting-room, and a spacious, well-lighted lecture room.

The distinction between the department of music and the School of Music, although not sharply defined at all points, should be remembered in considering the musical affairs of the University. The department of music is one of the regular academic departments in the College of Letters and Science, all the work being done in classes which are open, as electives, to any student of the University without additional fees. The School of Music is a larger organization designed to meet the demand for special instruction in instrumental and vocal

music, instruction being given in private or individual lessons, and the special fees varying according to the amount of work taken.

The courses offered in the School of Music afford ample opportunity for broad and thorough historical, theoretical and practical training.

#### PHYSICAL LABORATORY.

The old mechanical engineering drafting room is being renovated for the use of the department of physics. This room is about twice the size of the laboratory now in use, being 40 by 80 feet, and will thus greatly relieve the cramped condition in which the department now finds itself.

#### CHANGES IN ENGINEERING COURSES.

The work in the freshman and sophomore years in the College of Engineering has been reduced from the twenty-one-hour schedule of the current catalogue to nineteen hours in the first semester of the freshman year, and to twenty hours for the remaining part of these two years. This reduction has been made in mathematics, one-fifth; in chemistry, one-fifth; in descriptive geometry, one-fifth; in technical German, one-fifth, and in mechanics or in machine design, one-fifth. In the electrochemical course there has been added four-fifths chemistry in the sophomore year in place of an equivalent amount of shop work and machine design.

#### DAIRY SCHOOL.

The Dairy School opened its eleventh session November 13th with an attendance of 111, including one woman. These students represent 43 counties of this state, Sheboygan leading with a delegation of 6. In addition there are students from Ohio, Indiana, California, Missouri, Washington and Ontario.



Fifty-five of the students have had experience in operating creameries; 37 in cheese making; 5 in working in farm dairies, and 14 in making both butter and cheese. Four students are taking the course for the second time, and 4 are graduates of colleges or dairy schools of other states.

The explanation of the large attendance in the Dairy School is found in the magnitude of the dairy interests of this state, as the following statements will indicate:

The amount of butter produced is estimated at 80,000,000 pounds per year, valued at \$13,000,000. Over 65,000,000 pounds of cheese were produced in 1899, which is more than one-fourth of the entire cheese product of the United States. Eight hundred and forty thousand cows furnish milk to 951 creameries and 1,571 cheese factories in Wisconsin.

#### GIFT TO THE SCHOOL OF COMMERCE.

On November 21st Acting-President Birge received a draft for \$2,000 to be expended in the purchase of

books for the School of Commerce. This money is the gift of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Vogel, Jr., and Mr. Charles F. Pfister of Milwaukee. At no time could such a munificent gift have come more opportunely than at present, for the many new lines of work undertaken in the School of Commerce require special library facilities which could not otherwise have been so fully met. The liberal donors have the gratitude of the entire University, and of the School of Commerce in particular.

#### GIFT OF ENGINEERING BOOKS.

O. Chanute, formerly president of the American Society of Civil Engineers, has presented to the University one hundred volumes of books on technical subjects relating to engineering, a number of volumes on the London Institution of Civil Engineers, and many unbound volumes and tracts. These books are very valuable and will form the nucleus of a technical library, for which a room has already been set apart in the new engineering building.

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## ON THE HILL.

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#### GRADUATE CLUB.

The first meeting for the year of the Graduate Club was held November 3d at the music lecture room, Ladies' hall. The president, R. H. Denniston, '99, presided. Music was furnished by Messrs. Roy and Myron Fowler and A. A. Young, and short addresses were made by the president and Prof. C. F. Smith. The rest of the evening was given up to a social session.

The second meeting of the club, held at University hall November 23d, was addressed by Mr. Oliver B.

Zimmermann, '96, of the College of Engineering. Mr. Zimmermann gave a very interesting talk on the birds of Wisconsin, illustrated by the lantern slides recently obtained by the Madison Audubon society.

The members of the club have been divided into groups according to their major studies, each group to have charge of the program of one meeting. Meetings are to be held once a month throughout the year. The order of programs so far as arranged is as follows:

December 14th — In charge of the ancient classical students.

January 18th — English and philosophy.

February 15th — Science and mathematics.

March 15th — History.

April 19th — Economics.

May 17th — French and German.

#### \* SENIOR ENGINEERS' TRIP.

A large number of senior mechanical and civil engineers left on Monday, November 12, for Chicago, where, under the direction of Professors Bull and Turneaure, they investigated the working of several commercial firms. The inspection involved visits to the establishments of the Illinois Steel company, Pullman Car works, Chicago Edison company, John Mehr & Sons, McCormick Harvesting Machine company, Metropolitan Elevated Railway company, and many others.

#### MASS MEETING.

The mass meeting held on Thursday evening, November 15, before the Chicago game, was the best attended and most enthusiastic of the season. Short addresses were made by Joseph E. Davies, '98; Fred C. McGowan, '01; Arthur F. Beule, '01; Phil King, and Cochems, Riordan and Skow of the team.

#### HALL RECEPTION.

The girls of Ladies' hall gave the first of a series of receptions to the men of the University on Friday evening, November 16. Over two hundred invitations were sent out, and a large number were in attendance.

#### DR. M' MURTRIE'S LECTURE.

Dr. William McMurtrie, president of the American Chemical society and head chemist of the Royal Baking Powder company, spoke at Science

hall November 19 on "The relation of science to industry." An audience of about three hundred was present. Dr. McMurtrie was secured to give this address by Dr. H. W. Hillyer, whose guest he was while in the city.

#### FACULTY RECEPTION.

The annual reception given by the president to the faculty was given by Acting-President and Mrs. Birge at Library hall on Friday evening, November 23. About three hundred faculty members, their wives, and townspeople were present. Professor and Mrs. J. B. Parkinson, Professor and Mrs. W. W. Daniells, and Professor and Mrs. B. W. Snow assisted in receiving. The hall was tastefully decorated, and refreshments were served in the rooms formerly used by the library.

#### ADDRESS ON HUXLEY.

The first meeting of the Science club for the present year was held November 27th. The meeting, which was open to the public, was devoted to a paper on Huxley by Acting-President E. A. Birge. A large audience was present, sufficient to fill the large lecture room in University hall. The speaker discussed, in a masterly and sympathetic way, the life and work of Mr. Huxley, laying particular stress on his prominence as the greatest apostle of Darwinism in the early days of the promulgation of that theory, and on his pre-eminence as a controversialist. Huxley's controversies with Matthew Arnold and with Gladstone were also dwelt upon. The address was listened to throughout with the closest attention and interest.

#### FRATERNITY HOUSE FIRE.

A serious fire occurred in the Phi Kappa Psi house Sunday evening, November 25th, caused by the over-

turning of a study lamp. The fire did much damage on the second and third floors; the downstairs part was not burned, but was greatly damaged by smoke and water. The house and furniture were fully insured, but considerable personal property of the students living in the house was destroyed, which was not protected by insurance.

#### PHI BETA KAPPA ADDRESS.

The Phi Beta Kappa society has been fortunate enough to secure from Dr. John Bascom, who was president of the University from 1874 to 1887, a promise to deliver the annual address before that society near the close of the present school year. The exact date of the address has not been fully determined, but it will probably be in the first week of June.

#### TAU BETA PI ELECTIONS.

Tau Beta Pi, the honorary engineering fraternity, has announced the election of eight new members—seven seniors and one junior. The following are the names of those elected:

Seniors—Alfred Rollman, E. E., Chilton; Lewis D. Rowell, E. E., Madison; Leroy R. Salsich, C. E., Hartland; Harry A. Severson, C. E., Milwaukee; Fritchjof J. Vea, M. E., Stoughton; Frank E. Washburn, C. E., Sturgeon Bay; Henry H. Wood, M. E., Stebbinsville.

Junior—Carl F. Stillman, M. E., Milwaukee.

#### MUSICAL CLUBS.

A large number of candidates answered the call this fall for trials to fill the vacancies in the Glee and Mandolin clubs. From these candidates, the following have been thus far selected:

Mandolin club—George Gove, '04,

and Ernest Tomlinson, '04, first mandolins; Paul Bennett, '04, Webber Russell, '04, and Arthur B. Uihlein, '02, second mandolins; George F. Markham, '02, Alfred J. Rhodes, '02, D. T. Sheldon, '04, and Charles F. Thompson, '03, guitars; W. E. Brown, '04, violin; Stuart E. Washburn, '03, flute.

Glee club—John V. Brennan, '02, first tenor; Fred P. Bowen, '04, Clarence O. Dawson, '03, Harry J. Murrish, '03 *l*, second tenors; Charles R. Rounds, '01, first bass; Raymond T. Conger, '04, William G. Hamilton, '03, Corlyn H. Wilder, '04, second basses.

The following are the members of last year's clubs who return to the University this year:

Mandolin club—Edward D. Jenner, '01 *l*; Fred A. Landeck, '01 *l*; Sidney C. Niles, '02; James E. Smith, '01, first mandolins; Claude S. Beebe, '01; Chauncey E. Blake, '02; Stephen C. Phipps, '02, second mandolins; Osmund M. Jorstad, '03; Beach W. Maguire, '03, guitars; Albert C. Ehlman, '03, cello.

Glee club—Albert C. Ehlman, '03; Herman T. Meinert, '01, first tenors; J. Bartow Patrick, '02; Philip L. Spooner, '02, second tenors; Harold S. Peterson, '01; Allan T. Pray, '01; Frank E. Washburn, '01; Callafern A. Williams, '03, first basses; Clifford C. Ireland, '03; Lehman P. Rosenheimer, '02, second basses.

The officers of the Mandolin club are—Albert C. Ehlman, director; James E. Smith, leader; Edward D. Jenner, manager; of the Glee club—Albert C. Ehlman, leader; Clifford C. Ireland, manager.

#### THE LITERARY SOCIETIES.

The past two months have been the harvest time of the various literary

societies. New members have been chosen from the ranks of the promising freshmen, and they have been initiated into the mysteries of the bond "whose weighty sense flows in fit words and heavenly eloquence." The applicants for admission to the hill and law societies have been unusually numerous this year, and, with the vacancies easily filled, stricter requirements and closer investigation into past records have been the rule. Special care is being taken to admit only members who display an earnest interest in the work, and give promise of careful and conscientious fulfillment of the various duties that will devolve upon them. For this purpose a stricter system of fines has been adopted, and greater stress is laid upon faithful attendance.

The advent of the annual joint debate is at present agitating the minds of all the societies, and especially of the two most interested—Hesperia and Philomathia. The date has been fixed for December 14th, and the teams have been putting forth every effort during the past summer in study and the collection of material. The societies have lost none of their pristine enthusiasm over the big debating event of the year, when "hill" meets "hill," and the debaters may expect vociferous support from their adherents. The question to be debated this year is as follows:

*Resolved*, That the adoption of a general income tax levied by the United States government is contrary to the best interests of the nation; it being conceded that such a tax would be constitutional; that it become a law; that it remain in operation at least fifteen years; that it be under an efficient civil service, and that an inheritance tax shall not be available for federal purposes.

Probably no question has been more discussed of late years than that of an income tax. This great amount of discussion opens a field for careful study, and furnishes an abundance of material that will insure well-prepared and intelligent treatment of the question. The negative will be upheld by Hesperia, while Philomathia will support the affirmative. The two teams are composed of men who are well known in debating circles, and all of whom have been semi-public debaters. Hesperia will be represented by A. V. Smith, Solomon Huebner and J. E. Brindley; the Philomathian team will consist of P. W. Boehm, N. T. Hancock and L. G. Lohr.

The great event to which Athenæans are looking forward this year is the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the society. Committees have already been appointed.

Following are lists of the initiates of the various societies:

Athenæ—Total membership, 67. New members: Roe Arnold, Ransom D. Bernard, Jr., Ervin F. Beule, Loren D. Blackman, Wilbur F. Davison, Donald N. Ferguson, Allen W. John, Morton H. John, William T. Kelsey, John C. Liver, John S. Lord, Leo de R. Ludlow, Edward L. McGillis, Victor G. Marquissee, Robert C. Menzies, Maurice W. Moe, Francis L. Randolph, Dale C. Shockly, Harry E. Shiels, Arthur E. Thiede, Roger M. Trump, Gaius S. Woledge.

Hesperia—Total membership, 60. New members: John B. Bommerheim, William A. Cunneen, Walter Drew, Frank O. Edwards, Ole Eggum, John B. Enfield, Charles R. Freeman, James G. Fuller, William E. H. Grove, Frank S. Hyland, Lewis Larsen, Henry O. Paulson, Frank B. Sargent, Paul Steinbracher, Leslie F. Van Hagen, Morris E. Yager.

Philomathia—Total membership, 69. New members: Arthur J. Bleser, Arthur Breslauer, Ralph D. Brown, William A. Cowell, Oscar R. W. Hoefer, Alfred H. Kelling, Charles A. Lyman, Charles Meisnest, David G. Milbrath, Benjamin A. Paust, Walter C. Reineking, Hugo A. Rickeman, William T. Runzler, Harry W. Selle, James C. Silverthorn, Ernest B. Tomlinson, Julius H. Warner, Sydney H. Wetzler, William S. Wilson, Guy R. Wood, Roland Zinns.

Forum—Total membership, 57. New members: Louis A. Copeland, Henry Graas, John G. Graham, Joseph Koffend, Jr., John Maxey, Warren J. Neville, Oscar C. Perry, Louis J. Quammen, Louis B. Reed, Alfred I. Warren.

Columbia—Total membership, 57. New members: Charles E. Conner, William J. Foulkes, Gustav B. Husting, George W. Lane, Harry R. Lea, Robert W. Lueck, Loyal H. McCarthy, James J. McManamy, Edward M. Muckelston, Charles L. Purves, George B. Reedal, Frank B. Rodger, Albert E. Schinttay, John F. Sedgwick, Joseph R. Shields, Walter E. Smith, George Thompson, Fred Wetzler, Simon P. Wilson, Charles G. Yankey.

Castalia—Total membership, 33. New members: Ellen D. Biscoe, Vinnie B. Clark, Eudora I. Cook, Nettie M. Cook, Minna E. Gath, Mabel Goddard, Margaret S. Hall, Harriet A. Harvey, Hattie Kuhns, (Mrs.) Alma L. McMahon, Anna M. Mashek, Mary L. Nelson, Patricia M. Osborne, Ina J. Reid, Georgia M. Shattuck, Elma L. Adams, Marion McLean.

#### ATHLETICS.

November, after the Minnesota game, was a consolation for the heart-breaking 6-5 Gopher victory. The

team, with the old indomitable Wisconsin spirit, took up the work where they left it off to go to Minneapolis, and went on steadily developing for what had originally been planned as the climax of their development—the Chicago game. November 10th they overwhelmed Notre Dame 57-0, Cochems being placed at left half back and Abbott at left end. The line men charged fiercely, and the backs showed greater speed than at any previous time during the season. Then came the game that was to erase the memory of that 17-0 rout of last December, the game against Staggs's Maroons November 17th, and Wisconsin's fondest hopes were realized—not 17, nor twice 17, but 39 points were piled up, and never once was Wisconsin's goal line in danger. The Maroon's lucky score of 5 came as the result of a combination of (for them) lucky circumstances. It was straight football that the Wisconsin team played. There were no new formations nor unusual plays, but only the orthodox end runs, straight plunges and tackle forcing by the backs, and occasional runs by the guards and tackles from their positions in the line. But it was work that was clock-like in its execution and resistless in its dash. The plays were re-enforced to perfection, the runners hit the line with absolute abandon, the line men charged like fiends on defense and tackled like the proverbial steel traps. The game was a splendid demonstration of the value of straight orthodox football when a team is schooled properly in the rudiments of the game, especially the individual position play. Probably Wisconsin never had a stronger team than the 1900 eleven in its form of November 17th.

After the Chicago game, Wisconsin

had only the Thanksgiving game with Illinois scheduled, and this the management moved ahead to November 24th in the hope of being able to arrange a contest with Iowa, which, however, proved impossible, chiefly owing to the fact that Wisconsin had been defeated by Minnesota. The Illinois contest was a disappointment all around. The team played erratically, and the weather was fearful, which fact, with the unjustifiably high price of \$1.50 for tickets, kept the crowd down to five hundred persons. Illinois, shut out by everyone else, earned a touchdown by straight playing, and then fumbled the ball after crossing the goal line, enabling Juneau to fall on the ball for a touchback. The Varsity scored 27 points, but did not play up to their best form at any time.

On Thanksgiving day the second team played the Milwaukee Medical College and beat them 38-0 in a clever game.

Considering Wisconsin's rank in the western field, it looks, to the average Wisconsiner at least, as though his team was about as good

as the best, ranking with Minnesota — though beaten by them in the early part of the season. The later games of the year proved that Iowa had been much overrated, though the team had undoubtedly "gone back" when tied by Northwestern on Thanksgiving day. Iowa's claim to first honors on the basis of their victories over Chicago and Michigan lost force as the pronounced weakness of these teams became evident. Minnesota's best games were her 6-5 Wisconsin victory and her Illinois and Northwestern games. Chicago was met earlier in the season, while the team was as yet undeveloped, and resulted in a 6-6 tie. All things considered, the results of the 1900 season, despite the great strength of the leading teams, terminated unsatisfactorily to all concerned.

In other sports the preliminary training for the spring season will soon begin to take shape. Coach O'Dea has been working a freshman squad all the fall, and Coach Kilpatrick will start the track men at light work very soon.

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## NEWS FROM THE ALUMNI.

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### DEGREES GRANTED AT THE SUMMER SESSION.

From Secretary Riley we obtain the following list of graduates taking their degrees at the close of the summer session of 1900. Under the present arrangement, students may complete courses in three years by taking work in the summer session three years in addition to the regular university work, and a number of such students are included in this list:

Clarence Allen Baer, B. L.; Max A. Bussewitz, A. M.; Andrew Ole Kittleston, B. L.; John Thomas Stuart Lyle, B. L.; Jonas Radcliffe, LL. B.; Albert Augustus Radtke, B. S. in E. E.; Emil Leo Roethe, Ph. B. in Ped.; Carrie F. Smith, B. L.

### PERSONAL NOTES.

Registrar Hiestand has received a letter from President Adams, dated November 5th, at Trafalgar bay. The

President reports a perfect voyage. None of the party has had an hour of illness since they sailed.

At the meeting of the Wisconsin State Federation of Women's Clubs, held at Racine, November 7-9th, Mrs. M. S. Frawley (Kate Coyne, '87) spoke on "Phases of development," and Mrs. Webster E. Brown (Juliet Meyer, '75) on "Marholm's studies in the psychology of women."

Prof. Rasmus B. Anderson delivered lectures in November at Hamline, St. Paul and Redwing, Minn., and at Grantsburg and Halway Creek, Wis.

Regent George W. Peck, after a divorce of several years, will shortly return to his first love, journalism, and, as editor, contribute copy weekly to the humorous supplement of the New York Sunday *World*. He will undoubtedly succeed in his attempts to let a little sunshine into the at-present rather dismal *World*.

Professors W. D. Frost and W. S. Miller are engaged to lecture during the year at the Wisconsin College of Physicians and Surgeons at Milwaukee. Prof. Frost lectures each week on bacteriology, and Prof. Miller is giving a course of lectures on histology on alternate weeks.

Word has been received from Prof. A. A. Knowlton, who is on a leave of absence this year on account of his health, that he expected to start November 17th for California, where he will spend the winter. His health is considerably improved.

Dean W. A. Henry attended the meeting of directors of agricultural colleges and experiment stations at New Haven, Conn., in November.

Prof. David Kinley, Ph. D., '93, Dean of the College of Literature and Arts of the University of Illinois, has a leave of absence for a year.

A part of the library of the late Prof. J. E. Davies has been presented to Lawrence University at Appleton. It consisted of about four hundred volumes and was valued at about \$2,000.

Born, November 17th, to Prof. and Mrs. L. W. Dowling, a son.

Walton H. Pyre, '99, Miss Jennie Butt, ('94), and Miss Beulah Houston, ('95), gave an entertainment at the Hanover Street Congregational church, Milwaukee, November 9th. A reception was given in their honor at the home of Rev. H. H. Jacobs, '93.

Prof. R. A. Harper accompanied Mrs. Harper to North Pines, N. C., where Mrs. Harper will spend the winter for the benefit of her health.

The latest specifications which have been prepared for railroad bridges are based upon the results of the tests devised by Prof. F. E. Turneure. Prof. Turneure's investigations were made two years ago, and their results were published in the transactions of the American Society of Civil Engineers.

The following are now in attendance at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of Chicago: Robert Washburn, '00, who instructs in histology; Clark B. Devine, '00, demonstrator in bacteriology; William S. Darling, '99; Frank E. Darling, '00; H. G. Okland, ('03); Carl H. Lewis, ('03); Thomas Willett, '00; Fred Johnson, ('02); and Alfred Donkle, ('98).

The Ygdrasil literary society of Madison met for the first time this season Saturday evening, November 10th, in Halle Steensland's office. A paper was given by John L. Erdall, '85, on Holberg's famous comedy, *Erasmus Montagnus*. A talk on Holberg was also given by Professor Larson, formerly director of the academy at Christiania, Norway.

Prof. C. I. King has been away for the past month visiting eastern schools and factories.

The annual meeting of the Dane County Teachers' association was held at Madison, November 24th. Dr. J. W. Stearns spoke on the "Old teacher and the new," and among others James T. Healy, '96, T. T. Blakely, '96, T. S. Thompson, '96, and E. C. Meland, '89, read papers or participated in the discussions.

Miss Annie Crosby Emery was inaugurated dean of the women's department of Brown university on October 24th.

'58

Ex-Senator William F. Vilas paid a warm tribute to the guest of honor at a banquet given November 2d by the Milwaukee club to Judge James Jenkins.

'65

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Noyes (Annie E. Taylor, '65 *n*) have removed from Baraboo to 212 South Mills street, Madison.

'71

Prof. Charles N. Gregory is president of the Madison Literary club.

'79

Lulu C. Daniells is doing graduate work at the University this semester.

'80

The new Madison law firm of Lamb, Richmond & Lamb has just been announced, composed of F. J. Lamb, T. C. Richmond, '82 *l*, and C. F. Lamb, '80, '84 *l*.

'81

Edward B. Cottrill, ('81), is superintendent of the Wisconsin Telephone Company.

'84

Mrs. A. W. Shelton (Mary Howe) is vice-president of the ninth district of the Wisconsin Federation of Women's Clubs.

'85

James A. Stone, ('85), was the republican candidate for assemblyman in the second district of Sauk county.

'86

W. E. Bainbridge, secretary to the American legation at Peking, in a personal letter to Gov.-elect La Follette, writes as follows of his summer experiences:

"You will know from the press reports the details of the terrible siege through which we have passed, and so I will not weary you with their repetition. It was an awful experience, however, and our escape is little short of miraculous. For twenty-seven days we lived and moved through a storm of bullets and bursting shells. Our legation is badly shattered. There are sixty-six bullet holes in the walls of my rooms and a hole made by a shell that I could crawl through. We picked up bullets in our legation compound by the pailful. Our casualties were 65 killed and 130 wounded."

'89

Jacob Cambier, '89 *p*, is superintendent of blast furnaces for the Pueblo Iron & Coal Company at Pueblo, Colo.

Frank H. Gordon, ('89), is practicing medicine at Los Angeles, Cal.

'90

William C. Brumder and Miss Thekla Uihlein were married at the Hotel Pfister, Milwaukee, Saturday evening, November 24th, by Rev. Theodore Jaeckel. One of the ushers was Guido Vogel, '98.



'91

Samuel B. Durand died at Denver, Colo., October 29th. He was taken ill at Dunkirk, N. Y., about a year ago, and spent last fall in the Adirondacks and the winter in Texas in the effort to regain his health. In June he went to Colorado and seemed to be gaining, and was seriously ill a few days only. He leaves a wife, his mother and one brother. The burial took place at Milwaukee.

George E. Frost is at Portland, Oreg., 225 Eleventh street.

Georgiana R. Sheldon, ('91), resumed her work in the Historical library after an illness of several months. She is superintendent of book stacks.

'92

On November 7th, at Janesville, Wis., occurred the wedding of Helen Pritchard, ('02), and John H. McNaught, ('92). Marcia Jackman, '00, was bridesmaid, and William C. McNaught, ('94), best man.

Prof. Paul S. Reinsch has been engaged to give a course of six lectures in January next at La Crosse on "World politics."

The engagement is announced of Mr. W. W. Young to Miss Adelaide G. Oehler, of New York city. The wedding will take place late in December. Mr. Young is now Sunday editor of Hearst's *Chicago American*. He was for some time on the staff of the New York *World*, and met Miss Oehler while there.

'93

Myrtle H. Dow, ('93), has returned from an extended sojourn abroad, and will spend the winter in California.

Born, to George Kroncke and wife (Harriet Sauthoff, '99), a daughter, November 23d, at Madison.

Casimir Gonski, '93 *l*, was elected district attorney of Milwaukee county.

Louis W. Myers is located at Los Angeles, Cal.

C. B. Rogers was elected district attorney of Jefferson county on the democratic ticket, defeating W. H. Woodard, '96 *l*.

Mrs. Anna R. Sheldon, '93 *h*, has recently returned from a sixteen months' trip to Europe. She will conduct a class on Italian history in Madison this winter.

F. M. Tisdell, '93 *h*, goes to Armour Institute of Technology at Chicago as professor of English.

'94

George K. Anderson and Elizabeth M. Keeley, instructor on the harp in the University School of Music, were married at Madison, Wis., November 7th.

The license for the marriage of Cameron L. Baldwin, of La Crosse, and Andrea Matson, ('98), of Madison, has been taken out.

Mary Bulfinch was defeated for superintendent of schools of Green county, Wisconsin.

Dr. John Dwight Freeman, of Topeka, Kansas, spent a few weeks in November in Wisconsin on a hunting trip.

Charles Hawley, ('94), is practicing medicine at Mesa, Arizona.

Hobart Johnson, ('94), and wife have returned to Madison after a two months' trip abroad.

Samuel Weidman, who has been working about Wausau all summer, has finished his outdoor geological labors for the present season. Next summer he will work in the vicinity of Stevens Point until September, and the remainder of the summer at Wausau.

Willis V. Silverthorn, '94 *l*, was married to Miss Minnie O'Neil at Milwaukee, November 21st. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Charles S. Lester at the home of the bride's uncle on Grand Avenue. Walter O'Neil and Mrs. Walter O'Neil were groomsmen and matron-of-honor, and Louis Ward, '96, was usher.

C. E. Whelan, '94 *l*, spent four weeks in New York state recently on business connected with the order of Modern Woodmen.

'95

S. H. Cady was elected district attorney of Brown county, Wis., defeating his opponent, W. L. Evans, '92, by about 500 majority.

Born to D. D. Conway, '95 *l*, and wife, a son, at Grand Rapids, in November.

Mrs. E. H. Fordyce, '95 *l*, was elected superintendent of schools of Price county, Wis.

Charles H. Howell, ('95), is traveling for the Cudahy Bros. Co.

Guy Ives, ('95), was re-elected superintendent of schools in the west district of Dane county, Wis.

M. S. Dudgeon, '95 *l*, was re-elected district attorney of Dane county.

W. R. McCaul, ('95), of Tomah, and Miss Louie Corrigan, of Oakdale, were married November 12th at the home of the bride's mother.

The wedding of Harry Randall Messer, ('95), and Miss Agnes Robina Connor occurred at the Presbyterian church of Marshfield, at 8:30 o'clock, October 31st. Before the ceremony, which was performed by Rev. Thomas J. Graham, assisted by Rev. J. Frank Young, a fine musical program was rendered by Mrs. A. G. Horton, of Stevens Point. Immediately following the ceremony a wedding supper

was served at the home of the bride's brother, to which only relatives and a few intimate friends were invited. Mr. and Mrs. Messer left on the evening train for Tennessee and will be at home Fridays after January 1st at 2514 Wells st., Milwaukee.

Miss Ellen Sabin, '95 *h*, was appointed chairman of the educational committee of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, at a recent meeting of the executive board held in New York.

'96

Robert M. Higby, '96 *l*, died at Minneapolis, November 14th, as the result of an operation for appendicitis. He was also a graduate of Harvard Law School and located in Minneapolis about three years ago.

Amund K. Reindahl was elected register of deeds of Dane county.

John R. Richards is teaching economics and history in the Dubuque, Iowa, high school.

A. T. Torgeson, '96 *l*, was re-elected clerk of the court of Dane county.

Gilbert E. Vandercook, '96 *l*, was defeated for assemblyman from the first district of Marathon county by four votes.

Addiemae Wootton and William B. Ladd were married November 3 at the home of the bride's mother, 1230 East Dayton street, Madison, the Rev. E. G. Updike officiating. Mr. and Mrs. Ladd will be at home at 1228 East Dayton street, Madison, after December 1st.

'97

Evan A. Evans, '97, '99*l*, and Herbert H. Thomas, '98, '00*l*, are law partners at Baraboo.

George Smieding, who graduated from Rush last June, is practicing medicine at Jefferson.

The engagement of Ralph W. Jackman and Ethel Houser, ('00), is announced. Mr. Jackman is practicing law at Madison, and has recently entered into partnership with Ernest N. Warner, '89.

'98

Pauline Gunthorp, on her graduation from the Illinois State Library School, presented a thesis on the "Study of American history through a selected and annotated list of historical novels from 1492-1898." It was prepared under the direction of Mr. John Thomas of the Free Library of Philadelphia.

Lebrecht J. Klug, fellow in civil engineering at the University, has been obliged to give up his work on account of sickness.

Max Mason is spending the year in Germany, studying mathematics.

Martin Odland declined the democratic nomination for county superintendent in the eastern district of Dane county.

Genevieve C. Smith, ('98), is studying music in Minneapolis this winter.

'99

Lewis A. Anderson was defeated as candidate for the assembly in the third district of Dane county by a greatly reduced democratic majority.

Orsamus Cole, Jr., is attending to the Madison business of the Wisconsin Telephone Company during the illness of the regular manager. Mr. Cole's engagement to Miss Susie Walker, of Milwaukee, was recently announced.

Frederick Hoffman Hartwell, '99 l, and Eva Frey were married at La Crosse, November 28th. Mr. Hartwell is city editor of the *La Crosse Republican and Leader*, and is about to begin the practice of law at La Crosse.

B. H. Hibbard, '99-'00 *grad*, declined a fellowship at Ohio state university, and continues his graduate work here, holding the graduate scholarship in economics.

Willard O. Nuzum is preaching at Portage.

Margaret A. Schaffner, '99 *h*, has returned to the University as fellow in economics.

Andrew A. Washburn, ('99), was married at Horicon, in October, to Miss Jessie Chapman of that city. Mr. Washburn is proprietor and editor of the *Horicon Reporter*.

'00

In the recent examinations for admission to the Illinois bar, all the Wisconsin candidates, Messrs. John J. Coyle, Charles L. Bartlett, Howard W. Lewis, and Irving Crego, all of the law class of '00, were successful. Among the unsuccessful candidates were one Yale and one Harvard graduate, and about half the Michigan men.

Oliver S. Andresen is in his father's store at Medford.

Luther E. Brown is traveling in Europe, and will spend two years at the universities of Berlin and Munich.

E. A. Cannon, short course '00, is at present managing a large western ranch.

Mae Cashel is teaching in Milwaukee, and also taking work in the Milwaukee normal.

Bernard C. Dorset has entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania.

Charles W. Gorr is studying medicine in Chicago.

Charles Tenney Jackson, ('00), responded to the toast "Wisconsin" at the banquet given at the conclusion of the successful trial trip of the battleship "Wisconsin," October 12th.

Carlisle V. Hibbard is general secretary of the Y. M. C. A. at Northwestern University.

William H. Jamieson has resumed his work in the University.

Sadie L. McGilvra is teaching in the De Pere high school.

William H. McGrath, '00 *l*, is practicing law at Waupaca.

John M. Niven is attending the Michigan law school at Ann Arbor.

William C. Norton, '00 *l*, is practicing law at Elkhorn.

Lee Parkinson, ('00), left Washington, November 24th, for Manila, to take a position under the Philippine Commission. He secured the place as a result of a civil service examination.

Willard T. Saucerman, '00 *l*, is practicing law at Monroe, Wis.

Richard E. Smith, '00 *l*, is practicing his profession at Tomahawk.

Marie L. Sprague is teaching in the high school at Stoughton.

Frederick L. Steuber, ('00), is teaching German in the Bloomington, Ill., high school.

George W. Swartz is principal of the Lodi high school.

Genevieve Stevens is teaching at Peshtigo, Wis.

Edward D. Tirrill, '00 *l*, is taking a course on the Hill this year.

George R. Wicker, Ph. D. '00, who went to Dartmouth college this year on an appointment for one year, has received a three-year appointment.

W. W. Williams, M. S. '00, started the University Business College at Madison this fall.

( '01)

Bessie R. Baldwin is attending Pratt institute.

Evans Nye is teaching at Patch Grove, Wis.

Winifred Salisbury has been obliged to return to her home in Oregon on account of the continued illness of her mother.

( '02)

George F. Carroll and Grace F. Cox, ('02), were married, October 31st, at the summer home of the bride's parents at Beaver Lake, Wisconsin. After a wedding trip in the east, Mr. and Mrs. Carroll will be at home after December 1st, at 2112 Prairie st., Milwaukee.

( '03)

William E. Fisher is attending the Michigan law school at Ann Arbor.

Frances Main is studying to be a trained nurse at St. Luke's hospital, Chicago.

Frank H. Marlott has taken a position in a railroad office at Kansas City.

#### PUBLICATIONS.

COUNSEL UPON THE READING OF BOOKS. Houghton & Mifflin, Boston, 1900. \$1.50.

Under this heading is grouped a number of advisory essays on the selection of books. These essays, which are by well-known writers, are based on lectures given in Philadelphia two years ago, and together form a remarkably helpful book for readers. Henry Van Dyke writes the introduction, and we quote from him:

"Three of the six chapters in the book are written from the scientific point of view; three are written from the literary point of view. I do not mean to say that the writers in either of these groups are out of sympathy with the writers in the other group, but I mean that they approach books in two diverse ways. The writers of the first group — Professor [H. Morse] Stephens, President [A. T.] Hadley

and Professor [Brander] Matthews—deal with the subject more scientifically, critically, analytically. The writers of the second group—Miss [Agnes] Repplier, Professor [Bliss] Perry and Mr. [H. W.] Mabie—are inclined to value books more as works of art, and to treat them more æsthetically, vitally, sympathetically.

The subjects treated and the writers are: History, Professor Stephens; Memoirs and Biographies, Miss Repplier; Sociology, Economics and Politics, President Hadley; Study of Fiction, Professor Matthews; Poetry, Professor Perry, and Essay and Criticism, Mr. Mabie.

AN EXPERIMENTAL STUDY OF THE CORROSION OF IRON UNDER DIFFERENT CONDITIONS: By Carl Hambuechen, '99. Bulletin of the University of Wisconsin, Engineering Series, II., 3. July, 1900.

This bulletin is the bachelor's thesis of Mr. Hambuechen, '99, who was awarded the Science Club gold medal, valued at \$100, for the most meritorious thesis in pure or applied science for the year 1899.

The writer made some very interesting and scientifically important discoveries as to the effect of stress in increasing corrosion, and has added much of importance to the study of corrosion. The work was suggested by a remark of Dr. Van Hise, and the results substantiate some of his theories. Prof. Burgess, under whose direction the work was carried on, furnishes the introduction.

THE ANOMALOUS DISPERSION OF CYANIN: By Carl Edward Magnusson. Bulletin of the University of Wisconsin, Science Series, II., 4. July, 1900.

The writer carried on his work while holding a fellowship at the

University for two years, and has done much toward increasing the knowledge of the dispersion of light. New methods of work gave better results, and, as the work was done under the direction of Prof. Wood, an acknowledged authority, its results are unquestionable. A good bibliography makes this doctorate thesis a very complete survey of the field.

THE CHILDHOOD OF JI-SHIB, THE OJIBWA: By Albert Ernest Jenks, Ph. D. '99. American Thresherman Publishing Co., Madison, 1900. \$1.00.

Speaking of this work, an old surveyor, familiar with the Indian life before the era of reservation life began, says: "The writer has been very successful in bringing out the customs of the Chippewas, and, I believe, gives a true picture of the Indian children as they were up to about sixty years ago. It seems to be just a little bit of exaggeration to have a ten-year-old boy kill a deer with bow and arrow, but otherwise the incidents are all within the bounds of probability. The pen-and-ink sketches are very good, the tree-trunk showing cutting by beavers being particularly well done."

The book is in many ways admirably fitted for use as supplementary reading in the grades, and has been put on the list of books recommended by the state superintendent of Wisconsin for township and other school libraries. For a first book both in literary work and illustration the author has done very well, and we hope to see more from his pen.

President J. W. Bashford, '74, of Ohio Wesleyan University, has an article, "Why go to college?" in the *Christian Endeavor World* for November 1st.



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