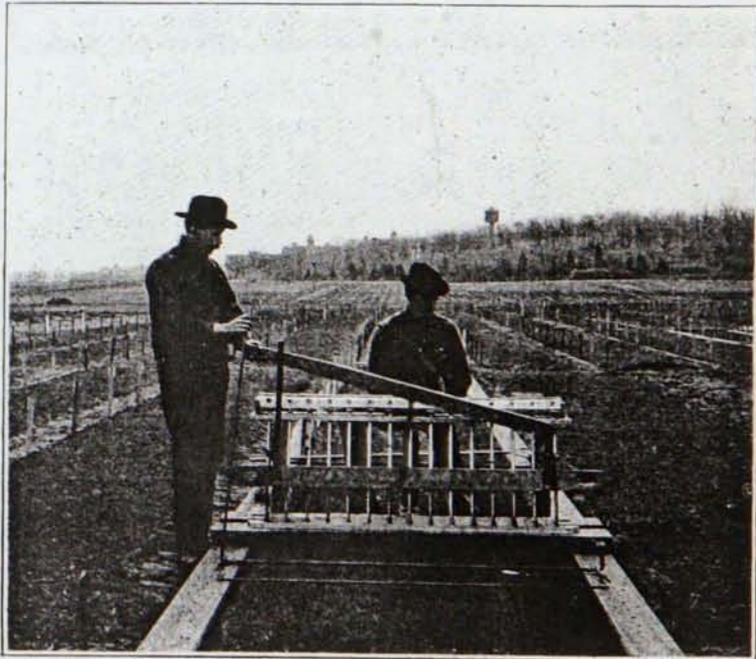


..... THE
Minnesota Alumni Weekly

VOL. I.

MAY 12, 1902.

No. 33.



The above cut shows a seeding machine in operation at the experiment station. The machine was built at the station, for the purpose of sowing wheat, and other small grains, in the experiments, being conducted in plant breeding.

The Point of View

The holder of a matured
Endowment Policy in the

Penn Mutual Life

says:

"When I took out my Endowment Policy twenty years ago, the premium seemed as big as a house, it looked like this:

\$47.07

while the endowment seemed so distant that it hardly appeared above the financial horizon, appearing like this:

\$1000.00

My policy has just matured, bringing me money when most needed, and the result looks like and is just this:

\$1540.22

Looking backward (not a la Bellamy) and being forced to admit that the money thus saved and profitably invested would otherwise have counted for nothing, the annual premium closely resembles this:

\$47.07."

Send date of birth, and I will take pleasure in sending sample policy.

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THE UNIVERSITY YEAR.

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O. P. McELMEEL, L. '02 - Manager.
J. H. KANE, L. '02, - Asst. Manager.

E. B. JOHNSON, '88,
EDITOR.

Editorial Notes

The loss of the Wisconsin debate was a great disappointment to all friends of the University and it was a great surprise to those who knew how well and faithfully the Minnesota men had made preparation for the debate. There never was a better prepared team, representing this institution in an intercollegiate debate, than the one which represented Minnesota in the debate with Wisconsin. The men were experienced debaters and had their subject thoroughly well in hand.

Though defeated, the men did themselves, and the university they represented, honor in the manner in which they presented their case and met the arguments of their opponents; and they are entitled to the same honors which we have so gladly accorded to the teams which have won such notable victories during the present year.

GOPHER

The *Gopher* of the class of 1903 is out at last and what is past understanding, it came out on the date it

was promised. The book is exceedingly artistic and reflects great credit upon the board which got it out. In general make-up and appearance, and from an artistic point of view, it is not surpassed by any of its predecessors and it has set a pace which it will be very hard for any of the Gophers which come after to keep up. The Frontispiece is an excellent likeness of Governor Pillsbury printed upon vellum. The Memorial which covers five pages each surrounded by a beautiful border design by the artist, Mac Martin, is a beautiful tribute to the worth of the "Father of the University."

Something less than a dozen full page plates made up of interesting scenes of campus life are scattered through the book and add greatly to its interest and worth. The junior album takes up practically a hundred pages and is very sensibly arranged in alphabetical order.

The various University organizations are represented by group pictures and are very tasty and neat. The head and tail pieces and the line drawings, borders and full page drawings are all very artistic and in excellent taste.

Dr. Williams has a fine write up of the 1901 football season which is well illustrated by individual cuts of the members of the team and substitutes.

In the main the jokes and grinds are kept within the bounds of reason, and will be greatly enjoyed by all persons who are not the ones hit, and even those who are hit will enjoy the jokes on the others so much that they will half forget their own misfortunes

A STRENUOUS LIFE

Friday at the third hour President Northrop addressed one of the largest assemblies of students ever gathered in chapel. His theme was "A Strenuous Life" and was an eloquent discourse. The President defined a strenuous life as one of great intensity, activity and force, and, where there is an object in view, to be secured at all hazards. The speaker continued by showing how the life of people of today, except in the business world, is not in the least strenuous when compared with that led by people of fifty years ago. Our lesson is that we should be patient, peaceful, and hopeful, and do our work with the best of our ability, but should not let ourselves be overcome with worry.

The Daily would like to publish the entire address, but it is compelled to refrain from so doing because of lack of space.

WASHINGTON MEMORIAL INSTITUTE

Professor William T. Sedgwick, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, was appointed some time ago to make an investigation for the Directors of the Washington Memorial Institution. The investigation was undertaken for the purpose of determining, to what extent it would be possible to make use of the material and records of the various departments of the national government for the purpose of advanced original investigations and research. Also to determine the value of the material available for the said purposes. As one of the directors of the Institution, President Northrop has recently received a very full report of the results of the investigations of Mr. Sedgwick.

The substance of the report is that he finds the opportunities for such investigations exceedingly rare and valuable and that he feels sure from his investigations that the heads of the var-

ious departments will be very ready to co-operate in any way possible to facilitate the investigations of properly qualified persons who may wish to make use of the material and records for the purpose of investigations.

In summing up he says—"In brief, as a result of my personal inquiries, and after careful consideration, not only of the broader scope and significance but also of the detail work proposed for the Washington Memorial Institution, I am convinced that the experiment is worthy, and likely to be successful, provided that liberal support can be found for the administration machinery required, and provided that wise administrators can be found to initiate and conduct the experiment."

UNIVERSITY PEDAGOGICAL INSTRUCTION

Dr. Kiehle, of the department of pedagogy has recently made a very full and interesting report to the president of the University, upon the general subject of pedagogical instruction in the University. He says, in part:

"The order in which I ask to present the interest involved in this report is the following:

I. The interests of the people in the education of their children, especially in their high schools.

II. Their dependence upon the University, and the support now rendered.

III. The added assistance which the University may afford through departments already established.

I. The high schools sustain a two-fold relation. (1) They are the peoples' colleges for a large proportion of their youth. Whatever of culture, whatever of the practical application of science and learning to the living they get must be given in the high schools. (2) The high schools are preparatory for the select few for the higher education of the University.....That the processes of learning in the university

are not a sufficient preparation for instructing in these subjects below the university is so generally recognized that I shall assume that you agree with this view and not take your time in defending it.....The preparation which the high schools require in a teacher of English, is, first of all, the culture in literary taste and critical ability that comes from a generous literary course in the University, and a detailed understanding of the most rational and approved methods of conducting classes in English in high schools. And while his own class work may be confined to the high school, he ought, at least, to have a theoretical understanding of the methods of instruction in English through all the grades below the high school. For a teacher in the high school to confess ignorance of how to direct the education of pupils in English through the grades preparatory to the high school must be as inconsistent as for the colonel of the regiment to confess that he was ignorant of the methods of a squad drill. The waste of time and the unsatisfactory results that everywhere bear witness to poor teaching in English, will never be remedied until the university instructs their young teachers how to teach English.

After mentioning two other plans he continues:

The third plan, and that which to me seems the only feasible one, when considered from both the financial standpoint and the reasonable attitude of the departments is the following:

(1.) Let men be appointed or selected in the several departments concerned, to whom shall be assigned this special pedagogical service. Whether they give all or only part of their time to this service, let it be distinctly provided that they are to represent this interest. They shall be given the time necessary to instruct classes and seminars, and to put themselves in touch with the schools of the state, this for purposes of inspection with their students, to ac-

quaint themselves with prevailing conditions and to foster an intelligent interest in the subjects they represent... Such a body of men would stand related to the public quite as the faculty of our School of Agriculture, who not only do work of original investigation, and teach young men the business of farming, but are known among the people by their addresses, their writings, and, in general, by their co-operative interest in the affairs of the people. In this, the University finds its strongest bond to the support of the people. In the same manner this body of men should make themselves felt throughout the high schools of the state, and as in our School of Agriculture, they would furnish most convincing arguments that the University is making practical contribution to the problems of secondary education. * * * I wish now to call your attention to the pressing demand upon our high schools that they recognize the broader interests of our youth and that they enlarge the scope of their culture to meet the demands of youth in every relation of life, whether in the social life of the home, the common vocations of industrial life or on the higher planes of professional and scientific life to which the University is especially devoted. I refer to the training of the eye and hand in apprehending color, form and proportion, and in expressing their ideas by the use of the pencil in drawing, in manual training, and the domestic arts. Hitherto our schools have confined their training in expression to that of ideas in oral and written forms. These added methods of training in eye and hand to discriminating observation and exact and skillful expression of their ideas is believed to be of great educational value. The habit of gaining clear ideas improves oral and written expression. Obscure language comes largely from obscure notions. Taking life as a whole, no form of expression is of more general and practical value than skill in ex-

pressing ideas in material forms, whether it be for the mechanic, farmer, seamstress or artist.

In addition, these high schools are calling for instructors in music and manual training. The importance of music in every position of life, in the interests of the home, of religion and of patriotism is proven by the history of all cultured people, and is supported by the example of all good schools.

As the matter now stands in the schools of the state, no teachers of music, drawing, manual training or domestic science are supplied by the State University. The schools of the state which provide for these branches in their courses look to eastern institutions for teachers; and students who wish to prepare for teaching these subjects must go to eastern institutions for their training.

It seems to me that with departments of drawing and mechanic arts already established, and with a department of dietetics in the medical college in which young physicians are instructed how to prepare wholesome dishes for the sick, it would be an easy matter to make provision for instructing teachers in domestic science for well people in their homes, and teachers of drawing and the industrial arts in the high schools of the state."

SOPHOMORE DEBATE

On Tuesday evening in chapel will occur the annual inter-class debate. the proposition is the canteen question, and will be upheld in the affirmative by Messrs. Kranz, Churchill and Kovarik; and the negative will be supported by Messrs. Drake, Hammond and Norton. The \$75 Pillsbury prize will be awarded the winning team. It is very encouraging to see so much interest taken in the subject of debate; it augurs well for the future of intercollegiate affairs of the same nature.

VICTOR S. CLARK ON CUBA

Victor S. Clark, '90, superintendent of Public Instruction in Porto Rico during the military government there, but more recently in the employ of the bureau of labor as an expert, has just returned from Cuba, where under the direction of the bureau he spent several months making inquiries regarding the industrial conditions of the Cuban people. He is in Washington now for the purpose of writing his report to the commissioner of labor.

Mr. Clark visited nearly every one of the large sugar plantations and many of the smaller ones, and is filled with information regarding the island. He says that at present prices the sugar planters are making a good profit. Labor is in great demand. One large mining concern is employing 4,000 men, and recently another firm had to import supply being entirely exhausted. Sir William Van Horne, who is building railroads through the island, told Mr. Clark that he would have employment for several years for all the laborers he could get. The insufficiency of the supply is retarding the building of the Van Horne lines.

It is true that there are thousands of applicants in Cuba for clerical positions, but that is not the kind of labor which the island wants at present. It wants men who will take a pick or shovel and go to work. The sugar plantations for a long time have been running night and day.

Some of the capitalists of the island are not buying heavily at present, hoping that by waiting they will get the benefit of reduced tariffs. Mr. Clark says that industrial conditions on the island are better than they have been for a great many years, and that it is steadily improving. There is no suffering, no lack of employment, and the common people are making more money than ever before in their lives.

LE SUEUR WINS

The first season of the State High School Debating League closed Friday night in a blaze of glory when the LeSueur and Glenwood teams having fought their way through the district and inter-district contests met last night in the chapel for the final debate. Each team was supported by several hundred of its supporters and the air was charged with excitement and thick with yells and colors.

LeSueur won the contest by a unanimous decision of the judges, and thus became possessors of the state championship in high school debate and the winner of the Journal Prize cup.

The question of debate was resolved that Capital punishment should be abolished in the U. S. The Le Sueur representatives, Miss Alice Currer, Michael Doherty and Henry Currer affirmed the proposition, and Glenwood denied it and was supported by Miss Lotta Gray, Viggo Johnson and William Padden. Both sides were forceful in presenting their arguments, but Le Sueur was perhaps the more logical and won on their strong rebuttal speeches. Gen. George P. Wilson presented the Journal cup to the League, and Judge Jaggard presented each member of the winning team with the Journal souvenirs in the form of badges. Prof. McDermott in a neat speech accepted the cup in behalf of the League. The judges were: Judge Jaggard of St. Paul, Prof. Greer and H. V. Mercer of Minneapolis. During the program the St. Paul Central High School orchestra rendered several numbers which were highly appreciated by the audience.

THE UNIVERSITY SONG

The University of Minnesota has now a college song. It was written by Mr. Samuel Hatch, and accepted by the 1903 Gopher Board, which made him the recipient of the \$15 Gopher prize. The Glee club was present at chapel

Friday and sang it to the students. The song is a good one and the music, being written by Mr. Robertson, director of the Mandolin club, is of a high order as a matter of course.

The Song

We hail thee Minnesota,
And thy honor and glory acclaim.
We join in mighty chorus,
Our pride, our joy, thy name.
Thy sons may ever love thee
Not alone for thy glorious fame,
Thou giv'st freedom's blessing
Our Alma Mater.
Thy fame—thy wondrous fame,
Thy wondrous fame,
Praise to thee, Minnesota.
Thy fame, thy wondrous fame,
Thy wondrous fame,
Praise to thee, praise to thee.
Cadence.
Alma, Alma Mater.

MINNESOTA'S TURN

The next meeting of the Northern Oratorical League will be held in Minnesota. Mr. Galvin returned from Chicago Tuesday morning bearing the glad tidings. In the business meeting after the recent contest in Chicago Mr. Veldey of Minnesota was elected treasurer. The contest goes with that office and Minnesota gets it in consequence. Three representatives from each university in the league will vote at the business meeting. This will ensure a large attendance of visitors at the contest here. Two important amendments were added to the constitution in the Chicago meeting. These are, first: that every contestant who wins first or second place in a contest be excluded from further contests; second, that no contestant can use the same oration given in a previous contest.

The meeting here next year will be held the first Friday in May. Michigan, Oberlin, Northwestern, Chicago, Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota will attend.

PHI BETA KAPPA ORATOR

William E. Griffis, D. D., of Ithaca, N. Y., has been secured as the Phi Beta Kappa speaker and the local Phi Beta Kappas are now congratulating themselves on their success in thus obtaining a man of renowned scholarship and national reputation, to make this address.

Dr. Griffis' address will be on the "American in the New Orient," and this subject treated by a man so eminently well fitted to speak on the East and our relations to the Asiatic countries, will doubtlessly be hailed with interest. Dr. Griffis is a civil war veteran and after serving his time in the army he took his degree at Rutgers College and was immediately after his graduation employed by the Japanese government for the purpose of organizing schools in Japan. He was for one year the superintendent of education in the province of Echizen and from 1872 to 1874 he was professor of physics at the Imperial University, Tokio. After a five years stay in Japan he entered the ministry. At the present time he is considered one of the most prominent clergymen in the United States. Since 1893 Dr. Griffis has been pastor of the First Congregational church of Ithaca, New York, and aside from his clerical duties he has been prominently connected with the DeWitt Historical Society of which he is the president. Dr. Griffis is a leading authority on Japanese questions and has written an Asiatic History of China, Corea and Japan.

Aside from this his historical studies of Holland have caused him to be recognized as one of the best authorities in America on the history of Holland. Dr. Griffis has written extensively on religious historical and other topics and his address on a subject so fresh and interesting as that dealing with our relation to the New Orient will be one of the most interesting features of the Commencement Week.

DEAN PATTEE

Dean Pattee who has been under the weather for some time, from over work, is taking a short rest. There is no truth in the report, printed in the city papers, that he will not be able to be back next year.

We are glad to be able to state that the matter is not so serious as would appear from reports, and we trust that the dean may secure a much needed rest.

LAWS WIN

By the unanimous vote of the judges, the Law Literary society won the final inter-society debate Wednesday night and with it the honor of owning the Jacob's cup. About three hundred people listened to the speakers. Prof. White presided. The judges were Hon. Weed Munro, Judge F. C. Brooks, and Hon. C. M. Ferguson.

The question as read was: Resolved that U. S. senators should be elected by the direct vote of the people. Messrs. Sperry, Grannis, and Stanford of the Law Literary Society, supported the affirmative, while Messrs. Thelen, Smythe and Wildey upheld the negative.

Both sides of the argument were well presented and victory was not assured until the close of the debate. The burden of proof rested with the affirmative. They, by preponderance of evidence and logical argument finally wrested victory from their doughty opponents. The gavel for the largest attendance was awarded the Castilians.

It is a fact worthy of note that the three members in the law literary team are students in Prof. Bartlett's course in oratory.

Both teams are to be congratulated upon their masterful presentation of the points involved, and we need have no fear of having a dearth of material next year for our inter collegiate debates—at least while these men are in college.

PERSONALS

Carl Chryselor, '01, and Ward Kinyon, '99, visited in Minneapolis last week.

Elizabeth A. Fisher, '98, and Jennings C. Litzenberg, '94 and Med '99, are to be married June 3d.

M. E. Anderson, E. E. '01, has accepted a position with the Western Electric Company of Chicago.

Frank Zimmerman, ex., '98, of McCormick Theological Seminary visited the University Friday afternoon.

Flora M. Mantor, '97, was recently married to Mr. Miner Boyd of St. Paul. Mr. and Mrs. Boyd will make their home in St. Paul.

Mrs. Donald Gray Colp—Mabel Adams, '00,—is visiting in the city with her little son. She is here to attend the wedding of her brother which is to occur very soon.

Thomas R. Watson, Med '95, who has been practicing medicine at Zumbro Falls, Minn., has recently removed to Zumbrota where he will continue the practice of his profession.

Dr. J. E. Crewe, Med '96, who has been practicing medicine at Zumbrota, Minn., has recently removed to Rochester, Minn., where he will continue the practice of his profession.

Miss Grace Tennant and Charles Adams will be married May 14th. Miss Tennant is a Delta Gamma. Mr. Adams is a Phi Delt and played on the football team. He is now practicing law in Duluth.

Fred A. Kiehle, '94, Med '01, who recently went to Salt Lake City, Utah, has just accepted a position as physician to the Brigham Gold and Copper Mining Company at West Jordan, Utah, ten miles from Salt Lake City.

Professor and Mrs. Woodbridge entertained about forty guests in their home Saturday night. The rooms

were artistically decorated with American Beauty roses and palms. Miss Florence Vincent sang.

Dr. Wesley G. Matchan, Hom '99, and Miss Edna Boucher of Bismarck, S. D., were married Wednesday, April 30th. Dr. and Mrs. Matchan were in the city for a few days visiting relatives of the doctor. They will be at home to their friends at Bismarck, N. D., where the doctor is engaged in the practice of medicine.

D. E. Cloyd, '01, has accepted a position with the general Education board which was recently chartered by the national government for the purpose of aiding Southern schools. The position is a very important one and offers every opportunity for growth that one could desire. It pays a salary of \$3000 and necessary travelling expenses. Work begins June 15th.

Frederick C. Patterson, assistant in the botanical department, associated with Miss Fay Latham, gave a graduating recital at the Johnson School of oratory and dramatic art, last Thursday evening at the school building. The recital was attended by a large and enthusiastic audience and was very creditable to both Mr. Patterson and Miss Latham.

Alonzo P. Williamson, LL. B. '94, dean of the college of homeopathic medicine and surgery, has gone east to attend the graduating exercise of the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, of which he is a graduate. Dr. Williamson is the president of the alumni association of that institution and is to deliver the commencement address before the graduating class. He will return about the 22nd.

A letter has just been received from W. W. Gallup, Law '98, who is teaching the little Iggrotes at Adaoy, Ben-guet, P. I. He says that receiving the *W e e k l y* is like shaking hands with

an old friend. He has thirty-one boys in his school and he says that they can all figure, read, write, whistle and sing. "I wish you might hear them sing—
 I love the name of Washington,
 I love my country, too,
 I love the flag, the dear old flag,
 Of red and white and blue."

PHELPS TO GO TO JAPAN

G. Sidney Phelps, '99, general secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association of the University of Wisconsin, who has been spending the past year in an effort to raise \$75,000 for the purpose of erecting an association building at that institution, has recently accepted an appointment from the International Committee to go to Japan to take charge of organizing Young Men's Christian Associations in the colleges and schools of Japan.

The appointment is for seven years, but it is probable that he will spend the remainder of his life in Y. M. C. A. work in that country.

Mr. Phelps expects now to spend the first three years in studying the language and the conditions which he will have to meet in the prosecution of this work in the colleges of that country.

This is one of the greatest opportunities for usefulness that has ever been open to a graduate of this University, and Mr. Phelps is a man who is well qualified for the work, and he will do it in a manner to bring credit to himself and reflect honor upon the institution in which he received his training for such work.

Mr. Phelps is a man of rare ability and earnestness and is thoroughly devoted to the work to which he has consecrated his life. His headquarters will be at Kioto which is known as the "Boston of Japan."

The WEEKLY wishes to congratulate Mr. Phelps upon the rare opportunity

which is open to him in a field of such great promise.

Before leaving for Japan, which Mr. Phelps expects will be about the middle of November, he is to be married to Mary Ward, '97. Miss Ward was president of the University Y. W. C. A. during her senior year and for two years since graduation has been state secretary for the Y. W. C. A. of this state. She is as devoted to the work as is Mr. Phelps, and together they will exert a force which cannot but leave its impress upon the religious life of the colleges of Japan.

OF GENERAL INTEREST

Dr. Folwell has recently received a most valuable acquisition for the library. The new addition is the second of a series of three volumes entitled "Tables and Anotating Index to Congressional series of the United States Public Documents." It is one of the most valuable books for bibliographical material in the library.

The University Liberal Association has elected officers as follows for the ensuing year: President, Bert Russel; vice-president, T. A. Veldey; secretary, Miss Alice Dyar; treasurer, N. Hansen. The society now has a membership of about 75. The society has the promise of a lecture from Prof. Woodbridge on "Agnosticism" Saturday evening, May 17, the closing meeting of the year.

Dr. Burton's lecture room was crowded Wednesday at the fourth hour when Prof. Woodbridge gave his lecture on "Facts and Values." The speaker took sharp issue with the modern scientific movement, denying the reduciability of facts and values to one system. In the system of facts everything is upon the same plane, whereas in our system of values the element relativity is introduced which then becomes indispensable to conduct in life. Finally, all of

our life values become consolidated into a unit—an Ideal. Prof. Woodbridge maintained that the two systems cannot be interchanged.

The annual banquet of the Phi Gamma Delta fraternity was held at the chapter house Thursday evening. The active chapter and resident members were present. Arthur N. Selover was toast-master. Among those responding were the following: Rev. H. V. Campbell of St. Cloud, Professors McClumpha and McVey of the faculty, Frank J. Morley of St. Paul, Minot J. Brown of Owatonna, Eugene Young Lester Fuller, Harry Wakeman, Arthur E. Huntington and James Woolery. Governor VanSant was unable to attend but sent enthusiastic greetings to the chapter. A movement was started at the banquet for the purchase of a lot and the erection of a chapter house.

The annual May Festival of the Scandinavian Literary Club was held Saturday evening in the Y. M. C. A. Building. The event was of great interest and importance. Ex-Governor Lind spoke upon the American citizenship of the Scandinavians, and Hon. J. A. Peterson of some historical influences of interest to Scandinavian Americans and a carefully selected musical and literary program was rendered. Refreshments were served and a delightful social time was enjoyed. Altogether it was a fitting close to a most prosperous year of interesting and helpful work.

The Phi Gammas gave an informal dancing party Friday night at Johnson's Music Hall. The Hall was decorated with fraternity banners, palms and flowers. Several of the out of town guests at the banquet the previous evening remained for the party. The patronesses were Madames Fernald, Nye and Johnson.

WRESTLING ASSOCIATION

The first meeting of the Wrestling Association since its organization was held in Dr. Cooke's office at 4 o'clock Friday. Dr. Cooke opened the meeting with an interesting talk. Washington and Roosevelt were given as examples of great men who were devoted to the sport. A short business meeting followed and plans for next year were discussed. An executive committee was appointed with power to draw up a constitution and by-laws.

Next year there will probably be a series of bouts during the year with a final tournament in which the inter-class and University championships will be decided.

There is every reason to believe from the interest shown and the attendance at the last two meetings that a strong association will be formed.

TENNIS

F. W. Payne, '04, won the singles in the Annual University spring tennis tournament yesterday, by defeating R. P. Gillette in the finals, 6-1, 6-2, 6-3. A high wind interfered with the game but on account of the Iowa tournament the match was played.

In doubles Northrop and Huyck defeated Bass and Brooks 6-0, 8-6, thus winning the University championship in doubles since the former champions, Lawrence and Wyman, will not defend their title, J. P. Lawrence not being in college. Payne, the winner of the tournament, will play a match with J. C. Wyman, present champion of the Varsity, to determine the Varsity championship for 1902.

The tournament resulted in the choice of the following men to represent Minnesota against Iowa last Saturday: J. C. Wyman, '02, and F. W. Payne, '04, singles; Lewis Northrop, '05, and E. C. Huyck, '05, doubles.

IOWA OUTCLASSED

Minnesota track team won a glorious victory over Iowa Friday defeating the Hawkeyes in every event except two, the broad jump and the discus, and making a total of 11 points against 2 for Iowa. Much to the surprise of even the Iowa enthusiasts Captain Bockman of the Minnesota team was very nearly defeated by Captain Anderson of the Iowa team in the high hurdles. Anderson got the better of the start and held his lead up to the second hurdle from the last when Bockman passed him winning the event in 16 1-5. In the discus Swift of Iowa won making the remarkably good throw of 114 feet six inches. Haroldson was sick and unable to do himself justice in the distance runs. Green, however, proved himself fully competent to uphold Minnesota's end of these events. In the half mile relay the Maroon and Gold men, although they would have easily won, were disqualified by imperfect touching off on the third relay. The weather was cold and disagreeable and the time made in the various runs was not particularly fast although several Iowa records were broken.

The tennis games, both singles and doubles, will be played tomorrow.

The story is briefly told by the following:

100 yard dash, Bockman, first; time, 10 3-5; 220 yard dash, Pierce, 23 1-5; 440 yard dash, Tebbitt, time, 52 4-5; half mile run, Murphy, time 2.06 1-5; one mile, Green, time, 4.55 3-5; 120 yard hurdles, Bockman, time, 16 1-5; 220 yard hurdles, Bockman, 27 1-5; High jump, McPherson, 5 feet 5 inches; broad jump, Roff, 21 feet 10 inches; pole-vault, Pierce E. B., 9 feet; discus, Swift 114 feet 2 inches; hammer throw, LaFans, 110 feet 5 inches; shot, Harsh, 35 feet 9 inches; half mile relay, Yazorsky, McCoy, Rivers and Anderson for

Iowa, Robertson, Pierce, Crossette and Bockman for Minnesota; time, 1.35 1-5.

Iowa was given the relay as Minnesota was disqualified on account of improper touching at the third relay.

MINNESOTA THIRD

The inter-collegiate strength test recently ended has been won by Harvard with a total of 74,596.1 points. Columbia is second with 72,648.2; University of Minnesota third with 66,813.2; Amherst fourth with 55,307.1. Columbia has won for two years. Last year Harvard's total was 64,094.4, so that this year's increase is 10,505.7. Columbia's winning score last year was 65,271.5, or less by 9,324.6 points than this year's winning score.

The figures of the strength tests of the first fifty men of the four colleges were made public by Dr. D. A. Sargent of Harvard yesterday. The strongest man was S. A. Tyng, Harvard, with 2369.8 points; R. G. Hall, Harvard, second, 2288.6; H. A. Varnum, Amherst, third, 1953.5. Next came three Harvard men, then N. W. Willard, Columbia, 1814; R. S. Stangland, Columbia, 1801.8; next G. W. Harsh, Minnesota, who is ninth in position with 1796.1.

The Varsity journeyed to Ft. Snelling Wednesday afternoon and took the soldier boys into camp to the tune of 15 to 3. Brigham did the box work for the Varsity in very clever style, and the boys in blue failed to connect with his benders. Allen played his usual star game in the left garden, making a circus catch of a very difficult fly. Don Cameron and Leech succeeded in taking the measure of the opposing pitcher for three hits each. The game was much more interesting than the score would indicate and the boys deserve credit for their good work.

BASEBALL

D. K. E. won from Chi Psi in a five inning game Thursday by a score of 25-8. D. K. E. was strong at batting. Brigham did fine work at umpiring.

Theta Delta Chi defeated Alpha Delta Phi in a well played game of seven innings by a score of 10 to 3. Batteries; Theta Delta Chi, Helon Leach and Hugh Leach; Alpha Delta Phi, McRae and Woodward.

Sigma Chi won an easy victory over Psi Upsilon by a score of 12 to 3. The Psi U's were not in it after the first inning. Batteries; Sigma Chi, Lafans and Chilton; Psi U, Carr, French and McCollom. Jack Butler did an artistic job of umpiring.

Another game has been arranged by the management to be played with the First Regiment (U. S. A.) on Northrop Field, May the 16th. The entire regiment including the officers and their families, will be present to watch the game, thus lending additional interest. The First Regiment has always taken a great interest in athletics and supports its teams in a manner worthy of a great University.

In a very artistically played game of ball the '03 Gopher Board succeeded in defeating the '04 representatives by a score of 9 to 8. It was a terrible and spectacular performance, a horrible example of the fact that literary ability and proficiency in the National game do not go hand in hand.

Both teams were a little patched up by Juniors and Sophomores who have class pride; but who have never been on a Gopher board. It is said that this victory will cause the Juniors more trouble than the publication of the '03 Gopher.

The Medics and Engineers played a rag-time game on Northrop Field, Thursday afternoon. The Engineers played hard but seemed to be up against it from the start. Medic batteries connected with Thornton's delivery at will and kept the ball in the southwest corner of the field much of the time. The weather was too cold and windy for good, snappy ball. Both sides were well represented in the bleachers. Umpire, Cameron; Batteries; Engineers, Thornton and Malloy; Medics, Weiger and Schutt. Score 12 to 5 for the Medics.

CARLETON DEFEATED

In a very close and fast game the Varsity defeated the team hailing from Carleton by a score of 2-1. Both teams played a heady game and it was won on its merits. Hourne and Ellert both pitched excellent ball and were well supported in every respect. Allen for Minnesota played his usual star game pulling in 8 different flies. It is enough praise to say that every man played clean, fast ball, and no criticism is forth coming.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total
Minnesota.....	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Carleton.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1

Struck out by Hourne, 5; by Ellert, 2. Base on balls, by Hourne, 1; by Ellert, 1; stolen bases; Rogers, Varco, Allen, 2, Gleason. Two base hit, Cameron. Umpire, Jayne.

MINNESOTA AND IOWA

Three times last week Minnesota crossed swords with Iowa in friendly combat and twice won clean cut victories and once the conflict ended in a tie.

The Minnesota men who went to Iowa City to the track meet are enthusiastic over the reception which they received. The Iowa crowd cheered the Minnesota men as heartily as they did their own representatives and the representatives of the two institutions parted company, each with increased respect for the other.

MINNESOTA 6—IOWA !

This score tells the tale of the baseball game played Saturday on Northrop Field. Up to the last half of the fourth inning Iowa had the decided advantage in the showing made and it looked as though they were going to win. But when Minnesota came to bat in the last half of the fourth, the men pulled themselves together and aided by a serious letting down by Iowa forced in two runs.

In the battle of the pitchers, Doe had decidedly the best of Jordan, but Rice as catcher, although he made some clever plays, could not follow the pace set by Leach.

The score:

Minnesota—	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Livermore, cf.....	4	0	1	1	0	0
Leach, c.....	4	0	0	3	3	0
Cameron, 2b.....	4	1	1	5	6	1
Allen, lf.....	3	0	0	1	0	0
Metcalf, 1b.....	3	1	0	9	0	0
Varco, ss.....	4	3	3	3	1	1
Redmond rf.....	4	1	1	0	0	0
Shea, 3b.....	4	0	0	4	1	0
Jordan, p.....	4	0	1	0	1	1
Totals	34	6	7	*26	12	3

*DuBois out for interference.

Iowa—	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Voss, cf.....	1	1	1	0	0	0
Dye, cf.....	1	0	0	1	1	1
Coad, lf.....	4	0	1	0	0	0
Du Bois, 3b.....	4	0	1	2	2	1
Story, ss.....	4	0	0	2	1	0
Doe, p.....	4	0	1	0	0	0
Vandestegg, 2b.....	3	0	0	2	5	1
Burns, rf.....	2	0	0	2	0	0
Rice, c.....	4	0	1	2	0	1
Shearer, 1b.....	3	0	0	13	0	1
Totals	30	1	5	24	9	5

Minnesota.....	0	0	0	2	0	2	1	1	*-6
Iowa.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1-1

Stolen Bases—Varco, 2; Cameron, 2; Double Play—Cameron to Varco to Metcalf. Bases on Balls—Off Jordan, 5; Off Doe, 3. Struck Out—By Jordan, 2; Doe, 3. Passed Balls—Leach, 1; Rice, 3. Sacrifice Hits—Leach, Redmond, Burns, Shea. Time of Game—1:45. Umpire—Trafford Jayne.

THE TENNIS TOURNAMENT

Iowa City, Iowa, May 10.—Minnesota and Iowa tied in tennis today, each university winning one match in doub-

les and two in singles. Minnesota refused to play off the tie.

In the doubles Bailey brothers, Iowa, defeated Wyman and Payne of Minnesota. Northrop and Huyck, Minnesota defeated Marsh and Hull, Iowa.

In the singles Marsh, Iowa, defeated Huyck of Minnesota and Jack Bailey, Iowa defeated Northrop of Minnesota. Payne, Minnesota, defeated Ed Bailey, Iowa, and Wyman, Minnesota, defeated Hull of Iowa.

THE BIBLICAL BASEBALL MENTION

Eve stole first.

Cain made a base hit.

Isaac saw Rebecca walking with a pitcher.

Sampson struck out a few of the Philistines.

Moses shut out the Egyptians at the Red Sea.

David was a long distance thrower.

Abraham sacrificed.

The prodigal son made a home run.

MERRILL A WONDER

Ed Merrill, the star Beloit football, baseball and track athlete, showed his wonderful powers in the dual meet held with Northwestern on Saturday. He won first in the 100 and 220 yard dashes, in the 440 yard run and the shot put. He also took second place in the 220 yard hurdles, 880 yard run, discus and hammer throws. By these feats winning 32 points personally. Merrill practically defeated Northwestern alone, the final score being 68, 1-2 to 43, 1-2 in favor of Beloit. That he did not get first instead of second in the 220 yard hurdles and the half mile run was due to his magnanimity in holding back and allowing other Beloit men to get first and contented himself with beating out the Northwestern men for second place.

To Teachers

Are you satisfied with the opportunities afforded by your profession? Why not investigate the life insurance business? It furnishes an equally worthy, more independent and far more remunerative occupation. See advertisement on page 16.

To Lawyers:

The majority of lawyers find considerable time to spare from their legal business. Many thus situated double their income by accepting the agency of the offer on page 16.

To Students:

You have not decided upon your future vocation; investigate the life insurance business before doing so. See page 16.



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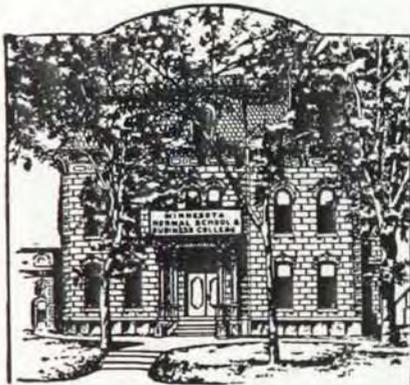
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.....THE.....
Minnesota Alumni Weekly

VOL. I

MAY 19, 1902.

No. 34.



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The Point of View

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O. P. McELMEEL, L. '02 - Manager.
J. H. KANE, L. '02, - Asst. Manager.

E. B. JOHNSON, '88,
EDITOR.

Editorial Notes

AN IMPORTANT QUESTION

Have you paid your subscription yet? If you have not, will you please forward the amount at once. The amount due from those delinquent February first is \$1.25. Please save us the annoyance and expense of sending out bills or making a personal call for the money. Make checks payable to the MINNESOTA ALUMNI WEEKLY. If the subscriptions are paid up promptly the WEEKLY will be able to close the year even with the world.

At the time of the death of Governor Pillsbury, last fall, arrangement was made with a press clipping bureau to preserve press notices concerning Governor Pillsbury. Several hundred clippings were collected and sent to the University. These clippings have been arranged, according to the location of the newspaper making the comment, and have been preserved by pasting in a scrap book. The size of the page is 12 by 16 inches and it takes over eighty pages to contain the material. The

whole forms a very unique and interesting book and will be carefully preserved as long as the memory of the man, whose noble deeds it commemorates, is treasured by a grateful institution.

PROGRAM OF COMMENCEMENT WEEK

Sunday, June 1st.

Baccalaureate Service at 3 o'clock p. m., address by the Reverend Marion D. Shutter, D. D., pastor of the Church of the Redeemer, at the University Armory.

Monday, June 2nd.

Class Day.—Class play at the Lyceum Theatre at 2 and 8 o'clock p. m.

Tuesday, June 3d.

Meeting of the Board of Regents at 10 o'clock a. m.

Senior Promenade, 8 o'clock p. m., at the University Armory.

Address before the college of medicine and Surgery by Dr. William E. Quine, of Chicago, in the Chapel.

Wednesday, June 4th.

In the afternoon there will be held meetings of the various alumni associations.

Phi Beta Kappa address "The American in the New Orient", by the Reverend William E. Griffis, D. D., of Ithaca, N. Y., in the Chapel at 8 o'clock p. m.

There will be several class reunions held the same evening.

Thursday, June 5th.

Graduating exercises at 10 o'clock a. m. Address by Cyrus Northrop, President.

Immediately following the graduating exercises the Memorial Exercises in honor of the Honorable John Sargeant Pillsbury will be held.

Addresses will be made by Honorable Greenleaf Clark, President of the Board of Regents, Honorable John Lind, Honorable Stephen Mahoney and President Cyrus Northrop.

RAILROAD RATES

An effort has been made to get a special rate for commencement but so far it has been unsuccessful. Provision has been made for a special rate for a fraternal meeting to be held in Minneapolis about that time, and persons proposing to attend the exercises will be able to take advantage of this rate. See statement below.

Rate—One lowest regular first class tariff fare from points in Association territory to St. Paul and Minneapolis and return; Fee of twenty five cents to be collected by the Joint Agent for the execution of each ticket, and twenty five cents additional if extension of limit is desired, and selling agents to be instructed to so advise passengers.

DATES OF SALE—Tickets to be sold from points from which the one way local rate to St. Paul and Minneapolis is \$4.50 or less on June 1-7 inclusive, and from other points in Association territory on June 1-3, inclusive.

Limit of tickets—Tickets to be good for return leaving St. Paul or Minneapolis not earlier than June 3rd nor later than June 9th except that by depositing tickets with Joint Agent not earlier than June 3rd nor later than June 9 and upon payment of a fee of fifty cents at time of deposit return limit may be extended to leave St. Paul or Minneapolis up to and including July 7.

JOINT AGENCIES—Location of joint agencies to be announced later.

If a more favorable arrangement concerning dates can be made, announcements will be made later.

REPORT OF Y. M. C. A.

The University Young Men's Christian Association gives the following statistics on the year's work:

I. Bible Study.

1. Enrolled 111 men.
2. Courses offered—3.

II. Employment Bureau.

1. Applications—181.
2. Men definitely assisted—125.
3. Odd jobs distributed—200.

III. Missionary.

1. Student Volunteers—22.
14 are men.
2. Mission Study class—16
3. Contributed—\$50.
4. Meetings—7.

IV. Educational.

Classes for the making up of entrance conditions.

1. Number of classes—10.
2. Enrolled—94.

V. Religious meetings.

1. Sunday afternoon—24.
Average attendance—59.
2. Friday noon—27.
Average attendance—20.
3. Special—4.
Average—350.

VI. Membership—340.

VII. Social—

1. Stag Socials—10.
2. Union with Ladies—8.

Attendance at opening reception 1,300. Many "open evenings" for men in the parlors of the building.

VIII. Pastoral.

1. Care of the sick: a definite effort to reach in a helpful manner all students who are ill.
2. Calling on the men in their rooms.

IX. Loan Fund. When in need of temporary financial assistance the fel-

lows interview the "Loan Fund," and although there was less than \$40 during the school year for loaning purposes fifty three small loans of from \$2 to \$10, for periods of from four to twenty days, were made netting \$364. This fund should be increased. We are indebted to Mr. H. W. Seager for a temporary loan of \$50 which helped the loan fund materially.

X. Work for new students.

1. Letters to prospective students—300.
2. Announcements in papers through the state—300.
3. Hand-books distributed—2400.
4. Board and Room Directory.
5. General Information Bureau.

A large majority of the new men use the Building and what it offers during the opening week of school.

XI. The Building.

Used by literary societies, Scandinavian Society and Glee Club regularly. For social gatherings of these, the Greek club, Graduate club, Catholic Association and other groups besides the large social work of the Y. M. C. A.

Each of the eight rooms has a definite use, and all are used every day by many men, game room, correspondence, free telephone, reading room, dark room, parlors with piano besides well equipped offices for the President and general secretary of the association.

The building is a valuable rendezvous for many interests of the University.

XII. Board of Directors.

Composed of faculty, business men and alumni; the Board elects the General Secretary and provides \$600 of his salary.

XIII. Financial.

Receipts:

- Board of Directors—\$600.
- Subscriptions of students and business men—\$600.
- Hand Book—\$275.
- Dues—\$250.

Alumni—\$250.

Bible Study Books—\$75.

Missions—\$50.

Total—\$2100.

Disbursements:

Salaries—\$1090.

Hand-book—\$250.

Building and furniture—\$143.37.

Stationery and printing—\$120.45.

Committees—\$98.00.

State and National—\$60.00.

Typewriter—95.00.

Gas and Phone—\$92.00.

Missions—\$50.00.

Postage—\$21.00.

Incidentals—76.00.

Total—\$2085.82.

XIV. Conventions:

State Convention was attended by 45 of our men while 24 men and women from here went to the great Missionary Convention at Toronto. A good attendance at the Summer Conference at Lake Geneva is assured.

XV. Needs:

The Building needs a great many improvements. It will cost \$1000 to put it in proper condition.

The Loan Fund should be increased at least \$100.

For the immediate needs of the Building and to enable the Association to close the year without indebtedness, \$500.

CANTEEN IS A GOOD THING

Beyond any question or doubt the affirmative proved to the judges Tuesday night that the army canteen should be re-established, and thereby won the \$75 prize offered by Prof. Sanford to the Sophomore class. The winning team consisted of Messrs. Churchill, Kovarik and Kranz. Their opponents were worthy antagonists, and consisted of Messrs. Hammond, Norton and Drake. The affirmative had the better argument, and Mr. Churchill, especially, did some fine work. The cause of the negative was perhaps best presented by Mr Norton.



Honorable Stephen Mahoney, '77

Judge Mahoney enjoys the distinction of being the first alumnus of the institution to receive an appointment to the Board of Regents. He was appointed Regent by Governor William R. Merriam, June 15th 1889 and has served continuously since that date.

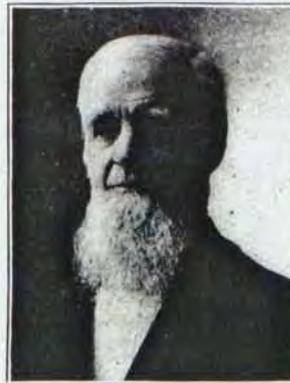
MUSIC AT THE "U."

Mr. Gale will read a paper on next Tuesday afternoon on "Music in a University" at the two days session of the State Music Teachers' Association in St. Paul. It will consist of a plea for music, based on a psychological analysis of its many components, in our higher education of culture and a report of what is actually being done in music in our American and foreign universities. The main conclusion is that a university can best cultivate music by providing the best kinds to be heard, by giving analytical and historical lectures about it as a branch of scientific aesthetics and by encouraging students who already can use some musical instrument to play themselves at this best music rather than to train students in regular technical drill.

GRADUATE CLUB

The meeting of the Graduate Club Tuesday night was one of the most interesting of the year. Prof. McClumpha's talk on graduate work in our own University was especially appreciated by those present, for he gave much of interest from his experiences in European universities and pointed out how the methods in use there might be applied in American schools. It is hoped that Prof. McClumpha can be persuaded to repeat his lecture at the beginning of the next school year when there will be a larger attendance of the new graduate students. A song and recitation by Mr. J. S. Garnes were enjoyed by all, and the program closed with a song by the Kamrar quartette. Before the social part of the evening officers were elected for next year. The result of the election was as follows:

President, Bert Russell; Vice-President, Miss Cynthia Adams; Secretary, Miss Helen Camp; Treasurer, R. M. Pederson; Members of the Executive Committee, Mr. Erikson, Mr. Hemingway, Miss Catherine Hillesheim.



Jabez Brooks

Dr. Brooks is completing his thirty-third year of service as professor of Greek in this institution. He entered upon his duties in the fall of 1869.



Francis P. Leavenworth

In Professor Leavenworth, Minnesota possesses a man of rare ability, and one who is making the influence of this University felt wherever an interest is taken in astronomical observations and discussions. Professor Leavenworth is not given to "blowing his own horn" and so much of the remarkably valuable work that he has been doing, during the years he has been at the University, has not brought him the credit which is his due.

HONORS FOR NEWKIRK

Word has just been received that Burt L. Newkirk, '97, who has been studying Astronomy and Mathematics at Munich in Germany has just passed the Ph. D. examination and will receive the degree *summa cum laude* which is the highest of the four grades of Ph. D. given by the German universities and a rare honor for an American. Mr. Newkirk was for three years Prof. Leavenworth's assistant in the observatory and during two years also taught several classes in mathematics. His thesis is on the parallax of the ring nebula in Lyra, the material for which, in the shape of measurements of about fifteen photographic plates, he took with him from the observatory here. This is the first time that anyone has found the distance of a nebula and Mr. Newkirk's work

on it has been highly praised by Prof. Seeliger, under whom he has been working at Munich.

The facts contained in the thesis submitted by Mr. Newkirk are said to constitute one of the most noteworthy and distinct contributions to the science of astronomy that has been made for many years. The credit for this work is due to the training which Mr. Newkirk received at this University. The material upon which the thesis is based was worked out at the observatory of this institution before Mr. Newkirk went to Germany.

A GREAT PLAY PROMISED

The class play is rapidly taking shape and an attendance at one of the rehearsals now gives some idea of what this year's production will be like.

This year's play unlike those of the past few years is a drama with a good plot, well worked out, and only a few well selected specialties. The play of course deals with University life and the lines are full of wit and brightness.

The special scenery this year will be one of the features of the play. Peter Clausen, who painted the drop curtains for the Metropolitan theatres both here and in St. Paul, is already at work with a force of assistants and will have a complete set of new scenery ready for the play.

The music is also receiving special attention from Mr. Gilbert who has secured some of the features from the Sultan of Sulu, George Ade's opera now appearing in Chicago and from one or two of the other operas of the season which have not as yet gotten this far west.

The costumes are being specially prepared for the occasion and will be the most elegant and expensive of any ever used in a University production.

MR. MABIE IN CHAPEL

It was in a crowded chapel Thursday that the students listened to the remarks of Hamilton Wright Mabie. The announcement that his presence was expected was enough to insure a large attendance. President Northrop paid such a high tribute to Mr. Mabie in introducing him that Mr. Mabie laughingly said the only hazardous thing about a trip to Minneapolis was the danger of being introduced by Dr. Northrop and that he thought that he would have to even matters up by saying that in the East they considered Dr. Northrop's address the most characteristic piece of oratory of the Yale bi-centennial and the strongest declaration of the Yale spirit ever made.

Mr. Mabie spoke in chapel three years ago, and his remarks yesterday, informal as they were, left the same pleasing effect as on the occasion of his previous visit. The end of education, the speaker said, is to set the native power within you free. He emphasized the need of special training for special lines of work, but made clear the fact that personality is the basic principal that determines the quality of all work. The finest kind of work is that which expresses the soul or personality of the individual.

Mr. Mabie's remarks were most warmly received and President Northrop voiced the sentiments of the student body in thanking the speaker for his short address and extending to him an invitation to repeat his visit at an early date.

"KRANZCHEN"

The last meeting of the year of the "Kranzchen," a class in conversational German conducted by Prof. Wilkin, on Tuesday evenings, was of unusual interest, both to members and to guests.

After a number of songs and recitations, Benedix's Comedy, "Versalzen",

was successfully presented by six members of the class. Miss Augusta Schacht, the gifted Contralto from the choir of the First Baptist Church, then favored the company with several German songs.

ATHENIAN VS. THE STATE

The Athenian in His Relations to the State is the title of an erudite yet condensed essay by Charles Albert Savage of the Latin Department recently published in pamphlet form. The essay is based on a thorough study of the ancient Grecian authors, Isaeus and Homer and others from whose works Dr. Savage gleans his evidences of Grecian laws and customs. The intense religious feelings which inspired the Athenians with their respect for their dead and the feeling of dread lest one should die without an inheritor was what made the perpetuity of families so sacred that even the King himself dared not refuse to do full honors to the dead lest such an act should call down the wrath of Heaven upon the State. Apart from this religious consideration it is shown how the perpetuity of old families was to the benefit of the State. Foreign marriage was discouraged lest the feeling of patriotism among the descendants of such marriage might weaken. The position of women in Athenian life is also discussed and the various intricate relations of the Athenian family to the State. The article shows plainly the fatality of the ancient idea, which utterly ignored individual liberty and maintained that the individual and the family existed for the state and its glory.

The annual banquet of the D. K. E. fraternity was held Monday evening at the West Hotel. A large number of alumni were present.

MAY MAGAZINE

The May number of the Minnesota Magazine is out and fully maintains the high standard which the board has set for its self throughout the year.

The opening poem, "River at Night," by A. H. Cressy, is a delightful bit of verse. This is followed by an essay by Irene McKeehan, "Nook of Dreams." This is one of the happiest pieces of work which has appeared in the Mag this year. It is a kind of reverie and contains considerable philosophy treated in a very artistic way. "A Basket Ball Wager," by S. A. Hatch, who has contributed several creditable things this year, is a very interesting story, in which the interest is well maintained by the local color which he has introduced.

Next comes the concluding chapters of M. Leroy Arnold's prose poem, the "Sword of God." Joseph Warren Beach, who will return to the Rhetoric department next year, contributed a poem, "The Bad Dream," which should be classed with the best things which this publication has had during the year.

The longest article in the issue is a story, "How Mrs. Slocum Went to the Circus," by Miss Florence Snook. The story is full of humor and holds the attention of the reader throughout.

Prudence Pratt is the author of a clever sonnet to Chaucer which is the last of the special features.

The issue closes with four pages of lively editorial matter. The issue as a whole is an excellent one and the board deserves much credit for the steady improvement which has marked the successive numbers of the Magazine this year.

Kappa Sigma defeated Beta Theta Pi Tuesday in baseball by a score of 17 to 0. The catching of Patten, and the umpiring of Hammeril were the special features.

SENIOR GIRLS' SPREAD

The Y. W. C. A. held its banquet to the Senior girls Saturday, May 10 at the Armory in the Physical Culture Room. About 275 guests were present. The tables were draped in Senior colors of crimson and straw. The tables were set with tiny candles and the illuminated tables made a very beautiful effect. Light refreshments of cakes, candies, and ice cream were served. The following toasts were responded to:

"Then and Now," Mrs. W. I. Gray, first president of the Y. W. C. A. 11 years ago. "Campus and Caps," Helen Griffiths. Musical Toast, a very beautiful song written for the occasion by George Northrop, Miss Kamrar. Our place in college, Mrs. Cooper, secretary of advisory committee. "Music Hath Charms," a whistling solo, Miss McFarland. "The other half," Miss Jeffrey. "Our Guests," Miss Ballard. "Parting is such Sweet Sorrow," Miss Foulke, retiring president. Miss Ada Hillman was Toastmistress.

GENEVA LUNCHEON

The Armory hall was crowded Friday at 12 o'clock, when the hungry students arrived to take their lunches at the Y. W. C. A. Geneva May luncheon. The Laws and Medics were on hand early, and partook of the best that was served. Many of the academic students and faculty did not arrive until after the fourth hour, and by that time the large supply of eatables which had been prepared, had been so reduced that there was scarcely anything left but ice cream and strawberries.

Tickets had been limited to 800, but there were at least 1000 people who were fed.

The menu which was served consisted of bread and butter, meat, pickles, scalloped potatoes, ice cream, strawberries and coffee. The menu cards were in maroon with gold print, and were scattered profusely at each table.

The tables, which numbered 24, were beautifully decorated and each was presided over by four young ladies. Senior girls table was decorated in yellow and white, the Junior in green and white, the Sophomore had theirs in red and white, while the Freshman table had its posters in orange and black. Each of the five sororities and the Khalailu club had a table decorated with their colors. The other tables were those of the faculty, athletics, science, art club, medical department, band, and the cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul.

The young ladies of the Association have worked hard for this Geneva luncheon, and the sum of money which they made was thoroughly deserved. The association may make this event an annual affair, and in the light of this year's experience, it should prove to be even more of a success next year.

RESTFUL HOUR SUNDAY

Sunday afternoon at 3:30 p. m., under the auspices of the U. of M. Christian associations, the University band assisted by Miss Frances Vincent, soprano and Mrs. C. J. Babcock, pianist, gave the last sacred concert of the year. A silver offering was taken to defray the expenses of the delegates to the Lake Geneva summer conference. The program follows. March Religioso "McKinley Memorial," Chambers; Overture, "Bride Elect," Sousa; Scripture Reading, Prof. Maria L. Sanford; Soprano, "Hope," (with violin obligato,) Haleny; Offertory, "The Village Blacksmith, Parlow; "Vision," Morceau Caracteristique, Fr. von Blom; Soprano a "The Sweetest Flower that Blows," van der Stucken; b. Sancta Maria, Faure; "La Czarine," Ganne; "America."

D. K. E. gave a dancing party Tuesday evening at the home of Chas. Freeman, St. Paul.

HONORS EASY

Friday night's contest between the Freshmen and the Sophomores was as nearly an even break as possible; the Freshmen getting the unanimous decision in the debate while the Sophomore orator was accorded a like honor. However the Freshmen felt that their share of the honors was the largest and celebrated by carrying their team about the platform on their shoulders.

The oratorical contest was a good one and each of the men were accorded liberal applause. Mr. Towler's oration: "Russia, the Prison of a Race," was a well composed and scholarly effort. His delivery however, was hardly equal to that of his opponent, George Ward, who won the contest with a brilliant plea "In behalf of our forests."

The Freshmen debating team, Weiskoff, Joss, and De Vaney successfully upheld the affirmative of the question of restricting immigration by the requirement of an educational test. Messrs. De Vaney and Weiskoff both advanced strong arguments, DeVaney probably making the strongest debate of the evening.

The Sophomore debaters were McGrath, McManigal and Youngquist. As far as could be told last night, the Freshmen won the banner for attendance. It was very close however, and Mr. Johnson will be appealed to as the proportionate size of the classes is taken into consideration.

THE WYMAN PRIZE

The judges for the Wyman prize have been chosen. They are John Crosby, F. W. Reed, and John R. Kingman.

The Wyman prize is offered by the Hon. James T. Wyman, of Minneapolis, through the department of political science, for the best essay of three thousand words by an undergraduate student on the subject of "The Small Producer and the Trust."

PERSONALS

Jane Redfield Hover, '98, visited the University last Tuesday.

By the Cardinal Wisconsin "U" we see that Claude Laise, '01, got mixed up in a University vaudeville last week.

B. O. Phinney, class of '02, has left college to accept a position with the Adland Storage and Implement Co.

James A. Manley, a member of the first law class, is located at New Rockford, N. D. where he enjoys a fine practice.

J. DeMott Guthrie, Eng. '93, Med. '97, who is practicing his profession at Luverne, Minn., was at the University last Thursday.

A. M. Kvello, law '01, has formed a partnership with Hon. P. H. Rourke, U. S. District Attorney for North Dakota, at Lisbon, N. D.

Miss Ellen Torelle, '00, who has been specializing in zoology since her graduation, has been granted a scholarship in Biology at Bryn Mawr College for next year.

Alfred Dresser, law '99, is a partner of Atty-Gen. Comstock of North Dakota. He is located at Minnewaukan, where he holds the office of States Attorney.

W. M. Anderson, law '95, is located at Devils Lake, N. D., where he is engaged in the practice of his profession. He holds the office of States Attorney of Ramsey county, N. D.

Adolph Wagner, Eng '98, who has been with the meter department of the Minneapolis General Electric Company, has gone to New Ulm to take charge of the Municipal Electric plant of that city.

Stelle S. Smith, Law '99, was married Saturday evening, May 10th, to Miss Blanche Petrie of Minneapolis, Minn.

After a short wedding trip Mr. and Mrs. Smith will be at home to their friends in Minneapolis.

G. L. Whittemore, Law '00, has formed a partnership with L. N. Torsion, the leading attorney of Rugby, N. D., and is meeting with success at every turn. He is an assistant Atty-Gen. of N. D. for Pierce county.

W. L. Buttz, Phm. '99, who until recently has been with S. St. John at Lakota, N. D., has gone to Mason City Iowa, where he has purchased the drug store formerly conducted by Wm. Cap-pock. Lloyd is married now and has one child.

Thursday afternoon Frank Todd, Med. '92, delivered a very interesting lecture upon the Hygiene of the eye and ear. The lecture was illustrated by stereopticon views, and given especially for Dr. Kiehle's classes in Pedagogy.

H. H. Steele, law '00, is located at Leeds, N. D. where he is the manager and treasurer of Security Company, investment bankers. He is also practicing law at that point and doing well. Rumor is that he is soon to be married to a young lady in Minneapolis.

Horace T. Eddy, Eng '95, has resigned his position in Union College to accept the professorship of the new department of electrical engineering which has been established in the University of Cincinnati. He will enter upon his duties next September.

Grace M. Tennant, '96, and Charles E. Adams, '96, law '00, were married last Wednesday evening at the Oliver Baptist church in this city. Mr. and Mrs. Adams will be at home to friends in Duluth where Mr. Adams is associated with Clarence B. Miller, '95, law '00, for the practice of law.

Siver Serumgard, a graduate of the Academic and Law Department some

years ago, is engaged in the practice of his profession at Devils Lake, N. D. He is one of the hardest worked lawyers in the northern part of the state. He is also running a farm of some 2000 acres.

W. J. Bruckman, a graduate of the teachers' course, is principal of the High school at Minnewaukan, North Dakota, and is now completing his 3rd year there. He is a prominent candidate for county superintendent of school of Benson county before the coming Republican county convention.

Mr. A. L. Abbott, E. E. '97, talked informally Wednesday morning to the Junior and Senior Electricals. His subject was the various methods used in inside wiring. He referred those interested to the new Physics building, which is now being wired, as an example of modern conduit wiring. This system he considered superior to any other.

Henry J. Bessesen, law '01, is in partnership with Mark E. Wilson, law '95, under the firm name of Wilson and Bessesen. They have offices at Fessenden and Harvey, N. D., and have an excellent practice. Mr. Bessesen will receive his master's degree this commencement though the work was completed for the same before commencement time last June. Mr. Wilson is State's Attorney.

C. W. Buttz, law '00, is located at Minnewaukan, N. D. where he is engaged in the practice of law. He is also president of the North Dakota Realty Company, with headquarters at that place. Mr. Buttz has the heaviest trial practice of any law firm in his county. His real estate firm have a fine business.

Professor McVey will give several lectures at various institutions of learning during the summer. On May 28th he will deliver two lectures at Northwest-

ern university on the subjects "Asset Currency" and "Transportation." From June 5th to 10th he will deliver a series of lectures at his alma mater, Wesleyan University, at Delaware, Ohio, on "Modern Industrialism."

Malcolm E. Nichols, Law '00, is the proprietor of one of the most successful shorthand schools in the northwest. He has recently added a new department of book-keeping and accounting to meet the demands for experts in that line. The reporters graduate course to develop speed and accuracy is one of the most valuable courses offered by Mr. Nichols. Mr. Nichol's long experience as court reporter makes him especially well fitted to direct work in this line.

1902 FOOTBALL SCHEDULE

September 27th, Carlton, Northrop Field.

October 4th, Ames, Northrop Field.

October 11th, Beloit, Northrop Field.

October 18th, Nebraska, Northrop Field.

October 25th, Iowa, Iowa City.

November 1st, Grinnell, Northrop Field.

November 8th, Illinois, Northrop Field.

November 15th, Wisconsin, Northrop Field.

November 27th, Michigan, Detroit, Mich.

As will be seen from the above, the schedule is the heaviest that Minnesota has ever undertaken. It is to be regretted that Northwestern University is not included in the schedule. Those who saw the game with that institution two years ago will remember that the game was the best of the season.

WOMAN'S BUILDING

For several years the Y. W. C. A. has been planning for the erection of a Woman's building. The matter has now been taken up by the Woman's League and at the annual election of officers last Saturday the matter was carefully discussed. The prospects for securing the money necessary to erect the building are bright and it is probable that such a building will be erected within a very few years.

Permission to erect a Woman's building on the campus has been granted by the Regents, and now it is proposed to raise \$20,000 for the purpose of building and equipment of such a hall, and work for the securing of this fund will begin at once.

The rapidity with which the plans for the building are realized will depend very largely upon the spirit shown by the young ladies next year. It is hoped that they may be as successful as Michigan. The building is to be fitted up with a basement containing a large gymnasium with a tennis court, basketball fixtures, a running track, etc.; a kitchen with a gas range, and china and silver enough to serve 200 guests; parlor, reception hall, and reading room beautifully furnished; an auditorium with a seating capacity of 600 fitted up with a stage and dressing rooms; and two floors containing the dormitory proper.

With a building of their own the girls can have many more social gatherings and in acting in a variety of capacities each one will soon acquire the ease and grace so desirable in social functions. It is certainly to be hoped that we will not have to wait long for the long-desired building.

MINING BUILDING

Plans for a new School of Mines Building have been approved by the building committee of the Board of Re-

gents. The estimated cost of the new building is \$47,500 and it will be built directly in front of the ore testing plant. It is to be of brick or limestone, two stories high, 150ft. x 65ft.

The basement will contain, beside the furnace, an assay laboratory, supply, and balance room; the first floor, library, office and lecture room; and the second floor, a draughting room, surveying and instrument rooms, and various class rooms.

The building will be thoroughly equipped and modern in every respect, and is just what this growing department of the University has needed for a long time. Bids will be advertised for at once and it is expected that it will be ready for occupation by October 1902.

ATHLETICS

GAY WEEK FOR ATHLETICS

This week will be a gay and noteworthy one in athletics. Monday and Tuesday afternoons ball games are scheduled on Northrop Field between Minnesota and Notre Dame. The latter has a formidable team, and the game will certainly be a close one. The Minnesota-Wisconsin track meet occurs on Thursday and it is needless to say that this event has long been looked forward to with the greatest interest. On Friday and Saturday will be witnessed the ball games between Minnesota and Wisconsin's unusually strong team.

The girl's tennis tournament is in progress this week on the courts near the Guild dormitory. The preliminary and some of the matches in the second round have been played. The girls who are left in the tournament are Emily Johnston, Alice Bean, Irene Radcliffe, Florence Johnston, Bessie Jones and Catherine Cross.

MINNESOTA O

Minnesota was whitewashed for the first time this year by the team from St. Thomas College. The St. Thomas pitchers were altogether too much for the Minnesota batters and made them pummel the air most unmercifully, while the St. Thomas men made hits in nearly every inning and fielded and ran bases like professionals. Brigham was called in to catch and Jordan took his place in the box.

The game was lost in the fourth inning when Hugh Leech was unfortunate enough to break his thumb.

Up to this time neither side had scored and Brigham was holding the accident demoralized the team and six scores were piled up in the next inning. Brigham was called in to catch and Jordan took his place on the slab but the confidence of the team was gone. Dobie did good work on third and Varco put up a good game, hauling in one fly that looked good for a safe hit. The team did good work in the field except in the fifth inning when they all went into the air. On the St. Thomas team Griffin was the star batter, getting four hits in four times at bat. In the field, the work was done almost entirely by the battery, so there were no special stars.

St. Thomas, 0 0 0 0 6 1 1 0 0 8
Minnesota, 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

Summary: Two base hits, Rogers, Tomeck. Sacrifice hits, Doyle, 2; Sheem, Cameron. Stolen bases, Doyle, 3; Ryan, Griffin. Struck out, by Brigham, 2; by McDermott, 4; by Flemming, 4. Bases on Balls, off Jordan, 1; off Flemming, 1. Hit by pitched ball, Brigham. Umpire, Jayne.

With Leach's injury Minnesota's chances on the diamond this year look about like the proverbial 30 cents. Leach was not only the best catcher in the western colleges and the surest hitter on the nine but he has done a great deal toward developing the team work and spirit of

the team. One of the players put it tersely when he said that Leach was half the team.

LUTHER DOWNED

The chances seemed against Lily's men. Leach's misfortune had crippled the team but the rooters took courage when the news spread that Gunderson, a young dental student, was to stop Roger's benders. At 3:30 the game began. Luther was at the bat. An error by Varco, and another by Livermore allowed a score. Minnesota was retired without a base hit. In the second inning Luther never reached first. Varco succeeded in stealing two bags but still failed to score. In the third round Luther was retired without a run. Don made a pretty double play which seemed to encourage the boys. Everything looked well for a score but Olson made a most phenomenal catch of Roger's fly in a most sensational manner and put two men out. The fourth inning added no scores. In the fifth Luther had horseshoe luck and added two tallies to the score. Varsity received two passes down but Smeby cooled down and retired the side without a mark. In the seventh Allen's phenomenal running catch saved a score. Not until the eighth inning when Brigham bated for Livermore did the fireworks begin. Brigham was passed. Cameron walked. Then he made a pretty steal. Allen made a long drive to center which allowed Brigham to score. Then Lil stepped up and drove a hit over second. Both Redmond and Cameron scored. The score was tied. The ninth inning added nothing to Luther's score. Varsity again got Brigham and Gunderson on bases and it was clearly evident Smeby had lost his charm. A wild throw to second allowed Gunderson to score. The game was ended, Luther was beaten. The score stood 4 to 3.

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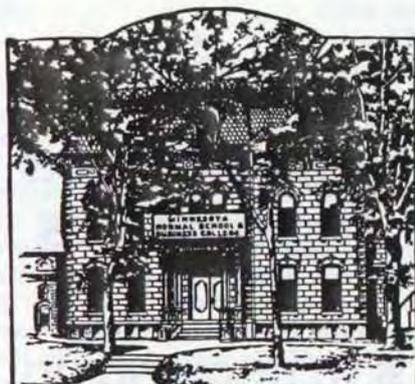
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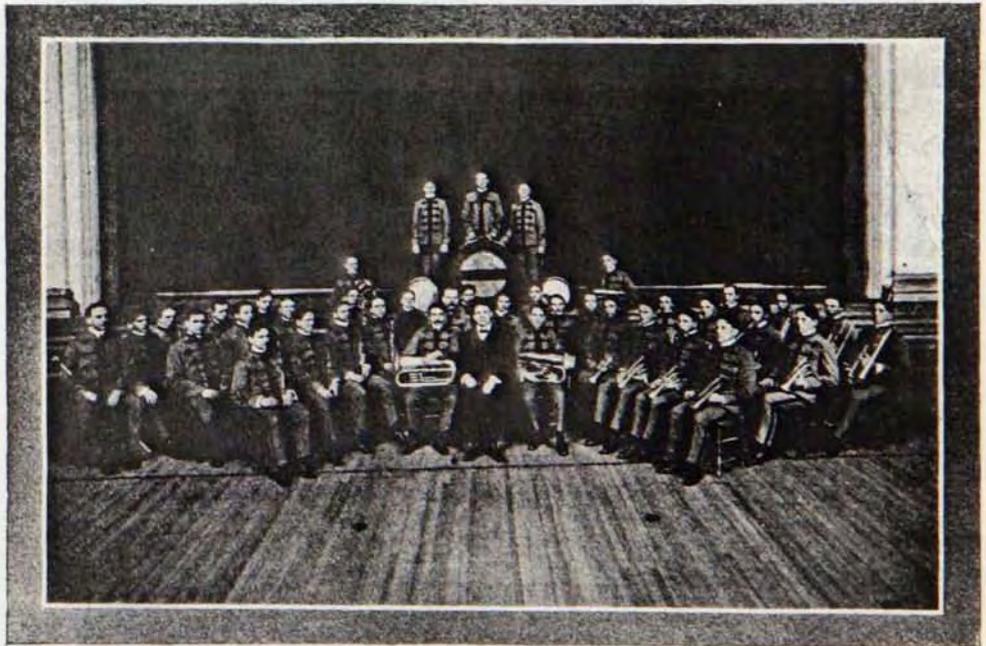
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No. 35.



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O. P. McELMEEL, L. '02 - Manager.
H. KANE, L. '02, - Asst. Manager.

E. B. JOHNSON, '88,
EDITOR.

Editorial Notes

The next issue of the Weekly will be the last for the year and will appear immediately after commencement exercises Thursday, June 5th. The issue will contain a report of the exercises of commencement week and the commencement and memorial addresses in full.

A WORD TO DELINQUENTS

About one hundred of the subscribers to the Weekly have not paid their subscriptions. The editor of the Weekly has gladly given his time for the year without one cent of compensation in any way, but he does not wish to have to help make up a financial deficiency and if the subscribers will settle up within a short time there will be no deficiency. Please make this a personal matter and send in the amount of your subscription to the business manager.

Law Alumni Banquet will be held Wednesday evening, June 4th, at the Commercial club rooms, Andrus building. Senator Brower, law '91, will deliver the address of the evening.

The order of exercises for Commencement day program is as follows: Music, "Bride Elect," Sousa. Prayer. Music, "Vision," Fr. von Blom. Address, President Cyrus Northrop. Music, "Anvil Polka," Parlow. Conferring of Degrees. Music, "God Bless our Native Land." To be sung by the audience. Music, "The McKinley Memorial," Chambers. These exercises will be followed by the Memorial Exercises for John S. Pillsbury, which will consist of addresses by Hon. Greenleaf Clark, Hon. Stephen Mahoney, Hon. John Lind and President Northrop.

It is to be hoped that the presentation of medals to the members of the victorious teams in debate may become an annual custom at the University. It is a pretty compliment on the part of the University and may inspire to greater efforts those who are interested in debate. The medals form charming souvenirs and they are beautiful tokens of victory and success. It should however, not be forgotten that medals and rewards do not reach all of the deserving ones, for there are others just as deserving who have failed to gain the initial point of victory. These men have perhaps worked as hard and are just as well qualified for success as the winners, and they are as highly esteemed by their instructors and the student body. The appreciation of their work can not be expressed by the tokens of victory, but the efforts they have put forth in behalf of their Alma Mater will ever be remembered with gratitude,

ANDERSON'S POPPED CEREALS

The following statement is taken from the *Journal* of the New York Botanical Garden, edited by Daniel T. Macdougal, formerly assistant professor of botany in this institution, and is Mr. Anderson's first personal statement of his invention and what he claims for it.

The cereal grains including wheat, rice, barley, oats, maize and rye form a most important part of the food of the human race. The chief value of the cereals lies in the starch which they contain, which may amount to as much as 50 to 80 per cent. of the weight of the dried kernels.

Starch occurs in plants in the form of globose, ovoid, and oblong bodies of rounded outline, the exact shape assumed in any plant being more or less characteristic of the species. Almost any growing green plant will be found to contain starch grains in all stages of formation from the most minute to the maximum size. Those of the potato often attain a diameter of a hundredth of an inch, being visible to the naked eye. An examination of the granules with a magnification of a few hundred diameters shows that they are constructed of concentric layers or coats of alternating denser and watery layers, the centrum around which the layers are arranged being of the latter character. The granule contains from 15 to 22 per cent. of water when in an air-dry condition. Investigation of these interesting bodies with reference to their formation shows that they are really built up like crystals, being in fact sphaero-crystals.

Starch granules when intact are acted upon but slowly by chemicals, especially the digestive enzymes. Consequently starchy substances are made more suitable for food by cooking or some method of treatment by which the granules are broken up. When

starch granules are warmed in water they begin to swell at a temperature of 55 degrees to 60 degrees C., and burst at 75 degrees to 80 degrees C., being converted into a uniformly translucent mass known as starch paste in which the minute particles are suspended in the water, but are not dissolved.

It is well known that starch grains do not swell or break up to any great extent when heated in an air-dry condition at the temperatures employed in bread-making by ordinary methods. Although bread is one of the oldest and most widely used food preparations yet it is by no means to be considered as an economical use of starch since the granules in the center of a loaf are practically unchanged and therefore digestible only with great difficulty. The desired changes do ensue to some extent in the crust, but in prevailing methods of preparation the proportion of the whole amount of starch present made available for rapid digestion is very small.

As a result of almost continuous work during the past year. I have been so fortunate as to develop a method by which, with the application of heat to starch grains and to air-dry starch in many forms, the granules or particles are expanded to many times their original dimensions, being fractured into innumerable fragments during the process. As a result of this treatment a grain of rice is expanded to eight or more times its original volume, while still retaining its original form. Other cereals exhibit similar behavior. The process is applicable to nearly all starchy seeds and starchy substances, greatly increasing their nutritive availability. The products obtained are pleasant to the taste, and the process may be varied to produce a great variety of flavors with any given cereal. Furthermore, the material prepared in this manner is absolutely sterilized and may be preserved or stored for long periods. I

am led to hope from the approval the products have met from food and chemical experts that the process may prove of great economic and commercial value.

The experiments by which this method was developed were begun at Clemson College, South Carolina, in the spring of 1901, but no results of any direct bearing upon the process mentioned were obtained at that time. Upon my removal to Columbia University in August, 1901, time was afforded me to resume the investigations, and in the Laboratories of the New York Botanical Garden every facility was given me for the prosecution of the work. I am indebted to the latter institution for the use of a chemical laboratory which was at my disposal and for a plentiful supply of material of all kinds as well as for encouragement and helpful suggestions from the members of the staff.

In view of the fact that I have received letters making claims in connection with the results attained above, and also that many unauthorized newspaper notices have been published in which the facts are incorrectly reported I take occasion to say that I have never heard a lecture on "pop corn" or any other subject which suggested the investigation noted above and that the principles used in the process were discovered directly in my own experiments, being entirely different from the "popping" of corn or other grains. The above note is the first statement I have made for publication upon this subject, and I do not hold myself responsible in any degree for the various sensational and misleading newspaper reports that have appeared purporting to describe the methods used.

ALEXANDER P. ANDERSON.

The Zeta Psi gave a tally-ho party Monday afternoon. Supper was served at the Ice Yacht club and was followed by dancing.

WOODBIDGE'S LECTURE

Entertainments have drawn larger crowds to Chapel, but nobody remembers another serious evening lecture so well attended.

Prof. Woodbridge expressed his approval of the disposition of Socrates to confess ignorance of what he did not know. The earlier agnosticism of Huxley he found to be similar. At this stage Huxley declared his opinion that "volition counts for something." Later, the "unknowable was erected into a philosophical principle; and to this Prof. Woodbridge objects. He agrees with the Agnostics that God is unknowable—as is immortality and the human will itself. He differs from them in this: He holds that this impossibility of knowledge arises from no mere defect of human senses or grasp of thought, but from the character of our conception of God, freedom and immortality as realities.

The reality of life, he holds, is not given in one's knowledge, but in such immediate experiences as we have when we "will". It is not in relation to the intellect, therefore, but to the will, that God, freedom and immortality have reality.

In response to questions Prof. Woodbridge said he could find in the process of evolution no evidence for anything besides an order of events in itself indifferent to the character of the results attained, and consequently no natural sanction for morality or the belief in the kindly and wise direction of events. He held, however, that evolution and history have a moral and religious significance, the moment we regard them, not as constituting a system by themselves, but as the sphere within which our wills give expression to their beliefs.

Several members of the faculty lingered with the students to converse, and to conceal the light refreshments provided. Such meetings mean a real advancement in culture.

PROFESSOR DOWNEY

The following from Prof. Downey, will be of interest to his many friends

Florence, Italy, April, 23rd, 1902.

Dear Haynes,

When you and I were in College, receiving inspiration from many sources, one of our heroes was Galileo, and our oega, a magic-stone which has appeared

The final issue of the *Magazine* came out Saturday. The leading article is Protestant College at Beirut." It de the next, a story "The Part the Devil plot and thrilling climax. "The Exod-hearts thrilled at the recital of his achievements and burned with indignation at the treatment he received form his colleagues and the church. Today I followed the road that leads to the "Tor-re al Gallo" and climbed the very steps that he used to climb and saw the little telescope with which he made many of his discoveries. Very naturally I thought of you. We are seeing many of the things we used to read about with so much interest. We very much enjoyed your letter and would like another. Address Care Credit Lyonnais, 3 Place du Theatre, Paris, France.

Dr. Martha G. Covey, Dent. '99, and a former practitioner in Minneapolis, was elected first vice-president of the Washington state dental association, last Saturday, by a unanimous vote. She was the first lady member of the state society and is the first woman to be elected an officer of the society.

Elizabeth H. Mathes, '92, is to be married to Professor William H. Merri-man, of the College of Engineering, in June. Mrs. David Kiehle gave an A. B. C. shower for Miss Mathes, last Saturday afternoon, at her home on Portland Avenue.



Laura M. Robb, '03,
President of the Women's League.

WOMEN'S LEAGUE OFFICERS

Saturday, May 17th, the Women's League met in Chapel to discuss the plans for the coming year and elect a new board of officers. It was decided to change the plan regarding the executive committee which has previously been in vogue. Up to the present, this committee has consisted of the regular Woman's league officers and three faculty members. The change made, adds to this staff for the coming year two Junior members and one sophomore. These members being elected from the Sophomore and Freshmen classes. The following are the officers elected:

President, Laura Robb; Vice-Pres. Ruth Knatvold; Secretary, Louise Peck; Treasurer, Mosula James. Sophomore members Executive Board, Margaret Van Bergen, Maye Norton; Freshman member, Clara Wheeler.

SMOKE PEACE PIPE

Saturday evening at 8 o'clock the gentlemen of the Junior and Senior classes met to smoke the pipe of peace on the knoll in front of the Main building. The Glee club led the singing of college songs, lanterns were hung in the old oakes and Prof. Woodbridge and Prof. McClumpha spoke. After this year the smoking of the peace pipe will probably become one of the features of commencement week.

SENIOR CLASS PLAY

The Seniors have at last consented to reveal the secret of their much-talked-of-play. The first act opens with an Indian camp on the present site of the University. The typical Indian life is depicted and interest is added by an aboriginal love-story. Father Hennepin is introduced and by a combination of circumstances the Indian medicine-man is led to conjure up the University. This gives opportunity for two acts with college setting. In these the Onoega, a magic-stone which has appeared in the first act, leads to endless confusion and amusing situations, eventually causing the downfall of the Phi Beta Kappa and the triumph of one of the other kind. The fourth act reverts to the Indian camp, the University disappears, the trouble between Father Hennepin and the Indians is settled and the play closes with a powerful climax not yet made public.

The authors with the spirit of innovation have gone outside the University for part of their motive and so have appealed to a larger audience while still preserving the college flavor. The definite plot and dramatic unity does away with the patch-work effect of previous years. The specialties too, which are thoroughly original and surpassingly clever, are all worked in organically. In the Minnesota Song, with music by Miss Peck, the long-expected real college song has come. It is bound to be popular. The scrub-women's chorus, the Indian and other dances are altogether unique. The Knocker's Chorus is the favorite however. Whenever it is billed for rehearsal, the class turns out in a body to applaud.

No expense has been spared to perfect the presentation. The costumes are all made to order and three new scenes have been painted. The conjuring act will be splendidly done and

is expected to create a sensation. The unparalleled interest shown by the class and their faithful attendance at rehearsals has made fast progress possible, so that the play is about ready now, judged by former standards. Constant rehearsals, however, will take place next week with a final dress-rehearsal on Saturday. By this means the play can be got in running order and be a finished product for the Monday matinee.

Mr. Clayton D. Gilbert is in charge as in former years. Mrs. Ada Gates McAdams directs the specialties. Mr. Otto Pankoff will have charge of the orchestra.

THE JUNE MAGAZINE

The final issue of the Magazine came out Saturday. The leading article is by Prof. Jewett on "The Assyrian Protestant College at Beirut." It describes the organization and methods of the work they attempt to do. The "Blood Value of Civilization," by George Silloway, is one of the best essays ever written in the University. The next, a story "The Part the Devil Played," by Isabel Taycock has a fine plot and thrilling climax. "The Exodus," an essay by W. L. Ricks, describes the negroes leaving their southern homes and coming north during the war.

THE NEW SORORITY

The Gamma Phi Beta sorority made its entrance into University life Friday evening at the initiation and reception given at the home of Miss Helen Hendrix on Blaisdell Ave., by the alumnae of the chapter.

The sorority is one of the strongest of the national organizations and begins its career in this institution with great promises for the future. Several of the active members of the Wisconsin chapter were present at the initiation.

PERSONALS

Leslie H. Chapman, Law '95, will be married to Miss Lillian E. Betchwars sometime in June.

Leonard E. Claydon, Med '95, has sold his practice at Mazeppa and will locate at Red Wing, Minn.

The engagement of Miss Florence Bintliff, '04, and Charles R. Shepley, C. Engineer, '02, has been announced.

Harry C. Bayless, Eng. '99, is in the mechanical engineering department of the Great Northern Ry. at Spokane, Wash.

William C. Smith, Eng. '90, is with the G. N. Ry. employed in the claim department and is located at Everett, Wash.

T. D. Schall, the University champion orator, has been invited to deliver the Memorial day address at Howard Lake, Minn.

Frank B. Walker, Eng. '97, and Albert C. Weaver, Eng. '95 are both employed in the engineering department of the G. N. Ry. and are located at Everett, Washington, and both visited the "U" last week.

Rev. A. J. Finch, Pastor of the First Baptist Church of Brookings, S. D., visited the University recently. Rev. Finch is one of the strongest debaters Minnesota ever produced.

Isabella McH. Austin, '95, who has been critic teacher at the Winona normal school has just received notice of her appointment to a fellowship at the Teachers' College, Columbia University, N. Y.

Cards are out announcing the marriage of Miss Mabel Doty, '99, of Courtland, Minn., to Dr. Geo. F. Brooks, '00, who is located at Hibbing, Minn.

The marriage is to occur June 4th. C. H. Christopherson, '98, formerly a managing editor of the Ariel and now principal of schools at Long Prairie, vis-

ited at the "U" over Sunday. He will enter the Law Department next fall.

Prof. Oscar Triggs, a graduate of this University in the class of '89, will deliver a lecture in the Plymouth church on Saturday evening, May 31. Mr. Triggs is now professor of English at the University of Chicago.

B. S. Adams, B. S. '98, M. D., '01, has been appointed resident physician and surgeon of one of the largest mines at Hibbing, Minn., employing five hundred men, and will assume his duties June 1st. J. W. George, B. S., '96, M. D. '02, will be his assistant.

William M. Chowning, Med '01, demonstrator in pathology and bacteriology in the medical department, was married to Miss Sophie Thies, of Minneapolis, Saturday, April 24th. Dr. and Mrs. Chowning will spend the summer in the west.

Paul Smith returned recently from Washington where he attended the seventieth annual convention of the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity. Two hundred were in attendance and the program included a reception at the White House by President Roosevelt who is himself a member of the fraternity.

The first annual re-union of the class of 1901, U. of M., will be held Wednesday evening, June 4th, at the Delta Upsilon Fraternity house, 400 S. E. Washington avenue. All members of that class in the city during Commencement week, are invited not to forget the place and the date.

By Order: Executive Com.

Bertram S. Adams, '98, Med. '01, who has been associated with Dr. C. W. Bray at Biwabik, has removed to Hibbing, Minn. Dr. Adams was in the city during a part of last week making arrangements and getting material together for a private hospital which he intends to start at Hibbing. He vis-

ited at the University for a short time last Friday.

Judge Charles B. Elliott, Ph. D. '88, has received an invitation from the law department of Northwestern university to fill one of the chairs. As a writer on law matters and as a contributor to well known magazines Judge Elliott has made a reputation for himself that has attracted considerable attention. The offer made to him is a tempting one, he has not by any means decided to accept.

James H. Nicol, '00, who was at the University last year as general secretary of the University Y. M. C. A., has been at the Auburn theological seminary during the present year. He stopped over at the University for a few days visit last week, while on his way to Missouri. He is to spend the summer organizing Sunday schools on the frontier and will return to Auburn next fall. He holds the position of secretary to the president at Auburn.

Roy Y. Ferner, '97, who has been assisting in mathematics and astronomy at this University for the past year, has received a fellowship in astronomy at the University of Chicago for next year. He will begin work at Chicago Oct. 1st and for the first year will devote his time to theoretical work at the university chiefly, and later do some work in the Yerkes observatory at Lake Geneva.

Like his classmate, Mr. Newkirk, who recently received his Ph. D. at Munich in astronomy, Mr. Ferner will take from the observatory here the materials for his thesis in the shape of photographic measurements for determining the parallax of the sun.

Last week Professor Willet M. Hays spent several days in Washington, D. C., making arrangements for closer cooperation with the department of agriculture in carrying out the plans already inaugurated. John Thompson,

B. Agr. '95, who is at present at the head of the department of agriculture and chemistry in the school for colored people at Greensboro, N. C., has been assigned to do work under the direction of Professor Hays in his agricultural experiments.

Carl S. Scofield, B. Agr. '99, who is now employed as expert in the bureau of plant industry of the United States assigned to assist Professor Hays in special experiments in cereal production and grading and shipping grains. Mr. Scofield is at present employed on a special detail to study wild rice in northern Minnesota.

William C. Palmer, B. Agr. '99, and William G. Smith, B. Agr. '97, are both employed in the United States department of agriculture in the division of soils.

THE "LAWS" OF '99

The night law class of 1899 Thursday night held its annual banquet at the St. Paul Commercial club. The class holds its banquets alternately in St. Paul and Minneapolis, but the class is so scattered now that only about half of them are present at any one meeting.

President W. J. Murphy was toastmaster, and speeches were of reminiscences of first cases were made by H. B. Chamberlain, C. H. Ellsworth, Karl C. Krook, Phil Reardon, H. A. Munroe and J. W. Keith.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Phil Reardon; secretary, G. E. Covell; treasurer, H. B. Chamberlain. Those present were: C. H. Ellsworth, C. L. Traber, G. L. Covell, Phil Reardon, G. W. Caldwell, K. C. Krook, Minneapolis; W. J. Murphy, W. T. Lemon, H. A. Munroe, J. W. Keith, Edward Wergedahl, W. C. Otis, St. Paul.

OF GENERAL INTEREST

Friday the students had the pleasure of listening to Miss Edna Hall sing several selections in chapel. Miss Hall sang "Du bist wie eine Blume" and "Die Lotus Blume," and was accompanied on the piano by Mr. John Parsons Beach.

At the meeting of the Philological Society last Wednesday evening the following officers were elected for next year: Prof. McClumpha, president; Prof. Schlenker, vice-president; Prof. Savage, secretary; and Prof. Klaeber, treasurer.

Mrs. Frances Potter spoke to the young men and women at the Y. W. C. A. room at 12:45 Friday. The subject was "The Devices of man's heart are many, but the Eternal, it shall stand." The talk was a very interesting one and the room was crowded.

On Wednesday evening, June 4th, the Annual Banquet of the Law Alumni Association of the U. of M. will be held at the Minneapolis Commercial club. Many of the prominent members of the Minnesota Bar will be present. All Senior laws are invited to attend.

Prof. Kiehle has received an invitation from the Minnesota Historical Association to prepare a history of education in Minnesota for the annual meeting which is to be held next January. Prof. Kiehle has accepted and we have no doubt but what the history will be comprehensive and a most valuable contribution.

The young women of the Y. W. C. A. met yesterday and considered the election of delegates to the Geneva Convention. Some of the young ladies who will probably attend the convention to be held August 22 to Sept. 2,

are: Misses Harriet Hutchinson, Lora Easton, Minnie Duensing, Etta McCabe, Eva Brady and Ethel Huyck.

The girls of the Histology class gave a delightful luncheon recently to the members of the class and instructors in that department. The laboratory tables were arranged in rows and very prettily decorated with white and purple, the centre piece being a large bouquet of lilacs. The menu cards were unique and original being carried out in Biological terms. This departure from the usual class work was a very happy one and greatly enjoyed by all.

The Chi Psis of the northwest held their twenty-seventh annual banquet at the Commercial Club, Friday night. The banquet of the National Convention at Albany occurred at the same time and congratulations were exchanged by telegram. The tables were decorated with flowers and a string orchestra played during the dinner. Wallace Campbell was toastmaster. The toasts were responded to as follows:

"The Fraternity," Senator F. B. Snyder; "Business Chi Psis," George H. Partridge; "The Future," Lewis S. Gillette; "Alpha Nu," James Claire Wyman; "Chi Psi at the Bar," Albert H. Hall; "Chi Psis if Auld Lang Syne," Henry Nichols; "Chi Psi in Politics," Willard R. Cray; and "Maidens Faire," Thomas F. Wallace.

PRESENTATION OF MEDALS

Last Saturday at the close of chapel exercises the men who have made such brilliant records in debate during the past year were called to the platform and presented with medals and banners by the young women of the University. It was very thoughtful on the part of the young women and will certainly be a great incentive to future debaters to do their best.

WISCONSIN LEADS

The 1902 Wisconsin meet is over and once again Minnesota must acknowledge the superiority of the Cardinal on the track. On a basis of 5 points for first and 2 for second place Wisconsin won the meet 66 to 37. Wisconsin's superiority lay in the middle and long distance runs while Minnesota was at her best in the sprints and hurdles. In the field events Wisconsin had a slight advantage.

Captain Bockman was the star performer of the day, winning the 100 yard dash and both hurdles races, all in good time. He equalled the Intercollegiate record in the high hurdles, doing 15 4-5 seconds. Poage, who won the 220 and the quarter mile, was the star for Wisconsin. Otherwise, except in the relay race, there were no men who won points in two events. No one but Bockman touched the Inter-collegiate records, but all the races were won in good time.

The 100 yard dash was the first event on the program. Pierce of Minnesota was disqualified for starting too soon, but Bockman was fully able to uphold the honor of Minnesota, winning in the good time of 10 1-5 seconds. In the mile run Keachie and Hahn of Wisconsin, by splendid team work, had no trouble in winning first and second, although Haroldson got ahead of them for a few yards on the last lap. Bockman won the high hurdles in record time.

The quarter-mile run was the only event which was marred by any protest. Poage and Schoephoester of Wisconsin were first and second, but they were said to have crowded out Tebbitt, who gave them a close rub at about half the distance. This took some of the glory from their victory.

Treadwell of Minnesota started out well in the half-mile but tired himself out, giving Wisconsin an easy victory. The 220 was a close race between Poage and Pierce in which Wisconsin's dusky

sprinter won by a few yards in the good time of 22 4-5 seconds.

No Minnesota man was able to hold out for two miles although Friedman made a plucky attempt. Smith and McEachron of Wisconsin ran down the home stretch hand in hand, neither wishing to deprive the other of his share of the honor.

Bockman and O'Brien took the low hurdles, beating out Saridakis, the only Wisconsin man in the event.

The relay race as usual was the prettiest and most exciting event on the program. On the first lap Poage led Pierce but Tebbitt brought Minnesota to the front and Robertson maintained the advantage he had gained at the start. Richards, who ran the last lap for Minnesota, was over-trained and could not equal his usual form. Daniels of Wisconsin overtook him and came down the home stretch a few yards in the lead. Richards ran his best, but, a few feet from the tape, he fell and was unable to finish, so Wisconsin had the race.

C. B. Pierce did not need to go over ten feet to take the pole-vault as all the other competitors fell out at that height.

The high jump was the most closely contested of the field events, Abbott and McPherson being closely matched, but the former, after five trials, succeeded in clearing five feet nine inches, while McPherson was unable to duplicate the feat.

Summary:

100 yard dash, 1st, Bockman, Minn.; 2d, Hayden, Wis. Time, 10 1-5.

Mile run, 1st, Keachie, Wis., 2d, Hahn Wis. Time: 4 min. 40 sec.

120 yard hurdles, 1st, Bockman, Minn.; 2d, Saridakis, Wis. Time: 15 4-5 seconds.

Quarter mile run. 1st, Poage, Wis.; 2d, Schoephoester, Wis. Time: 52 sec.

Half-mile run. 1st, Breikrentz, Wis. 2d Daniells, Wis. Time: 2 min. 23-5 seconds.

220 yard dash. 1st, Poage, Wis.; 2d, C. C. Pierce, Minn. Time: 22 4-5 seconds.

Two mile run. 1st, dead heat between McEachron and Smith, Wis. Time: 10 min. 40 seconds.

220 ard hurdles. 1st, Bockman, Minn. 2d, O'Brien, Minn. Time 26 3-5 sec.

Relay Race. Won by Wisconsin team; Poage, Schoephoester, Hayden, and Daniells; Time: 2 min. 31 4-5 sec.

Pole vault. 1st, E. B. Pierce, Minn.; 2d, Muckliston, Wis. Height: 10 feet.

Discus throw. 1st, Watson, Wis.; 2d, LaFans, Minn. Distance: 109 ft. 3in.

High jump. 1st, Abbott, Wis.; 2d, McPherson, Minn. Height: 5 ft. 9 in.

Shot put. 1st, Knowlton, Minn.; 2d, LaFans, Minn. Distance: 36 ft. 5 inches.

Broad jump. 1st, Koch, Wis.; 2d, Hueffner, Wis. Distance: 21 ft. 1-2 in.

Hammer throw. 1st, Long, Wis.; 2d, Francis, Minn. Distance: 111 ft. 9 inches.

Total points:

Wisconsin: 10 firsts. 8 seconds.

Total, 66.

Minnesota: firsts, 5. Seconds, 6.

Total score 37.

TENNIS—WISCONSIN WINS DOUBLES

Thursday was a grand day for the tennis meet. The warm sun shone from the clear sky while a light breeze rustled among the leaves. Long before ten o'clock the students began to find the shade around the court. Soon strains of bowery music attracted the crowd. Some of the Senior laws had met a brass orchestra in some out of way place, and had directed them under "Jimmy" Paige's window. After playing a few popular airs, they left the attention of all to the game which had

just begun. In the first match Wyman and Payne held the rackets for Minnesota against Helmholz and Bye. The match was anybody's to the very last. Both Wyman and Payne played a great game for Minnesota. Helmholz was probably the star player of the day. The Badgers took the three sets. Score was 7-5, 7-5, 7-5.

In the second match Northrop and Huyck upheld the honor of their Alma Mater. Morley and Seaman played for Wisconsin. The game was well played but Minnesota took only one set. The score stood, 2-6, 7-5, 6-4, 7-5.

Minnesota will try to defeat the Wisconsin cracks in the singles this morning. The four men who played doubles for Minnesota will contest with the Wisconsin four and it is hoped that Wisconsin may be defeated, although Wisconsin is especially strong in this department.

DIED

Andrew F. Ofsthun, Law, '91, was drowned at Glenwood, Minn., July 15, 1901. A wife and four children survive him. Soon after graduation he opened a law office at Elbow Lake and at the time of his death was enjoying a very extensive law practice at that place. In 1894 he was elected probate judge and held that office up to his death. He possessed great native ability and was in the prime of life, just past thirty-two years of age, and full of ambition and hope for the future. He had a fine mind and the pluck which insures success in any undertaking. He was a man of strong likes and dislikes and was most outspoken in his convictions. He took an active part in politics and all matters of public interest. He was a member of several fraternal orders.

Robert Gallagher, Law, '92, died early in 1901. Particulars not reported.

LOST ONE

The young collegians from Notre Dame succeeded in winning the first game. The game began with Notre Dame at the bat. Two hits and a wild throw to second gave Notre Dame a score. Minnesota failed to reach the initial sack. In the second inning Jordan turned the tables and struck out two men. The second half failed to give Minnesota a base. In the third, Hogan began by pounding a two bagger over the fence, but Varco though nursing a sore finger assisted in retiring the side without a run. Minnesota luck in the third tied the score. Shea sent a lucky bound allowed him to cross the plate. The fourth round, Varco's error left two men on bases, but Jordan's catch and double play to Cameron left a goose egg on the score card. Nothing but a grand stand catch of Allan's long drive prevented Varsity from scoring. Varco's costly error in the fifth inning gave Notre Dame another score. When Gunderson made a hit and succeeded in stealing two bases, a tied score was in sight, but both Redmond and Shea both failed to connect with the ball. Again Shea's error in the sixth left a man on second, but again a blank was left on the card. Then began the fireworks. Rogers made a hit, Don was passed, Allan hit, Lil hit, Gun. sacrificed, and before the side was retired, 4 scores were added to the Varsity's credit. In the seventh inning neither side reached the initial bag. The eighth inning Notre Dame took ab race. Varco's sore finger was the cause of the start. Before the inning closed, Rogers dropped a fly, and 6 scores were counted against Varsity. The ninth inning increased their total by another tally. Redmond's base stealing failed to win the game. The final score stood 9 to 5 in favor of the visitors

WON ONE

Revenge is sweet and Minnesota got it Tuesday by a score of 9 to 7, although for a few minutes it looked as if Notre Dame might duplicate her feat of Monday, but Minnesota, however, pulled together again in time to avert disaster. The game was a good one and should have been worthy of a much larger crowd of rooters. Notre Dame was at the bat first and the first man scored on a base on balls, a stolen base and a hit by Farley. The next three men went out. For Minnesota, a base on an error, a sacrifice and three hits, one a two-bagger, brought in three runs. Another run followed in the second. Notre Dame did not score again until the seventh. In the fourth Minnesota made five runs by starting a hit and then receiving three bases on balls in succession. Shea came in on an overthrow to second and Redmond was put out at first. Then Allen got a hit, and, with the bases full and one out Notre Dame called Higgins in from the box and substituted Dohan.

He could not stop the damage for two men came in on a passed ball and then Metcalf knocked out a three-bagger which scored Allen and soon came in himself. This ended the scoring, for Dohan was a puzzle to all, allowing only one hit and one base on combination of errors gave Notre Dame six runs in the last three innings.

Up to the seventh Minnesota played an almost perfect fielding game.

Summary: Earned Runs, Minnesota, 3; Notre Dame, 1. Stolen bases, Minnesota, 3; Notre Dame, 11. Two-base-hits, Metcalf, O'Shaughnessy, Dohan. Three base hits, Metcalf. Sacrifice hits, Allen, Farley. Struck out, by Brigham, 6; by Higgins, 1; by Dohan, 5. Base on balls, off Brigham, 3; off Higgins, 3; off Dohan, 1. Hit by pitcher, Hemp. Passed balls, Gunderson, 2; O'Neil, 1. Umpire, Figgemeier.

THE GOPHERS LAY THE BADGERS OF THE SHELF

Minnesota evened up some old scores in Saturday's game with the Badgers, defeating them in a rather poorly-played contest by the score of 7 to 5.

In the six and a half innings the visitors were at bat they landed on Rogers for fourteen safe hits, twice as many as Minnesota made, but fast fielding on the part of the Gophers prevented the Cardinal runners from scoring.

Richardson, who occupied the box for the Badgers and who formerly wore a Hamline uniform, proved very easy and the Gophers would have driven him to the woods had not the rain interceded, Rogers was touched up very freely, but he received excellent support so that his record does not appear so bad as the number of hits would indicate.

Curtiss led off the fireworks by driving out a three-bagger, but he was all dropped an easy one down to Cameron, loved to go no further as the next man who threw home in time to catch the big football captain.

Minnesota scored one in the first by Horkins' error allowing Rogers to reach first, going to second on Cameron's sacrifice and coming home on Allen's single. Horkin led off the second with a three-bagger, scoring on Kieth's single. Richardson got to first on Livermore's error and both he and Kieth scored on hits by Curtiss and Berg.

Varco got to first on a fielder's choice in Minnesota's half of the second and scored on Shea's three-bagger, the latter coming home on Ware's error. Both sides were blanked in the third, the visitor's scoring two in the fourth on hits by Kieth and Curtiss.

Varco opened up the fourth with a long single, going to third on Richardson's error and scoring on Shea's two-bagger. The latter went to third on Redmond's sacrifice and came in on

Brown's single, Brown going to second on Berg's error and counted on Rogers' two-sacker. Rogers stole third and came in on Cameron's sacrifice.

This ended the scoring, although in the fifth the visitors got a man on second and another on third with no one out. Things looked rather gloomy for a minute, but the next three men went out in short order, which made the spectators breathe easy once more.

Horkin and Curtiss led in batting, the former making four hits out of four times up and the latter drawing a three-bagger, a two-bagger and a single. Shea at short and Redmond in center showed up very well, the former also connecting with a two and a three sacker.

Arrangements had been made to play two games, but the Badgers demanded a rain guarantee of \$40 if they participated in the second game. Manager Luby decided to play but one.

The result of yesterday's game places Minnesota at the head of the "big nine" league, Wisconsin having hitherto held that position with an average of 1,000.

The 'Varsity team will leave for an extended trip next week, taking in Iowa, Indiana and Wisconsin.

Minnesota	....	1	2	0	4	0	0	*-7
Wisconsin	.....	0	3	0	2	0	0	0-5

Earned runs, Minnesota 3, Wisconsin 1; stolen bases, Rogers, Metcalf, Varco, Berg; two-base hits, Rogers, Shea, Curtiss, Gray, Kieth; three-base hits, Shea, Curtiss, Harkin; bases on balls, off Rogers 2; off Richardson, 1; struck out by Rogers, 1; by Richardson, 1; sacrifice hits, Cameron 2, Redmond, Brush, left on bases, Minnesota 3, Wisconsin 9. Time of game, 1:15. Umpire, Figgemeier.

Ezra J. Grover, Law, '96, who has been practicing law at East Grand Forks, has moved to Seattle, Washington, and will continue the practice of law at that place. He has an office at 604 Mutual Life Building.

To Teachers

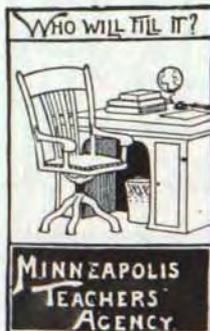
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To Students:

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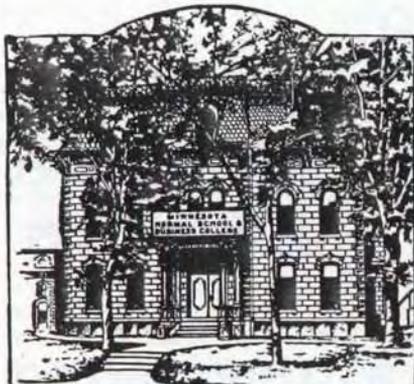
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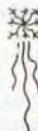
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The Minnesota Alumni Weekly



Special Commencement Issue

• 1902 •

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PIANOS

Christmas is over! We are catching our breath and steadying our nerves and muscles for fresh effort and another year of successful business. This is a fitting time—between closing and opening years—to refer to the principles which underlie our business methods—a good time to announce our creed. We have persistently followed a settled policy for thirty-three years. We handle nothing shoddy. We follow no fads. We play no tricks. We buy the best articles the world offers and are satisfied with a moderate margin of profit. We recognize the fact that to make and to hold friends we must follow the golden rule! It's a matter of business as well as a matter of conscience. Now, then! If you like our creed and are confident that our thirty odd years of experience counts for anything, don't forget us this coming year. We will sell you the best and sell it right. We will tell you nothing but facts and treat you as we would hope to be treated if we were buying from you. Wishing our patrons a happy and prosperous new year and acknowledging past favors, we beg to remain

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Minneapolis

The Minnesota Alumni Weekly

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JUNE 5, 1902.

No. 36

The Minnesota Alumni Weekly

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O. P. McELMEEL, L. '02 - Manager.
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E. B. JOHNSON, '88,
EDITOR.

IMPORTANT

It will be taken for granted that all subscribers to the WEEKLY desire to have their subscriptions continued for the coming year unless positive orders are given to the contrary.

Editorial Notes

GOVERNOR PILLSBURY

"God buries his workmen but his work goes on."

For more than a third of a century Governor Pillsbury watched over and planned for the interests of this great institution, with a devotion that knew no weariness and a zeal that knew no bounds. In the early days when the conditions were such as to discourage the most sanguine, he was not discouraged. He rescued the University from bankruptcy and utter destruction in the beginning and the same tireless spirit of devotion caused him to watch over its every interest to the day of his death. His prophetic foresight told him that a better day was coming and so he labored on.

No public institution was ever blessed with a more disinterested friend. During all the years of his connection with the University his loyalty never wavered for an instant. Nothing was ever too small for him to give to it his personal attention—nothing too large for him to grasp in its entirety and to plan for it judiciously.

Giving of his time, his wealth, his heart's devotion in unstinted measure, he gave to Minnesota an institution which is the richest heritage of all her sons and daughters, an institution where rich and poor alike may secure an education to prepare them for the largest usefulness to self and fellow man.

It is not necessary to enumerate here the many times when his ever-ready help saved the institution from that which threatened its largest usefulness if not its very life. It is a story with which we are all familiar. It is a story that warms the heart and stirs the blood and rouses the determination to make the most of the God-given opportunities for usefulness.

As it always happens to those who plan largely and unselfishly Governor Pillsbury builded far better than he knew. He sowed in days of discouragement with a bountiful hand and he lived to reap in happier times, bountifully.

Governor Pillsbury gave of the best years of his life to this child of his heart and brain, and we who have shared the beneficent influences of the institution, will ever hold the memory of the dear old man in sacred reverence, honor and love. God bless the memory of his noble unselfish life. May the in-

stitution which he so loved, ever cherish the high ideals which he was ever jealous to have her stand for, when it was his to plan and work in her interest.

And so, on this day, set apart to honor his memory, our hearts are full of the man and his many kindly deeds and we stand with heads uncovered and with hearts bowed down with a sense of our great loss.

But in our sorrow, we yet find it in our hearts to rejoice that God raised up such a friend for the University, and spared him to her service so many years, when that service was most needed. And we feel that our lives are richer and fuller for having known and been associated with a man so truly great, noble, and lovable.

Wearied with the burdens of a busy life, he was never too weary to give of his best to the institution he loved so long and well. But at last worn out with the labors of a busy life, much of it spent in the service of the University, and as the evening of the busy day of life closed in, he laid him down in peace and "fell on sleep" and he was not for God took him.

He rests from his labors and his works do follow him.

GOOD

Governor Van Sant is quoted as having recently said: "I regret very much that the educational institutions were ever placed under the care of the board. (Referring to the Board of Control.) That should not have been done. The board has all it can do without such institutions, and besides that, the educational institutions can be better managed by separate boards. In other states having boards of control they have nothing to do with the educational institutions. I hope that when the next legislature meets the law will be amended in that respect."

COLLEGE LIMITATIONS

Because a graduate of a college has no sense, it does not necessarily follow that the college is to blame. We have the highest authority for the statement that "Though thou shouldst bray a fool in a mortar among wheat with a pestle, yet will not his foolishness depart from him." The pestle and the mortar do their work all right, and they convert the wheat into good flour; but the fool comes out as he went in—a fool. All the braying he has received has taught him only to bray.

SWEET FOR SENATOR

John C. Sweet, Law '95, who now represents the University district in the lower house in the State Legislature has announced his candidacy for the senate to succeed Senator Fred B. Snyder who has decided not to be a candidate for re-election. Senator Snyder has been such a warm and judicious friend of the University that his loss will be greatly felt by the University, but it is exceedingly fortunate that the University has another friend who is so thoroughly in sympathy with its needs to take the place made vacant by Senator Snyder. It is perhaps unnecessary to say that Mr. Sweet is likely to have no serious opposition in securing the nomination and election.

Mr. Sweet is a member of the faculty of the college of law. During the last regular session of the legislature, working with Senator Snyder, he succeeded in securing for the University the largest appropriation ever made by the legislature in one year for University purposes, the amount being nearly \$400,000.

It is to be hoped that another man as acceptable as Mr. Sweet can be found to take the place which will be made vacant by the promotion of Mr. Sweet.

The beautiful cover design with which the *Weekly* greets its friends today is the work of J. Mac Martin, of the Junior class. Mr. Martin has designed some remarkably fine cover designs for University publications during the past year. The *Weekly* wishes to make this public acknowledgement of its thanks to Mr. Martin.

Today the University sends out the largest graduating class in its history, a total of 435; divided as follows: the college of science, literature and the arts, 205; the college of engineering and the mechanic arts, 24; the school of mines, 2; the college of agriculture, 2; the school of chemistry, 3; the college of law, 86; the college of medicine and surgery, 60; the college of homeopathic medicine and surgery, 3; the college of dentistry, 30; the college of pharmacy, 20.

The demand for graduates of the University with agricultural training is so great that it is surprising that so few take advantage of that course. Only two graduate today. There is no other field that at the present time promises larger opportunities for an educated man. The demand far exceeds the supply.

There has never been a time when it was so hard to get men to take up the profession of teaching. This is undoubtedly due to the great business activity, which offers so many openings that promise larger returns in money and not less opportunity to make the most of self and for others.

Fred B. Snyder, '81, whose decision to withdraw from contest for renomination for the senate, as announced in another column, has been asked to enter the lists as candidate for mayor. He would make an ideal mayor as he has an ideal senator. There is no place where a good, clean, honest man is more needed than in the mayor's chair of this city.

The *Year Book* of the Society of Engineers of the University has recently been issued. It is full of interesting and valuable papers by prominent engineers, alumni, professors and students.

Buy a "U. of M." calendar and help out a worthy cause and at the same time possess yourself of an exceedingly artistic calendar. The calendar was designed especially in honor of the memory of Governor Pillsbury and contains a half-tone portrait of the Governor and a memorial poem by Joseph Beach, '00, maxims for the young, by Governor Pillsbury and many other features of interest and value.

The *Weekly* has just received from the president of the high school debating league, Professor McDermott, of the department of rhetoric and elocution, a report reviewing the work of the past year and outlining next year's work for the league. The league has been doing a work of incalculable worth to the state and the *Weekly* congratulates Professor McDermott, to whom the credit of organizing the league is due, upon the valuable work accomplished.

BOARD OF CONTROL

Tuesday a committee of the Regents met the Board of Control and after a full discussion of the case it was found that there could be no ground for an agreement. It was felt by both parties to the conference that two boards could not manage one institution. The Board of Control objects to being held responsible for the financial management and not be able to manage. Naturally the Board of Regents does not feel that it cares to give up its rights, especially in the face of the fact that the Board of Control does not wish to push its claims. The whole matter will undoubtedly remain in statu quo until the next meeting of the legislature when the matter can be definitely settled. And it will no doubt be settled by removing the educational institutions from the operation of the law.

Why would it not be a good thing for the senior class to leave the money which was made on the class play, several hundred dollars it is said, to help purchase a pipe organ for the chapel.

Dr. Frederick Klaeber, of the department of Comparative and English Philology, left for Germany last Tuesday evening. It is said that he will not return alone.

THE SOLDIERS' MONUMENT

Professor Haynes, for the monument committee, reports that there have been \$3200 pledged for the erection of the monument. That \$1800 more must be secured in order to erect the sort of monument that would be at all in keeping with the spirit of the cause which prompts the undertaking. Professor Haynes has done much faithful work in securing the amount already raised and it is to be hoped that the alumni may feel themselves responsible for the raising of the comparatively small amount yet needed.

Such monuments, while they do represent mere sentiment, yet have a higher and nobler use than to honor the dead which have already honored themselves, by giving their lives to their country, more highly than we can honor them by erecting a heap of stones in their memory. Such a monument is a perpetual reminder to the students who pass through the University year after year that the highest service man can do for the world is to give himself, even to the last full measure of devotion, to the service of his country and his fellow man.

IN HONOR OF OUR SOLDIER DEAD

The faculty and the students of the University sent wreaths of laurel and roses to be placed upon the graves of University men who lost their lives in the Spanish-American war. They were Corporal Sidney Pratt, Thirteenth Minnesota; Corporal August Foss, Second Nebraska Engineers; Corporal Harry Currier, Thirteenth Minnesota; Sergeant Fred C. O. Smith, Fifteenth Minnesota; Quartermaster Sergeant George H. Edwards, Third Wisconsin; Private Payson Colwell, Thirteenth Minnesota. Letters were sent to relatives of these men advising them of the action taken.

THE SENIOR PROM

The senior promenade was a most brilliant affair fully maintaining the reputation of the senior class of past years. Nothing can be added to this statement without going into details and that would take a large part of this issue.

Peter Field, '06, receives his Ph. D. from Columbia this June. Mr. Field is professor of mathematics in Carthage College, Carthage, Ill.

MRS. GALE'S GIFT

At a meeting of the Board of Regents yesterday the following proposition was received from Mrs. Sarah Pillsbury Gale, '88:

"As a means of emphasizing the natural beauty of the University campus, and as an appropriate segregating of the University grounds, and the life there represented, from the public thoroughfare, I desire to construct in the near future, a fence of stone and iron of artistic design, along the front of the campus, on University avenue from fourteenth avenue to the end of the grounds.

"It is my wish to present such a fence when completed, to the University, as a gift in memory of my beloved father, John S. Pillsbury, and I ask the consent of your honorable body to that end."

The consent asked for was granted and the fence will probably be put in place in the near future.

The proposed fence will add dignity to the campus and will be another memorial to keep before the coming generations of students the life of the noble man they will never be privileged to know and yet one to whom they will owe much. Hallowed from the beginning, by its association with the memory of the "Father of the University," it will in time come to have its own associations and we doubt not will become one of the most treasured features of the University landscape.

The University has too few of the things which stand for mere beauty and sentiment and we believe that the proposition of Mrs. Gale will be hailed with genuine pleasure by all who are connected with the University.

Last Saturday night, Oscar Lovell Triggs, '89, delivered a lecture in the New Century course in this city.

Summed up in one sentence, the address expressed the vital thought that Longfellow was a great teacher, translator and story teller, but not a great poet.

JOHN S. PILLSBURY, 1828-1901

Some squander life debating of its worth

Till death comes with its dread decisive pall.

And some in vain distractions from their birth

Live buried ever, living not at all.

He was of those that take life earnestly

And set their shoulder to the heavy wheel,

Asking of life only a servant's fee—

Leave to work daily for the common weal.

Dowered with talents far above our mean,

He trod the path the great have trod,
Tilling the common fields where all may glean,

Sturdy and honest and a man of God,

Thus, self-forgetful in his humble mood,

He won far fame and his own greatest good.

—JOSEPH WARREN BEACH, '00,
in the *Minneapolis Times*.

DR. QUINE'S ADDRESS

Tuesday evening Dr. William E. Quine, dean of the college of physicians and surgeons of Chicago, gave an exceedingly able and interesting address in the chapel.

In dealing with the subject, "The achievements and compensations of the medical profession," he dwelt particularly upon what had been accomplished in the way of preventative medicine; showing how the great plagues of the past had been brought largely under control and that where they used to claim their victims by the thousand, now they claim them by the tens.

It was a most valuable presentation of the claims of the medical profession to the thanks of those whose lives are in its care.

PHI BETA KAPPA ADDRESS

The biennial address before the Phi Beta Kappa society, and its friends, was delivered last evening in the University chapel by William E. Griffis, D. D., L. H. D. He treated his subject, "The American in the New Orient," from the standpoint of his close personal and practical acquaintance, which added greatly to the value of a noteworthy address.

The general theme of the address was the necessity of uniting as far as possible the Orient and the Occident and the worth of the easterner and the westerner to each other. His statements were not those of the theorist but were reinforced by facts both historical and of his own observation.

The first half of the lecture was devoted to a description of the old and new Orient, that is, the Orient before and after the opening to western civilization. In the old Orient all eastern Asia was dominated by Chinese ideas. Then gradually came the awakening upon which Japanese progressiveness had a large influence.

The lecturer then went on to give the work of the American in the old Orient and the difficulties under which he worked and the influence of the American in the making of the new Orient. He then described, somewhat in detail, the men and forces by means of which our country has helped so powerfully to transform the eastern countries. The American peace methods have been radically different from the war methods of Russia, Great Britain, Germany and other European powers with influence in the Orient. Our method has been the logical one in the east, for no use of material force alters the bent of the Chinese mind. The change must come through moral forces and by such forces the American in the east has made his mark.

From the American's record in the Orient, thus far, Dr. Griffis deduces his prophecy of the future. He holds that the American will be the preponderating factor in the solving of that greatest of all problems, the union of the Orient and the Occident.

Throughout the address Dr. Griffis laid special emphasis upon the importance of the work of the scholar, of which his own special work in the east has given him excellent opportunity to judge. For four years he was engaged in organizing schools in Japan on the American plan.

The address was a great treat, throwing much light upon the problem which is one of the most important confronting the world today.

Dr. Griffis is recognized as an authority and has written much upon this topic.

Among his best known works are the "Mikado's Empire," "Korea, the Hermit Nation," "Sir William Johnson and the Six Nations," "The Religions of Japan."

PERSONALS

Wm. B. Newhall, Eng. '99, is located in San Francisco, 314 Hayward Building.

George Harry Johnston, '97, who has been studying at Harvard will receive his Ph. D., and will return to the University the coming year as instructor in philosophy.

Mason N. Case, ex-'02, was at the University yesterday. He has just received his degree from the University of California, thus stealing a march on his former class mates.

W. S. Kienholz, ex-'01, is visiting the University this week. Mr. Kienholz has just been elected physical director of Lombard University, Galesburg, Ill., and is to have charge of the newly organized department of zoology.

Paul M. Glasoe, '97, receives the degree of doctor of philosophy today. Mr. Glasoe has been fellow and instructor in chemistry at this institution up to the past year. He is now professor of chemistry and physics at St. Olaf's college, Northfield.

The following named members of the senior class will teach at the places indicated: Elizabeth Sadley, Crookston; Glenora L. Gilman, Long Prairie; Alvina Siegman, Wheaton; Ruth F. Cole, Montevideo; Edith Steel, Barnesville; Nelle A. Olson, Slayton; Harriet Trimmer, Crookston; Mary Putnam, St. James; Georgia Swett, Rushford; Mary Sanford, Sauk Center; Mabelle Fosseen, Glenwood; Ella Hawk, Faribault; Marion K. Newman, Ely; Edith Hermann, Granite Falls; Gladys McDonald, Renville; Sarah C. Grant, Lake City; Willis R. Morton, Little Falls.

It is said that John Goodnow, '79, who has made such an excellent reputation as consul general to Shanghai, is about to be granted a token of high honor, by the Chinese government, as an expression of its appreciation of his great service in preserving peace in southern China, during the great upheaval of two years ago.

Ralph E. Squires is to succeed E. N. Parmelee, of last year's class, as assistant Y. M. C. A. state secretary.

Alex. Janes will take law at Harvard and J. Homer Reed will take law at Columbia.

REGENTS DOINGS

Hans H. Dalaker was elected instructor in mathematics.

Dr. Gilbert A. Bliss, instructor in mathematics, was given a year's leave of absence.

Dr. W. A. Shaper was made assistant professor of political science.

Dr. Frank L. McVey was made professor of political economy.

Elliott Smith was made scholar in astronomy to assist Professor Leavenworth in the observatory.

Professor Fred S. Jones was elected dean of the college of engineering. The choice is a happy one and Dean Jones will make a record which will show the wisdom of the regents in selecting him for the place.

The proposed course in chemical engineering was approved. This does not do away with the present course, but provides a new course which leans more largely to engineering than the present course does.

Josephine E. Tilden, instructor in botany, was given a leave of absence until Thanksgiving time without salary.

Henry J. Fletcher was made professor of law at a salary of \$2,200.

Mr. F. J. Wajta was appointed, at a salary of \$1,000, to look after the courses of agriculture for rural schools, which was provided for by the last legislature.

THE BAND

The University Band finished its year's work with a tally-ho party and a serenade to President Northrop, Mr. Sprague and the down town newspapers, and reception afterward at the home of Mr. Rose, the director. The year has been a pleasant one for the boys and some good concerts have been given.

A ten days tour of the state under the management of Mr. Eichmann has been planned for next year.

Mr. B. A. Rose who is very popular with the boys will direct the band again next year.

ALUMNI MEETINGS

The academic alumni met yesterday and elected officers and transacted other routine business. It was decided that hereafter the hour for the annual meeting be definitely fixed at four o'clock.

Messrs. Snyder, Abbott and Keyes were appointed a committee to make arrangements for a banquet to be held at six o'clock on the day before commencement next June.

Law Alumni Banquet

Was held Wednesday evening in the rooms of the Commercial Club of this city. There was no formal program of toasts and the address of the evening was delivered by the Honorable C. D. O'Brien, of St. Paul. Dean Pattee was called upon and several others spoke informally. A delightful evening was enjoyed by all present. At the business meeting the matter of approving the project for a general alumni association was approved.

The Medical Alumni Association

Special clinics were held at all the hospitals of Minneapolis and St. Paul yesterday and are being continued today for the benefit of the Alumni.

The alumni and about fifty invited guests enjoyed a banquet in the historical building last night. There was no regular program of toasts but several individuals were called upon for speeches. As was to be expected the medical association expressed itself as very heartily in favor of the project of forming a central association. The business meeting was held at the time of the banquet.

Homeopaths

This association held its meeting a week ago at the time the State Medical Association met. The Association heartily approved the project for a central association.

Meeting of the Dental Alumni

The business meeting of the dental alumni was held at the college Wednesday afternoon, where the yearly clinic before the alumni was held. The advisability of holding two, instead of one, yearly clinic was discussed and it was decided to hold two such clinics hereafter.

In the evening the annual banquet and hop was held at the Holmes Hotel and a delightful time was enjoyed. The following program of toasts was presented:

Dr. F. E. Moody, toastmaster. D. E. Sprague, '00, "The ladies"; E. L. Sinclair, '95, "The country practitioner"; F. M. Norris, "The successful dentist"; Mary V. Hartzell, '93, "The lady dentist"; Charles A. VanDuzee, '90, "The faculty"; B. A. Sandy, '02, "Class of '02"; J. M. Walls, '94, "State board."

The Minnesota Beta Literary association, representing the Phi Kappa Psi fraternity, has purchased a 60-foot lot on University avenue between Sixteenth and Seventeenth avenues S. E., across from the University campus. A chapter house will be built on this lot. The purchase was made by voluntary contributions and with future expenditures, including the cost of the house, will reach about \$15,000.

Last fall a committee of alumni and active members of the fraternity was appointed to handle the matter. The committee was H. B. Timberlake, George S. Johnston, W. M. Horner, Paul Brooks, Harvey Clapp, with Mr. Horner as chairman of the finance committee.

The reception to be tendered the National Educational Association at the University buildings on the evening of July 10th will be a big affair and will be a great advertisement for the University. This is the first time that the Association has ever held a meeting in the neighborhood of a great university and the opportunity for the University to make a big hit is unusual.

Rev. N. J. Lohr who has been a special student in the University and who is now in charge of a church in this city has just issued a book which is made up of addresses delivered to the young men and women of his church, dealing with exceedingly live topics.

Mr. Edwin J. Cornish, '99, who graduates from Rush Medical this year, sails on June 14, for England. He will remain in Europe and study during the next year.

AN IMPORTANT STUDY

Last fall the writer had occasion on going up into the northern part of the state to spend a day on the cars with the Editor of the ALUMNI WEEKLY, and the time was passed in talking over old times and friends of University days. In some way while talking over the splendid opportunities offered by the University for equipping men and women for successful lives, attention was called by the writer to the great importance of people knowing how to keep their bodies well. That upon this knowledge, more than upon any other one thing, would depend their own happiness and that of their children. The principles of Sanitary Science and Preventive Medicine are of the most importance and of the greatest good to the greatest number and should be offered to and studied by every student of the University.

Several years in active practice, largely among college men and women, have very forcibly and often in a very sad manner shown the need of such a course. Our graduates know a great deal about a great many valuable things, but few of them, excepting graduates of the Medical College of course, knows anything that is correct or scientific about the workings of his own body, its needs or dangers, and how to keep it well.

These ideas are not theoretical, for actual instances occur every day where men and women, mentally, morally and physically equipped for success in any walk of life will through the utter ignorance of this one subject fall prey to disease that brings sorrow and loss or death to themselves and their children. Such instances are almost too numerous to mention. It may be a young graduate who after finishing a four years' course in the laboratories goes out on a surveying trip and falls prey to typhoid fever. He knows enough of mathematics to figure the distance to the moon, but does not know that an unknown water supply may carry infection of typhoid and that by *simply boiling the water* before using this danger could be avoided. The fact that this young man played on the first eleven and by athletics and gymnasium work had built up a splendid physique helps him nothing. If anything the fever is more liable to be severe.

Or it may be a graduate of the classical course who has learned to love poetry, freedom and to esteem sentiment, that takes his place in a community and is soon found to be a leader of the anti-vaccinationists. All his culture does not enable him to distinguish foolish sentiment from rational facts in this noisy controversy because he is totally unacquainted with the simple, scientific principles of bacterial activity and the nature of its products; principles which underlie the prevention of smallpox by vaccination.

Often the physician enters and finds a contagious disease. The father and mother read Greek and Latin, can give any date in history that is likely to be called for, but about the simple regulations necessary to prevent the spread of this case of scarlet fever to the rest of the family or friends; they know absolutely nothing. Either they become terror stricken and hysterical or as often happens are indifferent to any danger and roundly abuse the Health Board and physicians because quarantine must be enforced. All this because they have no understanding of the facts involved. A little knowledge would at once clear the field of any difficulty. Indeed if the people knew and would follow a few simple instructions almost every contagious disease could in a comparatively short time be wiped from off the face of the earth. This list would include such scourges as smallpox, tuberculosis, typhoid fever, yellow fever, cholera, typhus and in a large measure scarlet fever, diphtheria, etc. For by simply destroying the germs and preventing their multiplying in new soil, these diseases would soon become things of the past.

The next instance may be a young mother who has by years of study acquired grace and culture of body and mind but when the little baby arrives, who is the treasure of the household, she is absolutely helpless; she knows nothing whatever about its needs and relies totally upon an indifferent and strange nurse or upon the wild suggestions of friends and neighbors as to its food, sleep and general care. The physician, if he be a conscientious and able man gives full instructions that are often disregarded. The child instead of developing into a strong, healthy child, with a stable nervous system, grows up through an irregular mode of life and over indulgence

into a puny irritable child. I shall never forget the young mother, a graduate of my own high school, whom I found last summer feeding pancakes, maple syrup, pork, coffee and doughnuts regularly to her sixteen months' old baby because she had observed the children did not do well on milk.

The greatest sorrow and suffering is probably caused, however, by ignorance of the gravity of certain hereditary blood disorders, which, when once acquired, a most careful and prolonged treatment is necessary to eradicate from the system, and which, unless promptly and completely removed become a source of danger not only to the person afflicted but to the rest of the family with whom he comes into close contact. These are the saddest cases of all for the little innocent ones who come into the world later must suffer for the sin and ignorance of their parents. Who if he knew would willingly be the cause of such suffering? For lack of knowledge men daily make home ties that they have no right to form and from which they would wisely shrink if they knew the consequences.

These were a few of the things talked about last fall while the train sped into the pine lands of Minnesota and which the editor of the WEEKLY thought might be of interest to his readers. Forgotten for the time they were again forcibly brought to my attention today when a young lady, one of the brightest in the Junior class came to the office for medical advice before leaving for home. She has for weeks been on the verge of a nervous break down, but has been kept up by the ambition to make a good record. When she told of the searching examinations and tests she had just passed through with much credit, it seemed really a pity that this young lady should have spent all her strength in study and preparation and yet have acquired no knowledge that will ensure her own health or help to preserve it. How can these young men and women truly heed the strong and earnest words of Dr. Shutter in his Baccalaureate address Sunday—beseeching them to heed the heavenly vision and never falter to do right—if they are left unprotected and unable to rightly preserve that body in which dwell all these powers and possibilities of the future President Northrop's simple and touch-

ing prayer for their preservation and usefulness can only be assured by preserving their bodies according to the laws of nature, if known and understood by them. May the opportunity soon be given the men and women who enter our dear Alma Mater to learn with the other valuable life lessons taught the science of preserving health and avoiding and destroying disease.

SOREN P. REES '95 Med. '97.

June 2, 1902.

'82 REUNION

The class of 1882 held its second decennial reunion yesterday afternoon. The party engaged a trolley car and spent the afternoon riding about the Twin Cities visiting the Indian Mounds and then disembarked at the University and took possession of the Y. W. C. A. rooms in the Library building, where a banquet was awaiting them. The evening was spent in visiting and telling over old experiences and was enjoyed as only those who have been so close, and afterward so widely separated, can enjoy such an occasion. The class at graduation numbered thirty-three. There were present the following named members of the class: Dr. J. B. Gould, city; Mrs. Carrie Holt Jamieson, Iowa; Mary E. Holt, city; Rev. Jesse C. Wilson, Indiana; G. J. Backus, city; W. W. Clark, city; Alice E. Demmon, city; Mrs. Carrie Fletcher Rockwood, city; Dr. W. B. Linton, city; Professor H. F. Nachtrieb, city; H. P. Shumway, Nebraska; Mrs. Grace Curtis Gowran, Wisconsin; Mrs. Emma Hendrickson Lyford, city; Mrs. Marv Hughes Sinclair, city; R. H. Johnson, Dakota; H. A. Strong, city; W. J. Barrett, city; Mrs. Louise Henry Healy, city; Frank Healy, city. The above named members of the class were accompanied by their respective husbands and wives. In addition the following named persons, who were identified with the class but did not graduate, were present: John R. Rhioldaffer, city; Misses Emma and Nellie Eustis, city; Fred Reynolds, Duluth; G. W. Goodman, Duluth; Hattie Smith, city; J. R. Kingman, city; F. M. Barnard, city; G. W. Lewis, St. Paul.

During the evening President Northrop and Dr. Folwell were called in and received the hearty congratulations and best wishes of the class.

THE SENIOR CLASS PLAY

(Continued from Page 30.)

others were Edward Tuohy, James Stanley, Percy Saunders, Walter Brown Edwin Nicholas and Paul Brown. They were recalled again and again, and "made good" every time. Emma Swart, Augusta Starr and Elizabeth Jones, as a clever little girl, made brief but effective appearances in the class room scene.

An excellently thought out part of the play was the chemistry quiz. It might be questioned whether the play in some of its scenes would not give a wrong impression of University life to the uninitiated. For instance, it is not customary for a large number of students to gather on the campus and dance the lancers.

The Minnesota song, the music of which was composed by Miss Peck, and the Scrub Women's chorus deserve special mention. All who contributed to the success of the performance congratulated themselves Monday night on the very evident enjoyment of those in front. Clayton D. Gilbert, the director; Mrs. McAdam, director of specialties; Louis Kopfmann, who did some wonderful work in making up the students; the Smith Costume company and the rest, not forgetting the authors of the play.

ACADEMIC SENIORS DINE

The first annual banquet of the men of the university senior class was held Saturday night in the rooms of the Commercial Club. There were about fifty members present.

The program of toasts was of a delightfully personal and humorous character. Homer F. Horton acted as toastmaster. Those who responded were:

J. C. Wyman, "The Ladies of '02, or How I Got My Stand-in;" L. O. Kellogg, "'02 in the Future;" G. E. Sil-loway, "The Literature of '02;" A. L.

Janes, "How I Got Through;" A. D. Mackinnon, "The Influence of the Scotch in '02;" J. G. Stanley, "Dancing Teachers I Have Known, or Grafting as a Fine Art;" J. I. Durand, "Newspaper Work, or Why I Love Mc-Elmeel;" Don Campbell, "War is Hell, or How I Became Adjutant;" Frank O'Neill, "Kentucky and Ireland, or Why I Drink Milk."

PROPOSED COURSE IN MUSIC

At its meeting last Monday the faculty of the college of science, literature and the arts, voted to recommend to the Board of Regents the abrogation of the present arrangement with the Northwestern Conservatory of Music, which is very unsatisfactory in that it allows credit for work which is not done under the direct supervision and control of the University authorities, and to establish a department of music in the University. It was proposed that two instructors be employed to give the necessary time to the work; their salaries to be fixed by the Board of Regents but that in no case should the total amount paid out in salaries exceed the income from tuition fees to be charged for work in this department.

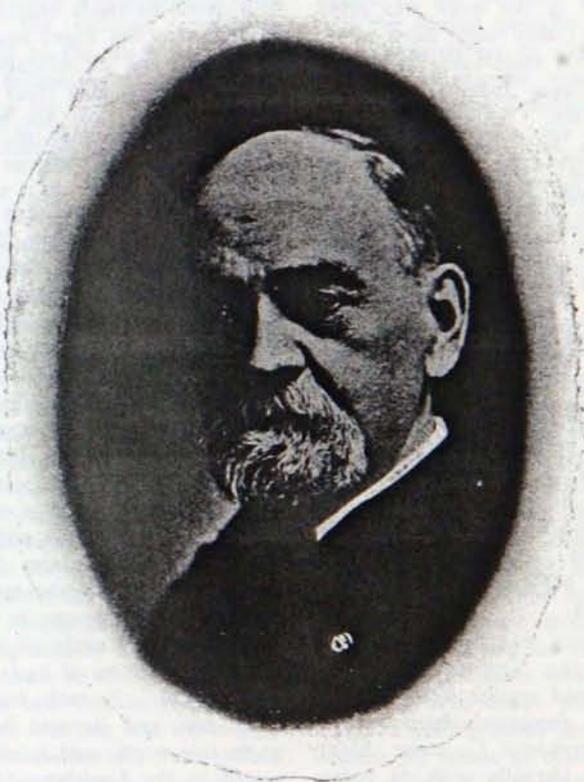
The courses which it was proposed to offer were the following:

- (1) Harmony and counterpoint.
- (2) Theory and music analysis.
- (3) Chorus work for limited credit if taken in conjunction with one of the other courses.
- (4) Piano.

No student shall be allowed to take more than four full credits in the department.

The committee recommended that Emil Ober Hoffer and John Parsons Beach be employed to give the instruction.

This recommendation was approved by the regents and the matter was referred to a committee consisting of Regents Northrop and Adams to formulate rules to govern.



HONORABLE JOHN SARGENT PILLSBURY
"Father of the University"

☞ **The University Honors Its Benefactor** ☞

Addresses by

Honorable Greenleaf Clark
Honorable Stephen Mahoney
Honorable John Lind
President Cyrus Northrop

GREENLEAF CLARK'S ADDRESS

I am to speak of Governor Pillsbury in the building up of the University. His part in the work was great and notable. Other men have indissolubly connected their name and fame with great colleges from their labors in founding them. In the early days, and notably in New England, colleges had their small beginnings in the labors of devoted men, generally in the service of religion, and the ultimate development into great, influential and beneficent seats of learning perpetuated their memory. Still other noble men have established seats of learning by an endowment of a fund for their establishment and maintenance, and by thus linking their name with their beginnings have become illustrious. But Gov. Pillsbury is, I believe, the first man who has indissolubly weaved his personality into the building up of a state institution; and the inestimable endowment he bestowed upon it was a part of his life.

The University of Minnesota was chartered by the Territorial Legislature at its second session held in 1851, acting on the recommendation in the message of Territorial Governor Alexander Ramsey (happily with us today crowned with length of days and with honors), and at the same session and upon like recommendation a memorial was made to Congress for its endowment by a grant of public lands, which was afterwards made. This was most notable action by the representatives of a few thousand scattered pioneers, and prophetic of the future greatness of Minnesota. In the following years the Board of Regents had, by authority of the Territorial Legislature, purchased a site and erected a building on the credit of its land grants. Efforts were made to start the University out of the proceeds of the sales of its lands, but without avail, and in 1862 the State Auditor was authorized to

lease the building and collect the rents. And in this situation the University remained for two years, burdened down with debts, its lands unsalable, involved in litigations, its doors closed, a financial wreck and an educational failure. It is fair to say that these results were in whole or in part due to the unfortunate times upon which the whole country had fallen.

Such was the condition of affairs when John S. Pillsbury, then a young man, with his way in the world yet to make, by what inducement I know not, save that the finger of God pointed out the way, and he obeyed, took hold of the University of Minnesota with all the force and energy of his nature. His first work was one of extrication. He was a member of the State Senate in 1864, and had prepared, and passed, a bill by which the whole official family of the University was wiped out, and O. C. Merriman, John S. Pillsbury and John Nichols were made sole Regents, with full power to pay, adjust, compromise and settle all its debts, and to use 14,000 acres of its land grant for the purpose. It took four years for these able and devoted business men to do this work; and in 1868 they presented to the Legislature a University extricated, disenthralled and ready for its mission; and the Legislature re-created its official family. Gen. Sibley was made President of its Board of Regents, which position he held until his death, and the institution, freed from its past and rejoicing in its renaissance, started upon its real career. It still had one impediment, moral and ethical in its nature. Minnesota was known to the world as a repudiating State. Truth, honesty, justice, purity and honor are the only foundations upon which society can safely rest, and education is their servant. The Minnesota State Railway bonds were issued in the Territorial days as a loan of public credit to aid in the construction of

railroads. The bonds were negotiable in form, and as between the State and the public the State was primarily liable thereon, but the railroad companies were obligated to the State to pay the interest and ultimately the principal. They failed to do either. The people had expected by their generous aid to get railroads equipped and in operation. They got only trails of superficial grading, without bridges, superstructure or equipment. The State took these graded lines, turned them over to other companies, together with the lands granted by Congress to aid in their construction, and so secured railroads; but it was left in the unfortunate predicament of having millions of its negotiable bonds afloat and dishonored. The people had a good excuse at first for the default. They were few in number, were poor, were struggling in the shadow of the financial collapse of 1857, and were not able to pay the large amount of interest annually accruing on these bonds. So great was the revulsion of feeling against this unexpected load of debt, and so disappointing the results of the bad venture that in the year 1860 there was put into the constitution a provision that the debt should never be paid without a vote of the people. So deep was the feeling that the people refused to trust their representatives. In the years following the close of the war of the rebellion, the people of the State gradually grew into better financial condition, so that the excuse of inability could no longer be accepted. The world taunted and scoffed at us; and the dishonor hung over the State like a pall, obscuring its present and threatening its future. This state of things weighed mightily upon the souls, consciences and hopes of the leading men of Minnesota; and in the year 1881 Mr. Pillsbury, then Governor, took hold of the matter with a courage, force, persistency and sagacity that have few parallels in the history of civil affairs. The whole power of

his administration was brought to bear upon it. Through a legislative act, passed at his instance, it came about that the pivotal question of the power of the Legislature to adjust the bonds without the popular vote required by the terms of the Constitutional amendment (which latter was claimed to be in conflict with the Federal Constitution as impairing the obligation of contracts previously made and therefore void, was legitimately brought before the Supreme Court of the State, which decided the question in favor of the plenary power of the Legislature to adjust and settle the bonds without a popular vote. Governor Pillsbury called an extra session of the Legislature, terms of adjustment were settled by it, the bond holders surrendered their bonds, and the nightmare of repudiation was forever dispelled. The moral atmosphere of Minnesota was as pure as its natural air, as clear as its lakes and streams, and as sweet as the flowers that bloom upon its prairies. This movement had the support of men of powerful influence without regard to party; it was made possible by the able and conscientious men in the legislature, all honor to them! And after it was ended, it received the general approval and approbation of the people, all honor to the people! Would not this blot of repudiation have been wiped out without Governor Pillsbury? Certainly it would. There was no other alternative but civic degradation and death; but it would not have been done so soon. Moral philosophy, the civic virtues, all that exalts the character and makes for righteousness could now be taught in the University without the discouraging, despairing, sickening recoil that the author of its existence, by whose bounty it was nourished was herself, by her own act and neglect, dishonored and disgraced. The way was clear for the University to go on to its destiny.

From the time of the re-establishment of the University in 1868 until the day of his death, it was as much a subject of Governor Pillsbury's daily care as his private business. The constantly increasing facilities required for its growing numbers, here and at the Agricultural School, required an immense amount of labor in the planning and erection of new buildings, supplying them with heat and light, and equipping them for their respective uses, to the details of which he gave his interested, earnest and patient attention. He attended largely to the details of the sale and disposition of the lands granted to the University, for the purpose of a geological and natural history survey, and the application and expenditure of the proceeds. It is useless to attempt to particularize. His care was over everything. He freely gave to the University the benefit of his splendid business talent. When the legislature hardly realizing how fast the young institution was advancing, made scanty provision for its needs, he supplemented the appropriations from his own private means, and presented the State with the fully constructed Pillsbury Hall. In all the affairs of the University he was alert, persistent, sagacious, forceful, wise. Though his scholastic education was limited, his knowledge acquired in the great school of the world was profound. He was a tower of strength in advancing the interests of the University, and a rock of defence in protecting it from threatened disasters. It was all a labor of love. He freely gave to the University treasures from his head, his heart, and his purse. And with what results? Colleges and Universities are plants of slow growth. But in a third of a century she has attained her present position. I cannot describe her; and can only say in the language of Webster, "Here she is. Behold her and judge for yourselves." Those in charge of her affairs are confronted with an embarrassment of numbers,

and are all the time at their wits' end to provide facilities and instruction for the youth who present themselves here and at the Agricultural School. Her expansion has been and always will be, I hope, upward as well as outward, and the constant aim is toward higher ideals; a constant struggle for a goal which retreats before us like the horizon, but ever beckons us on, the unattainable, but ever alluring paradise of perfect work. While speaking thus of Governor Pillsbury I should be unjust to a long line of able and distinguished men in its Board of Regents, including the Governors of the State, and both the Presidents of the University, if I did not say that they gave their powerful, faithful and devoted aid in the management and development of the University. Some of them, the two presidents and the Director of the Agricultural Station and the Dean of the School, have devoted to it all their time and talents. Others much of their time and talents. All have co-operated in dignified counsel and harmonious action. Governor Pillsbury was not a man who despised counsel; on the contrary he sought it continually, was aided and strengthened by it, and abided willingly by its results. His leadership was one of zeal, watchfulness and work; a self-sacrificing application and splendid illustration of the genius of business.

The bronze statue which the alumni did well to erect on the campus, the marble and bricks and stones and pillars in the buildings here and at the Agricultural School, which the State did well to erect by the aid of his labors in the execution of its will, and Pillsbury Hall, his own free gift to the State, will all serve to perpetuate his name and link it with the University.

But the beneficent influence of the great seat of learning he did so much to found, upon the citizenship of his adopted State, so dear to him, shall be his still more enduring memorial. It

shall be manifested in the continuous growth and development of moral and intellectual power diffused through the community by the lives and examples of the young men and women whom this seat of learning shall year by year send out with trained hands, cultured intellects and steadfast characters to the work of life. It shall go on from generation to generation with increasing force to aid in the building up of a State, in which the great natural resources of field and forest and mine shall be crowned by an enlightened citizenship, such as shall afford no room in all its borders for an anarchist, or any form of social disorder. Who shall say that the beneficent influence of this and other seats of learning in developing and building up a great, powerful, prosperous and happy people, shall not go on down the ages with increasing power, even to the perfect day?

But Governor Pillsbury has laid down his burden and gone to his rest. What is the duty of the hour? No prophet's tongue is necessary to declare it.

Friends of the University! with thanks to God that we have had him, and for his manifold services, it is the part of us who are left, Regents, who are charged with its management, faculty, who are charged with its instruction, alumni, who are charged with its illustration, people, who are charged with its support, to take up the burden, distributing it, for there is no one to bear it alone, and carry forward with stout hearts and manly courage the work of the continued and uninterrupted development of the University; so that accelerated by the impulse he gave it, it shall go on with constantly increasing power to the full accomplishment of its mission to elevate, adorn and bless the State of Minnesota; to see to it, so far as in us lies, that the institution to which he gave so much of his life, shall receive no detriment

from his death. In this way shall we best honor the memory of John S. Pillsbury.

STEPHEN MAHONEY'S ADDRESS

How many times have these walls resounded with the acclamations of joy because John S. Pillsbury stood upon the platform. Today they are hushed to silence at the mention of his name because he will stand here no more. The loud applause gives place to "The silent melody of thought that sings

A ceaseless requiem to the sainted dead."

Not here alone is this inaudible requiem devoutly sung. In the Home for Aged Women and Orphan Children, in the Home for Clerks and Working Girls, in private homes, made more happy and more beautiful it is sung. In his far away native town enriched and embellished by his bounty; throughout a whole commonwealth, so long and so faithfully served and at a critical moment saved from dishonor, it is sung and will be sung so long as gratitude shall continue to be an attribute of the human heart.

I am to speak particularly for the alumni and students of the University. This is our thirtieth commencement. It is the first from which he has been absent. Business trips to Europe and other important engagements were postponed or put aside in order that he might be present at commencement. If our departed friends are ever permitted to revisit the scenes that were most dear to them in life we may rest assured that even today he is with us. On every other occasion of this kind from the beginning he was here rejoicing in the success of every young man and woman who had completed the course. No parent or friend was more pleased than he for he was parent and friend to every one of us. More than three thousand six hundred of Minnesota's

sons and daughters filed past his delighted vision, were admitted to citizenship in the great republic of letters, received certificates authenticated with his signature and went out into the wide world. Wherever any one of them is today on land or sea a blessing is breathed on his name.

It is eminently fit and proper that this whole University should on this occasion pause for a brief time to recount the chief labors of his life and dwell on the leading traits of his character. We come with no inconsolable lamentation on our lips. He desired no moaning of the bar when he put out to sea. We thank heaven for the inestimable blessing so early bestowed and so long continued to this favored institution and we bow to the infinite will and wisdom that has taken it away. To us and for us Governor Pillsbury still lives and will continue to live. He lives in the potent influence which his life and character still exert on our lives and characters. He lives in the homage and gratitude of every student who ever graduated from the University and will continue so to live as long at least as any of them shall live.

He did much for others than ourselves. He and his pioneer associates laid the foundations of our great commonwealth broad and deep. They built the superstructure in accordance with the principles of political liberty and universal education. They administered the affairs of the state through a long series of years to the welfare and happiness of the people and to the honor of her name. He and his associates made this beautiful city what it is. They chained the mighty river, arrested his progress to the sea, forced him to grind food for the millions at home and abroad, utilized his power to propel the swift car and to light the thousand lamps that dispel the darkness of night. They spanned the roaring cataract with graceful arches of ever enduring granite over which

the ponderous trains glide smoothly and swiftly. He did much for others but he put forth his greatest efforts in our behalf. To us he gave the most priceless of all gifts. To us he gave what many other generous philanthropists have withheld from the beneficiaries of their bounty. To us he gave his time, his love, his devotion—*himself*. In addition to these he gave most bountifully of his money. He made it possible for us to obtain a useful and liberal education here on the very frontier of civilization while more than half of our state was still primeval wilderness. He made it possible for us to enjoy a higher intellectual, rational spiritual existence during the span of our lives. No other gift or benefaction could equal this. Under his inspiration the ambitious youth stepping for the first time on this ground dedicated to a holy purpose was moved to say:—

“Build thee more stately mansions, O,
my soul
As the swift seasons roll
Leave thy low vaulted past!
Let each new temple nobler than the
last
Shut thee from heaven with a dome
more vast
Till thou at length art free,
Leaving thine outgrown shell by life’s
unresting sea.”

We acknowledge our obligations; we pour forth our gratitude and we resolve to show ourselves worthy of the bounties received. In no manner can we better show our appreciation of Governor Pillsbury than by emulating his pure, patriotic, unselfish life. The best use that can be made of this occasion is to inculcate in the minds of the living the lessons to be learned from the life of the dead. It is impossible to recount in a few minutes the labors of nearly forty years devoted to the University and her students. It is not necessary to do so. In broad outline they are known of all men. The minute details will be faithfully recorded and pre-

served in the annals of the University.

"In far off time to come when the hoary sancity of age shall have made this institution venerable, its analist will gather into the golden urn of history not only the achievements but the details of the acts of this great philanthropist."

The fame of our beloved friend is forever established beyond cavil or dispute. It needs no testimonial from our lips. Substantial and useful buildings that adorn this beautiful campus speak more impressively than any human lips can speak. They were all planned and erected under his loving care. It has been well said that the man who deserves a monument or a eulogy does not need either; because the accomplished labor which makes him deserving of the one or the other is itself his most enduring monument and most eloquent eulogy. Though no man in the world needed a monument less than he, still it is a source of gratification to us to remember that during the last days of his life we were able to place on the campus a beautiful statue commemorative of his services at the University. We are profoundly grateful that we were able to delight his aged bosom in the evening of life while he was still with us in the full enjoyment of all his faculties by a substantial token of our reverential love and esteem. The great orator of that day expressed the hope that he might long remain with us to enjoy the rewards that justly belonged to his noble life. But alas for human hopes and wishes! The orator and the subject of the oration are both gone and the nation, the state and the University are doubly bereaved.

Our resolve on this occasion should be to embody in our lives the beautiful qualities of the life we commemorate and to take up his work and carry it on. President Lincoln said at Gettysburg: "It is for us the living rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which those who fought here have thus

far so nobly advanced." So let us resolve to continue his labors to the best of our ability. Let us show the world that he did not live and labor for us in vain. Let us show that he was right in believing that the state should be generous in providing for the education of her children. Let us show that she is many times richer by reason of what she expended in this way; that she has wiser and better citizens and is more safely entrenched against discord, turmoil and anarchy.

The most precious inheritance which Governor Pillsbury has left us is the example of his pure and stainless life. As a high executive he redeemed the name of our state from dishonor. As a business man he established a name which is honored in both hemispheres. The goods bearing that name are received with confidence around the world. May we not call it

"Clarum et venerabile nomen
Gentibus, et multum nostrae quod proderat urbi."

This is the priceless inheritance he has left us. Let us cherish and preserve it. By so doing we shall honor him and immeasurably benefit ourselves. All things fully weighed and deliberately considered I declare without hesitation or exception that the best and most lovable man I ever knew was John Sargent Pillsbury.

JOHN LIND'S ADDRESS

Governor Lind's address will be found on a later page of this issue.

BOOKLET BY FRESHMEN

Miss Mary G. Peck's class in freshman Spenser have issued a very attractive little booklet entitled "Spenseriana," a collection of poems written by members of the class. The work is of very high order and speaks volumes for the kind of work done under the direction of Miss Peck.

PRESIDENT NORTHPROP'S ADDRESS

This is probably the first Commencement of the University of Minnesota at which Governor Pillsbury has not been present, and if it is possible for Spirits in the other world to revisit the scenes of their earthly labors and interests, I doubt not that he is here with us today. None of his many interests in life were closer to his heart than the University, and for none did he labor with more unselfish devotion.

It is eminently appropriate, therefore, that on this first Commencement since his death, we should specially remember him with memorial exercises. We can express but feebly at best our sense of bereavement and loss. Some things are beyond expression. Some feelings are too deep for utterance. Some experiences are too sacred to be told. No words can express the sorrow we feel when one dear to us has been taken from us forever. That sorrow is not a single sharp pang however acute that pierces us, but once past does not return. It is an ever recurring pain that breaks in upon our daily enjoyment, that interrupts our most engrossing activities, and that is sure to visit us with paralyzing longings in the silent watches of the night. Time does indeed dull somewhat the sharpness of the pain, but no lapse of time can give security that it will not return. Once stricken by such a sorrow we never are and never can be quite the same persons we were before. Our horizon may shut in much that is delightful and fitted to give us joy, but something that was most dear to us has gone forever, and nothing else can supply its place or wipe out our sense of loss. With bowed heads and a new consciousness of the insecurity of all things earthly, we go our accustomed round of duty, sorely smitten with the thought that the lost one can never again share with us the interests of life, and that the only possibility of meet-

ing him again, is for us in turn to pass through the veil which separates time from eternity.

I have no wish to make a careful analysis of the powers or characteristics of our departed friend. I choose rather to speak of him as he presented himself to the world. What did he do? Why did he do it? These questions interest us far more than inquiries into the quality of the mental powers God had given him, or the relative degree of control exercised over him by the reason or the imagination. He was not a great orator. He was not a poet. He was not a philosopher. He was not an artist. He was a man. We need not trouble ourselves to construct a chart of his brain, nor to locate in the sensorium the powers that made him effective in life. With marvelous judgment and common sense he raised himself from an ordinary business man to a statesman nobly meeting the needs of the Commonwealth and as Governor guiding the State away from the path of dishonor and dishonesty to that of honor and good faith. He read much and thought deeply, and from being a very diffident and ineffective speaker he came to such power as was necessary to interest, convince and persuade his fellow citizens.

He had never received a collegiate training himself, yet no man placed a higher value upon such training and no member of the Board of Regents had higher ideals of what the educational standard of the University ought to be. He was a firm believer in the desirableness of collegiate training as a preparation for professional study and he has many times advocated requiring a full University course as a preparation for the study of medicine. Unlike many self-made men, his consciousness of great natural powers did not lead him to despise study and culture; but on the contrary, it made him feel as a man of less intellect could not, how much the natural powers can be aided

and strengthened by the training and discipline of the college. He lacked entirely the self-satisfaction and self-conceit so often characteristic of smaller self-made men.

The first time I ever saw Governor Pillsbury was in 1884, when with three other members of the Board of Regents he called at my house in New Haven to invite me to take the presidency of the University of Minnesota. In reply to his statement of the wishes of the Regents I said at once, "I do not think I am the man you want." I can see now as plainly as I saw eighteen years ago the gentle smile on his face, as he listened to my remark, the same kind of smile that rested on his face in the last interview that I ever had with him. I could not then interpret it. By the light of these years of experience with him I can now interpret it. I had not the slightest intention to accept the offer, and not the slightest idea that I could be induced to accept. His smile meant, "We will see. Perhaps you will change your mind." And I did—That I ever came to Minnesota is due solely to his persistent determination that I should come, to his careful arrangement of all things to attract me, to his patient removal of obstacles, one after another, with a faith in the future of the University that was beautiful to see, and with a faith in me for which I can never be too grateful, a faith that so far as I know was never diminished, and which I can sincerely say I have done my best to justify. And from the moment of my acceptance of the office till he was shut in by his last illness, there was never a question relating to the University on which we were divided in opinion, and never a measure for the advancement of the University for which we were not ready to work as with one mind and heart: There were years when no one really knew much about the financial condition of the University except Governor Pillsbury, and he apparently carried all the

details in his own mind and memory. As chairman of the Executive Committee he practically decided all requisitions, and approved of all bills. The details of land grants, the state legislation affecting these grants, the location of the lands selected, the contracts made for sale of land or timber, the purchase of a farm for the agricultural department, the subsequent sale of this farm as city lots, and the purchase of the present admirable farm at St. Anthony Park, the management of the revenues from Salt Spring Lands and the payment therewith of the expenses of the Geological Survey, the purchase of coal, the putting down of walks and sidewalks, the planting of trees, the covering of the sandy campus with loam, the defense before the legislature of the unity of the University holding all parts of the institution together, the securing of appropriations to meet the current expenses of the University, and still more the securing of appropriations from the legislature for the many buildings made necessary by a most unexpected rapid growth, the erection of one noble building at his own expense when the state failed to grant the needed appropriation, the oversight of building contracts, and contracts for heating and lighting and for equipment of every kind, the appointment of professors and instructors, and janitors and firemen, to which he gave as careful attention as if he were hiring for himself, these are some of the things which this great man attended to, while at the same time he was carrying on the greatest interests in the Northwest. Loaded down as he thus was always with cares and duties and responsibilities and during some part of the time with the most painful anxieties and sorrows, there was never a time when his interest and attention were not responsive to any call I might make for the consideration of matters affecting the welfare of the University. Such devotion to a public interest so unflinchingly responsive so absolutely un-

selfish, so uniformly intelligent and so unvaryingly beneficent in its results I have never known in any other man connected with any institution whether as member of the Board of Trustees or of the Faculty.

For more than seventeen years I have lived with him, worked with him, counseled with him, rejoiced with him, and sorrowed with him. I have seen him go to his daily toil and return to his home at noon and at night. I have seen as the years went on the gray gathering on his face, and his step growing less elastic. But I did not think the end would come so soon. And as each morning now I look from my home across the street to his old home, I cannot yet realize that he has gone and that I shall see his face no more. "I cannot make him dead."

Governor Pillsbury did many an act of kindness the memory of which is cherished by the grateful recipient of

his bounty; he aided munificently many enterprises for which the world is richer and better; he made large donations for the comfort of the aged and feeble, the young and helpless, the poor and struggling; and the great purposes which he had in mind were not all completed, when he was called away sooner than either he or we had expected. But his greatest monument is the University of Minnesota which was so dear to his heart and for which he gave so generously of his time and strength and means, and his memory as a noble benefactor and friend will be cherished outside of his family circle longest by the students and graduates and Faculty of the University which owes its existence and prosperity in large measure to him, I cannot close these services more fitly or more in harmony with your feelings than by saying to our departed friend, dear Governor Pillsbury, kind-hearted, great-souled! Father of the University, farewell!



THE PILLSBURY STATUE

Erected by the Alumni and friends of the University and unveiled in the presence of Governor Pillsbury, September 12th, 1900.

PRESIDENTS NORTHROP'S COMMENCEMENT ADDRESS

We are in the midst of an era of sensationalism in education or we are fast approaching such an era. The paradoxical is taking the place of the true. Rockefeller shares the throne of intellect with Shakespeare and rag time music hushes the melody of the hymns our fathers and mothers loved to sing. Coeducation is brought into court for trial and iconoclastic educators demand that women shall be isolated in their studies for the best interests of both men and women. American Universities are arraigned because they have contributed so little to the world's accumulation of knowledge, and our favorite excuse that we are young yet and are necessarily busy with the conquest of nature in a new continent is no longer accepted as a plea in justification for not having produced a Milton or a Shakespeare. That the teacher shall study the mind of the pupil as a necessary part of his work is demanded with ceaseless reiteration as if it were an absolutely new idea notwithstanding the fact that old Thomas Fuller more than two centuries ago insisted on the same thing in his treatise on the teacher. Professors attract notice to themselves and their institutions by utterances that ought to consign them to the investigation of a Commission de lunatico inquirendo. And literary acumen is exhausted in leveling down the great and leveling up the little, so that the world may be astonished at finding that the great and the little are of equal size; and that the esoteric poet with introverted gaze who fills the corners of the daily papers with his psychological lucubrations and hysterical longings is the peer of Isaiah or David. Idealism so thin as not to be perceptible to the naked eye demands recognition in one place; while heavy materialism with its concrete methods for subjugating nature and making her the servant of man,

rules supreme in another. Whether the world exists for man or man exists for the world is today a debatable question if prevailing methods of education do not throw a false light on the subject. Something new is wanted, and wanted all the time—It need not be true, it need not be valuable—but it must be astounding and must attract general attention. To be unknown and unnoticed is death but to be notorious even as a literary or educational crank or lunatic is fame—Thank heaven, the picture is not true as an expression of the general condition—but it is true of altogether too large a part of the educational field—and it is time that common sense reasserted its authority. I have learned a good many things about education since I came to Minnesota, and I am sure that there are many more things for me to learn, but I have not changed my mind as to the fundamental principles of education; and the importance of these principles, it seems to me, is made more evident by the results of every serious departure from them in educational work. There is no principle in education more important than this, that attainments in even the most practical departments of knowledge must be based upon a broad general culture. It is with education as with building—no matter what may be the style of architecture, the superstructure must stand upon a solid foundation or it is worthless. And in the laying of foundations there has never been but one principle to govern, and that is that the foundation shall be solid, capable of supporting the superstructure. The foundation is not as ornamental as the rest of the structure, but is not on that account the less important. The foundation is not what the architect spends his highest powers upon, but it is not on that account the less important. Your Gothic arches, your Corinthian or Doric columns will all tumble to the dust

without the faithful, conscientious work of the mason as he lays the strong foundation upon which all is to stand. No combination of different kinds of architecture can be made which will render the solid foundation unnecessary. And, in my judgment, no arrangement of studies for the purpose of education can be made which will not require the grand discipline of mathematics and languages as a foundation. These studies are not merely disciplinary; they are literally the foundation upon which other studies rest. The University ought, doubtless, to throw some light upon the future path of its scholars; but it ought, also, to keep the culture of its scholars as broad as possible to the very last moment of their student life. Before they enter upon their professional studies, the university ought to have taught them that the highest attainments of the intellect are little more than the perception of harmony in the laws of matter and of spirit—a harmony that was as perfect before man discovered it as it is now, but with the creation of which we had nothing to do. It ought to have taught them that the same truth holds good with reference to all their so-called arts and sciences—that language existed before grammar; that poetry and oratory flourished before rhetoric; that elements combined according to invariable laws before chemistry was known; that feeling, thought, and will existed before mental philosophy; that nations, governments, and statesmen flourished before political economy became a science; and that God made and ruled the universe before there was what men call "systematic theology."

The first object of the university is, of course, to teach knowledge to those who need it. It utilizes all the knowledge that the world has accumulated and gives this out to its students in such measure as time will permit, and so far as American universities are concerned this has, to a very large de-

gree, been almost their exclusive work in the past. So far as state universities are concerned they are so dependent upon the generosity of the state, they are so liable to be affected by the varying waves of popular opinion; they are held down to so close a margin of financial resources that departure from the ordinary course of work and attempts at absolutely new investigation are almost impossible.

But there is a higher idea of a university than that embodied in the work of teaching. Its proper province is to investigate, make discoveries, explore the darkness and bring light. And it is a complaint not without much justification that the universities in this country have done comparatively little of this kind of work. It may, however, be said in justification, that hardly a university in this country, until within the last fifteen or twenty years has had such an equipment for its scientific work as would enable it to do very much more in the way of investigation than any intelligent individual might do without any relation to a university. The scientific equipment of most of the colleges of the country, until within a very few years has never been better than that of a respectable high school at the present time. This is in a measure a justification for universities not having done as much for the advancement of knowledge as, under other circumstances, they might reasonably be expected to have done.

So far as this institution is concerned the Experiment Station at the farm, established expressly for the purpose of investigation and the discovery of new truth in relation to agriculture, is the only part of the institution that may be said to have any great degree of freedom in the matter of original investigation. Several of our scientific departments have shown marked enterprise in this matter, and have really done an amount of work that is most creditable to them, and in some cases with

a result of considerable importance to the world. But I regret to say, that the resources of the University are so limited that it is almost impossible to give an enterprising professor the funds necessary for carrying on his work in original investigation and while the Regents of the University can not fail to take the greatest pride in genuine scientific work that is done here in the University and that gains the approving notice of the world, they are, at the same time, continually beset with the fear of a deficiency and with the necessity of cutting the expenses of every department as closely as possible. So that it is never within their power to extend to the enterprising professor that encouragement and hearty appreciation which are so valuable to the professor and inspiring to him in his work.

Of course the work of experimentation is always an expensive work, but it is the only way by which real progress can be made, and the nation has found its full justification for all it has expended on the Agricultural Experiment Stations, in the results which have been secured in increasing knowledge, increased comprehension of principles and enlarged productions.

You ladies and gentlemen have had four years of experience at the University and you better than any one else can say whether the work done here is faithfully and ably done, and whether you have received adequate compensation for the time and money and labor which you have expended in the effort to secure an education. The greatest thing you have received here, no matter what your course, is the discipline which makes you master of your own intellect and enables you to follow in the line of sequence from cause to effect with the confidence of manhood and womanhood, instead of the uncertainty and feebleness of childhood. I rejoice that the University has been able to do so much for you as it has. I shall hail the day with gladness when

the state will make such provision for other departments as will enable the professors in those departments to devote a reasonable portion of time to the search after truth, so that they may no longer be limited to mere pedagogical work, and teaching shall no longer be the *be all* and the *end all* of University work.

Ladies and gentlemen of the graduating class you have by four years of more or less faithful work completed your chosen course of study and are now entitled to receive the diploma of the University in evidence of what you have done. The years that you have spent here have been peaceful years undisturbed by any disagreements or by public disturbances. Not all that entered the course with you are here today; many have fallen out of the ranks for one reason or another; they were unable to complete the course, and one at least who would have graduated with you today, with a high rank as a scholar and upon whom notwithstanding his departure the University confers his degree has been promoted by the Master to higher service above, and yet is perhaps sharing with you the joys of this occasion. How much of good you have derived from your course of study, and how well prepared you are for the conflict of life before you, it is impossible for me to know but it will be for the future to declare. I hope that the very greatest success will attend every one of you in your work in life; that you may all be a power for good in the state and in the country; that you will none of you let an unworthy ambition lead you to do what your best moral sense does not approve, and that you will be contented to be faithful in whatever work you may find to do certain at all times that fidelity will be sure to receive its proper reward; whether you are great or not is not so important as whether you are useful. I hope that the State will receive more than ample compensa-

tion for all that it has done for you, in the good work that you will accomplish for the State. The State has many things within its borders which may be counted as riches, but it has nothing more properly counted as riches than educated, earnest, faithful sons and daughters.

There is always more or less of sadness in parting with a graduating class; associations have become very tender and dear, and it is not a pleasant thought that we shall henceforth meet but seldom, if indeed we meet at all. But I trust no length of time by which you may be separated from the University will ever lessen your love for the University. I hope that as I have said on a former occasion your love for the University will last as long as life itself. I hope as you go out into the world you will look back to this place as to what was once your home, and what, in a very high sense, was your birth-place; that you will have pleasant memories of something besides recitations and lectures; that you will recall many a word of counsel, of encouragement, given to you by the instructors outside the lines of daily routine; and that, as the years pass on, you will love to come back to us and encourage us in our work, by showing what noble men and women you have become. That is the kind of loyalty to the University we seek to inspire, a loyalty born of the remembrance that here, in the very crisis of life, kindness and sympathy were experienced, here intellectual power and moral earnestness were acquired, and here an inspiration to a true life was given, an inspiration whose voice has been heard in all the years that are past, and, you know, will never be silent in the years that are to come.

A new phrase has recently been introduced into literature by the distinguished author of the work "Western Civilization." That phrase is "Projected Efficiency." It is declared by competent judges to be a phrase which

is destined to take its place with "Natural selection" and "the survival of the fittest" as the name of one of the great laws of life. "It describes the decisive factor of social progress." "The future and not the present is the controlling center of the evolutionary process in our social history." Into that future the University projects its efficiency through you—and you, as you go out into the world, will do your part in working out, for and in the name of the University, the great problem of the age.

BACCALAUREATE SERMON

By Marion D. Shutter, D. D., of the Church of the Redeemer.

The large drill hall and gallery, which is capable of seating 3,000 people, was nearly filled by the members of the graduating class and their friends. The services were simple and impressive in character.

The center section of seats on the main floor had been reserved for the class of '02, and shortly after 3:00 o'clock the members of the academic department, in caps and gowns, entered and marched down the center aisle to their places, the march being played by Prof. Schlenker. They were followed by the seniors of the engineering and law departments.

The following was the program for the afternoon:

Music—"Sing Allelujah Forth" ..Buck Church of the Redeemer Choir.

Invocation by Principal Tucker of the Farm School.

Music (trio)—"Ye Fields of Light"—
..... Millet

Misses Runge and Stoddard, and
Mr. Ravenscroft.

Reading of Scriptures by Rev. A. N. Alcott of All Souls' Church.

Hymn—"He Leadeth Me.....

.....Choir and Congregation

Baccalaureate address by Rev. Marion D. Shutter.

Prayer by President Cyrus Northrop.

Hymn—"America"
 Choir and Congregation
 Benediction Rev. Shutter

Dr. Shutter's address was one of the most thoughtful and learned sermons ever delivered at the University on Baccalaureate Sunday, and his words were felt by nearly everyone present as the expression of the work of a master. Dr Shutter took his text from Acts 26: 19, "I was not disobedient unto the heavenly vision," and drew his lesson from Saul's vision in the desert. He said in part:

THE HEAVENLY VISION.

"This heavenly vision is anything lifting up the soul above the commonplace to a higher duty. It is anything showing us the eternal right. The training which has been received by the college graduate is an experience in discipline, calling him on to such a service to mankind.

"Although the voice of the prophet is dead, still may we repeat the early incident of Paul's career. The voice from on high may come, calling us from the most pleasant employments to something where self is second to the advancement of the glory and dignity of mankind, and wherever through the ages there arise the alters of self-sacrifice, may be seen the white wings of the Master's messenger. It may come in some dream of duty; that dream is the glory and consecration of life. In many ways the heavenly vision comes to us as clearly as that seen by Paul, and the same image which has dominated the centuries still leads us on.

"Over every thought there flows the prophecy of a better thought; over every word the prophecy of a better word, and over every deed the prophecy of a better deed. Inspiration is but the seeing of the heavenly vision and the attempt to realize it.

"Had Paul disobeyed his summons, Christianity would in all probability have settled down to the religion of only a small Jewish nation. The only way to

help this world is for each one to obey the heavenly vision as it is revealed to him, and which God flashes on your life.

"The fairest vision must hover over fields of toil; the vision without the effort fades into darkness; the effort without the vision is drudgery. Then keep your high ideals, for they are the pleasantest memories which one will have. Even when we stand midst the ruins of our highest hopes, our ideals the models which God has set before us remain to cheer us, and our encouragement is that sometime we will accomplish the object of our endeavor in spite of early defeat and disaster.

INFLUENCE NEEDED.

"While the country is enjoying the greatest prosperity in its history there are many dangers and temptations leading us to downfall, and it is for men of trained intellect and high ideals to use their influence of true and noble characters.

"The members of the senior class have had great privileges; follow up the heavenly vision revealed from the heart of God and the texture of the universe. Make a nation measured by the character of its men and women, by its Christianity, by the strength and fidelity of its patriotism and by brotherly love. It is for you to bring about the accomplishment of these high ideals.

"Go forth to help the nation to a nobler existence. Your greatest remembrance will be that, like Christ and Paul, you were not 'disobedient unto the heavenly vision.'"

Miss Annie G. Merrick, '98, writes that she has spent a most enjoyable year in school work at Houghton, Mich., and that she has been reelected for another year at an advanced salary and given exactly the work she most desires.

THE SENIOR CLASS PLAY

The class of 1902, U. of M., presented its class day play, "The Onoega," Monday afternoon and evening at the Lyceum Theatre. A crowded house at night and a good-sized one—for a class play matinee—in the afternoon, attested the enjoyment the friends of the players expected to find. Few of them seemed disappointed. "The Onoega" compared very favorably with its predecessors.

Owing to the liberal policy of this year's management, most of the story of "The Onoega" was known before the play began. A magic stone in the possession of an Indian medicine man of the time of Father Hennepin was used to conjure up the future. To the braves was revealed the future beings of the lands they then occupied. The second and third acts were devoted to pictures of University life. The stone had been handed down from the descendents of the man who took it from the Indians, and at last a University man, supposed to be a "shark," was its possessor.

With his hand on the stone, he could answer any question put to him, and consequently never "flunked." When it was discovered by his fellow students that he owned such a stone, they managed to rid him of it for a while, giving it to a man who, though a good fellow, never knew his lessons, in order to see him make a pyrotechnic display of knowledge, and enjoy the shark's discomfiture.

The parts in "The Onoega" were played with remarkably little stiffness considering that none of the Thespians who participated made any pretensions to professional honors. There was an ease and jollity shown which added to the zest of the performance. Mary Sanford as Nell was one of those who made this evident. She did not try to act, but was a happy sample of the jolly co-ed. Helen Fish, Helen Ozias, Grace Wheaton, Adelaide Robbins, and others were her associates.

James G. Stanley made a natural and likable Jack Brown, the man who makes such a good recitation that he causes his "Prof." to faint away. Percy Saunders, Homer Horton, Ralph Gillette and Paul Burrill were college men. Jay Durand had an excellent make-up as Professor Beckman, and made a characteristic speech. Ralph Squires made a Professor Hutchinson that one could scarcely distinguish from the genuine article. Percy Saunders, as Burton Woodbridge Smith, the "shark," made one of the best hits of the play, taking his part in praiseworthy manner.

Among the braves Homer Reed as Poahwanuck probably took the honors. His sonorous voice lent dignity to the role. Alex Janes as Father Hennepin made a stately priest. Fred Stevens as Ako, the guide, was clever, and exhibited a creditable French accent. There was a large gathering of red men, and their dances were among the best enjoyed things in the play. The curtain rose with weird chanting and picturesque dancing that gave a good impression to start with. The Indian costumes were accurate and formed a novelty.

The idea on which "The Onoega" was founded was an excellent one, and worthy its writers. George E. Sillo-way, Mary F. Sanford and Helen R. Fish. Witty speeches were not so much sought after, evidently, as good construction. Except for the fact that good situations were not always well brought out for the curtains, and that the last act was somewhat of an anti-climax, the play was far better constructed than most of the class plays produced by the university. "The Onoega" had a plot that one could grasp, and that was a step in advance.

The specialties were few. Of these the Knocker's chorus was much the best. Indeed, it might justly be called the hit of the performance. Arthur N. Collins was the soloist, and the

For continuation of the report of the Senior Class Play see page 14.

Governor Lind was unable to be present on account of his participation in an important trial, which could not be postponed. Dr. Folwell kindly consented to read the address.

JOHN LIND'S ADDRESS

PUBLIC SERVICES OF GOV. PILLSBURY.

It is one of my most cherished memories of public life to have been a co-laborer with Governor Pillsbury. I dare hardly say that I knew him. For none of us did wholly. The future historian of our state will assign him the rank and place among his contemporaries that his public spirit and his public services deserve. We who lived with him, worked with him, and watched his labors from day to day cheerfully accord him, if not genius, at least statesmanship and originality. My association with him impressed me early that he was an unusual man and a great man. And such was the verdict of all who came in personal contact with him.

The offices that he held, though extending through a period of more than half a century, are few in number and quickly told. He served in the city council of St. Anthony six years, 1858-1864; state senator nine annual sessions, all but three years, from 1864-1876; Governor, three terms—the longest service of any citizen of this state in that capacity, 1876-1882; Regent of the University for thirty-eight years, 1864-1901 inclusive.

The value of services in public position cannot be determined by the number of offices held or the years of occupancy. The true measure is the work done for the public good. To properly estimate the value of the services that Governor Pillsbury rendered the people of this state during the many years of public life is a difficult, if not impossible, undertaking at this early date.

Our impressions are yet too general. Our judgment is more or less influenced by personal recollections of the means and occasions—the mere incidents, of the great work which he did. And while these do not detract from the greatness of that work, they tend to confuse and render it more difficult to segregate and distinguish the net results which have inured to the people of this state as part of their permanent assets.

Every individual contributes his quota to the state for good or for evil. We have the contribution of John S. Pillsbury. We know that it was for the good. The value of a citizen's services to the state is properly measured, not alone by their immediate and apparent effect, but more accurately by the social impulses which they create. Those impulses again depend on the character—the real self of the man. A corrupt tree cannot bring forth good fruit. Neither do men gather grapes of thornes nor figs of thistles in public life any more than in private. The value of a man's work in its final analysis is measured by his worth as a man. Governor Pillsbury was eminently successful in the management of his private affairs. The same principles and methods which insured success in his private business governed his conduct of public affairs and achieved his success in public life. To him public service was only an extension of the methods and activities of his private life into a field of larger scope and responsibility. In illustration of his character and business principles I will cite an episode from his private life.

In 1857 the business carried on by John S. Pillsbury & Company was destroyed by fire, leaving nothing but the partnership debts, aggregating some \$38,000. To make sure that this debt would be paid, he assumed it personally. He gave his notes to the eastern

creditors. When the first note of \$1,200 fell due, he could only pay \$25. But he paid that sum and secured additional time. The second and third notes were paid before maturity. Then the remaining notes were sent to him by the holders, endorsed "To John S. Pillsbury, agent for collection", with instructions to collect and remit at his convenience. In five years he paid the debt in full. During that time he lived in a house renting at \$150 a year, supported his family on \$400, and it is said that he did not buy a new coat for himself in four years. His sacrifice had been great, but his honor was established East and West, and his business "measure" had been taken. This stray leaf from the record of his private life gives, I believe, the key to his life as a whole—character and honor. Not the honor that craves applause and is gratified by distinction or preferment, but that honor which, knowing the right, doeth it, and finds its highest gratification in work well done, whether in the shop or in the executive chair.

The time does not permit a recital of the useful work he did as state senator from this county.

In the centennial year he entered upon the discharge of his duties as chief executive of this state. The state was young, rich in the sturdy character of its people, and in its great natural resources. Full of hope and promise for the future. It was just emerging from the wild period of speculation and discounting of the future which has been the menace and bane of every new settlement and every young commonwealth in the West. One of the fruits of this speculative period was a bonded indebtedness of some millions, for which the faith and credit of the state had been pledged, to expedite the construction of railroads. The state had been terribly swindled, or at least imposed upon. The feeling among the people was well-nigh universal that

the bonds should not be paid. In the town where I lived, out of some 300 votes cast on the question of paying the bonds, only eleven were in favor of payment. The charge of repudiation was met by the counter charge of fraud and corruption—both charges true. But the bonds were outstanding and overdue. They carried the pledge of our honor on their face. They spoke with the authority of our most solemn acts and in places where the defense of our course could not be urged. The charge of repudiation stood against us and hampered our credit, public and private. Most of us could only see the wrong which the state had suffered and did not grasp the larger question of public policy. To Governor Pillsbury the situation presented no problem. The same determination which impelled him to endure years of sacrifice for the vindication of his business honor dictated his course as chief executive. In his first message to the legislature, he said:

"No duty surely can be more obligatory upon those entrusted with the highest public interests than the vigilant maintenance of a sensitive public credit. Without that, indeed, little is left worthy of public preservation."

In his next annual message he said:

"I regard it as the first duty of an executive to guard with jealous care the good name of the commonwealth whose sacred interests are committed to his charge."

And in another place in the same document:

"Time, reflection and further knowledge of the evil of practical repudiation have served to deepen my conviction of the solemn obligation resting upon us in this matter."

In his message to the legislature of January 6, 1881, which he then thought would be his last, he made this appeal:

"One day Minnesota will have a history, but whether it shall be a history of honor or dishonor, her people must soon determine. By the simplest rule of fair dealing—as the merest question of policy—in the name of law, justice

and honor, as the last public utterance I may make to you, I implore the people of Minnesota, and you gentlemen, their honorable representatives, to seize this last opportunity before it is too late to wipe out this only blot upon the fair name of our beloved state."

Legislatures and people turned deaf ears to his pleading for years. He was denounced alike by party friends and party opponents. The people thought him in the wrong on this question, but still they loved him, trusted him, and elected him time and again. The same persistency which had liquidated the debts of a bankrupt firm by monthly payments extending through a period of years, conquered. The bonds were settled solely through his strength of character, and he lived to see the credit of his state rank second to no state or nation in the world.

His many other valuable services to the state in his capacity as chief executive, while worthy of mention, almost sink into insignificance beside the great service of redeeming its honor.

When the legislature, by inadvertence, omitted to provide for the running expenses of the state prison, he advanced the required \$55,000 personally in order to obviate the expense of an extra session.

When the St. Peter asylum burned, he likewise advanced the funds for rebuilding for the same purpose.

Seeing a bargain, to get the first agricultural experiment farm at a cost of only \$8,500, he bought and paid for it himself. Afterward turned it over to the University at cost, and later, as regent, platted and sold it for \$150,000, which was expended toward the purchase and equipment of the present farm of the agricultural college.

When contractors refused to build the capitol building at a price within the appropriation, he, as governor, took direct supervision and constructed it within the appropriation.

During the grasshopper plague, he personally visited thirty-two counties, and with his good wife took personal charge of the relief movement organized to collect funds for the sufferers.

His money donations on these and other occasions, though large in amount, are barely worthy of mention in comparison to the more valuable gift of his time, his energy and his personal sacrifices. The gift of thousands from the abundance of millions is small charity.

A gift is public-spirited and truly generous only when it involves personal sacrifice. Governor Pillsbury always gave his time, his labor, himself, as well as his money.

Of his services to the University I can only speak in the merest outline. When, in 1864, at the solicitation of a friend, he was induced to accept the position of regent of this institution, the University was such only in name. Its only building was occupied by a care-taker, who used a portion of the structure for storing hay and the basement for his turkeys. Its indebtedness exceeded \$95,000, bearing from twelve to twenty-four per cent interest. But Governor Pillsbury had assumed the task of its rescue. Within four years he paid off the debt, restored its land grant, procured a new charter, consolidated the various grants for college and agricultural experiment purposes into one comprehensive institution. Procured the location of the lands to which it was entitled under the donations from the government, and with such foresight and judgment that they soon became a source of revenue. In short, he converted a bankrupt wreck into a solvent institution and builded its foundation broad enough to sustain and develop under his guidance, in the space of a few decades, a seat of learning that in the number of its students is second to few in the land.

Governor Pillsbury's magnificent donations to this institution and for other public purposes I refer to only in proof of his democracy and of the public spirit of the man. Public spirit and patriotism are the characteristics of all his bounties. Had they been dictated by ostentatiousness or selfish pride, he would not have chosen the state—the public—proverbially the most thankless of beneficiaries, to be the recipient of his most generous gifts. With the money which he donated to the state, directly and indirectly, he might have endowed a church or a denominational or private school, after the fashion of most millionaires, sufficiently to create a cult to perpetuate his name and memory. But with the insight of the patriot as the true benefactor of his kind, he gave of his means and of his time not to the upbuilding of any class or section of the community, but to the service of society as a whole.

What I have said and what others may say at this time will be but an in-

different estimate of the value of his work to the state. Time alone will place the vital elements of that work in sufficient relief to permit a full and accurate survey. It is the work for the future historian of our state. He will have the advantage of time's perspective, which eliminates all clay stains whether of envy or of error. He will be able to judge of Governor Pillsbury's contribution to the life of the state by the course of events. He will be in position to estimate more accurately the value to a young commonwealth of a man devoting his energy, his wisdom, his wealth, his time, his very self to the saving and upbuilding of a great public school. He will be able to trace the influence upon the morals of a debt-ridden, improvident, speculative frontier community, of homilies of frugality, economy and commercial honor from the executive chair, and of the value of the statesmanship and fearless integrity of the incumbent of the highest office in the state, who both as governor, and as candidate, for years, braved an almost unanimous adverse public sentiment on a vital question of state policy.

We of today think of the friend whom we knew, rather than of the public benefactor. We remember the kindly man better than the statesman. The intuition of the people does not analyze. It passes sentence. The judgment of the people on the public services of John S. Pillsbury is: Well done!

BOOK BY WEST

There has just been received at the University from the press of Allyn and Bacon, a copy of "Ancient History," written by Willis M. West, '79, professor of history in the University.

The purpose and scope of the book can be best told by quoting from the preface.

"I have desired especially to emphasize the unity of historical development and to bring out the value of the past in explaining the present. * * *

Wars receive little attention. Military history is valuable, no doubt if one really studies strategy; but compromises that tell the story and leave out the strategy are not valuable as history,

whatever they may be of literature. Of course, 'Civilization has come riding on a gun-carriage;' but this truth can be taught better by compact statements of conditions preceding a war and of the results that followed it, than by lengthy but necessarily imperfect or misleading stories of battles and sieges. * * *

This volume groups the outlines of the reigns, (Roman imperial) by periods, into some four pages of tables, for reference, and so secures ninety pages for topical treatment of organic movements and of the growth of institutions. As a rule the emperor's individuality was but a trifling factor in determining the trend of development in the complex society of which he was a part. * *

On the other hand the biographical element is sometimes an essential part of historical explanation and, with right, it is attractive to students. Even a book of this kind permits and demands a few individual portraits; and I have hoped, in particular, to give a vivid impression of the personalty, as well as the work of Themistocles, Pericles, Socrates, Epaminondas, Philip, Alexander, the Gracchi brothers, Sulla, Caesar, Augustus, Constantine, Theodoric, Clovis, and Charlemagne. * *

A text-book in history for high schools should assist the teacher in securing that training which history alone in the high school curriculum can give. I trust that my several years' experience in teaching the subject in high schools has not been without profit here."

The book is attractively gotten up with fine maps and illustrations and will prove certainly a very valuable addition to the library of the teacher of history and the general reader as well as useful text-book for the student in school.

Miss Helen Camp, '02, will return to the University and study for her master's degree next year. She will also instruct in two classes of English Constitutional History.

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