Class of 1896

Res Gestae

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PUBLISHED ANNUALLY BY

THE SENIOR CLASS

OF THE

LAW DEPARTMENT
ANN ARBOR:
The Inland Press,
1896.
Announcements

1896

January 7—University exercises resumed after Holiday Vacation.
February 14 (Evening)—First Semester closes.
February 17—Second Semester begins.
April 11 (Evening)—Recess begins, ending April 20 (Evening).
June 13, 14—Examination for admission to the School of Pharmacy.
June 22, 24—Examination for admission to the Department of Literature, Science, and the Arts.
June 21—Baccalaureate Address.
June 23—Class Day.
June 24—Alumni Day.
June 25—Commencement in all Departments of the University. The Commencement Oration is to be delivered by CHARLES KENDALL ADAMS, L.L.D., President of the University of Wisconsin.

Summer Vacation from June 26 to September 30.
September 23, 27—Examination for admission to the Department of Literature, Science, and the Arts.
September 28, 30—Examination for admission to the Department of Medicine and Surgery, to the Department of Law, to the School of Pharmacy, to the Homoeopathic Medical College, and to the College of Dental Surgery.
October 1—First Semester begins in all Departments of the University.
November 24—Thanksgiving Recess of three days beginning Tuesday evening, in all Departments of the University.
December 18 (Evening)—Holiday Vacation begins in all Departments of the University.

1897

January 5—Exercises resumed.
February 12 (Evening)—First Semester closes.
February 15—Second Semester begins.
April 19 (Evening)—Recess begins, ending April 18 (Evening).
June 25—Commencement in all Departments of the University.
H. R. Marlatt, C. S. Turnbaugh,
Managing Editor, Business Manager.

J. T. Harrington, M. R. Sturtevant,
D. B. Cheever, H. W. Conner,
H. Y. Saint, H. W. Barnes,
E. L. Norris, C. P. Lund.

E. S. Ferry, R. J. Covert,
Art Editor, Secretary.
Department of Law

Faculty

JAMES B. ANGELL, LL.D., President.
LEVIT GRIFFIN, A.M.
BRADLEY M. THOMPSON, M.S., LL.B.
JEROME C. KNOWLTON.
JOHN W. CHAMPLIN, LL.D.
FLOYD R. MECHEN, A.M.
THOMAS C. TRUEBLOOD, A.M.
ALEXIS C. ANGELL, A.B., LL.B.
OTTO KIRCHNER, A.M.
HARRY B. HUTCHINS, Ph.B., Dean.
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HORACE L. WILGUS, B.S.
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WALTER D. SMITH, LL.B.

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Lecturer on the Law of Interstate Commerce.

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Non-Resident Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence.

JAMES L. HIGH, LL.D.,
Non-Resident Lecturer on Injunctions and Receivers.

JOHN B. CLAYBERG, LL.B.,
Non-Resident Lecturer on Mining Law.

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Lecturer on Toxicology in its Legal Relations.

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Non-Resident Lecturer on Insurance.

HENRY C. ADAMS, Ph.D.,
Lecturer on the Railroad Problem.

ANDREW C. McLAUGHLIN, A.B., LL.B.,
Lecturer on Comparative Constitutional Law.

RICHARD HUDSON, A.M.,
Lecturer on Constitutional Law and Constitutional History.

HENRY H. SWAN, A.M.,
Non-Resident Lecturer on Admiralty Law.

CLARENCE L. MEADER, A.B.,
Lecturer on Roman Law.

FRANK F. REED, A.B.,
Non-Resident Lecturer on Copyright Law.

ADBERT H. WALKER, LL.B.
Non-Resident Lecturer on Patent Law.
Senior Class

Biographical

JOSEPH MARION ADAMS, OGDEN, UTAH.
Age twenty-nine. American. Republican. His father is a contractor and millwright. He was educated in the Missouri Public Schools. Has been a teacher for ten years. Will practice in Utah.

NATHAN GILBERT ALDRICH, WEST MILTON, O.
Age twenty-six. Son of an American farmer. He was the standard bearer of "The U. of M. Whiskers Club" at this year's Washington's Birthday Celebration.

CLAY HAYWARD ALEXANDER, TOPEKA, KAN.
Age twenty-seven. American. He had a city school education, and for nine years was a chief clerk for the Western Union Telegraph Co. He will practice at his home.

WILLIAM BROWN ANDERSON, CLAYSVILLE, PA.
Age twenty-three. His father is a Scotch merchant. He will locate at Santiago, South America.

WILLIAM HAMILTON ANDERSON, B. S. CARLINVILLE, ILL.
Age twenty-one. Son of an American lawyer. He is a graduate of the High School and Blackburn University of Carlinville. He will locate west of the Mississippi River.

WILLIAM TENOR ARMADOC, B. S. CHICAGO, ILL.
Age twenty-two. Welsh. His father is a music teacher. He studied at Utica (N. Y.) Academy and Armour Institute, Chicago. He was with the First National Bank, Chicago, for two years. Will settle at Chicago, Illinois.

JOHN BENJAMIN ARCHER, BLACKINTON, MASS.
Age twenty-one. He is a graduate of Drury Academy, N. Adams, Mass. Received the degree of A. B. at Williams College in 1893. Republican. Will practice at Detroit, Michigan.

JAMES DELL ARMSTRONG, LIMA, O.

J. WELLESLEY STONE ARNDOL, MACKINAC, MICH.
Age twenty. German-English descent. His father was a lawyer and Circuit Court Judge. Republican. Will settle in Michigan.

CHARLES WESLEY AWREY, CUSTER, MICH.
Age twenty-four. Republican. English-Dutch descent. His father is a farmer. He attended the High School at Smithville. Will practice in Ludington, Michigan.

FREDERICK WINS ROSE BACORN, D. X., BUTTE, MONT.
Age twenty-nine. American. He is a graduate of the Austin (Illinois) High School. Will practice corporation and mining law in Montana.
Age twenty-one. Republican. His father is an attorney. He is a High School graduate.

Clarke Edward Baldwin, Adrian, Mich.
Age twenty-four. English descent. Republican. He is a graduate of Adrian High School. Attended Adrian College one year. Will practice at Adrian, Michigan.

James Stewart Baldwin, New Albany, Ind.

Henry Winslow Barnes, Detroit, Mich.
Age twenty-five. Scotch-Irish-French descent. Democrat. His father is a farmer and merchant. He was a newspaper editor and reporter for six years. Is a member of the Res Gestae Board. Will settle in Detroit, Michigan.

Age thirty-five. American. Republican. His father is a minister and farmer. He was at Hamilton College a year, and was Vice-President of the National Library Association, of Chicago, for five years. Will practice in the West.

Oliver Rodgers Barrett, Pittsburg, Ill.
He was the hero who pulled down the "Whiskers Club" banner at Washington's Birthday celebration. (Information refused.)

Miss Octavia Williams Bates, Detroit, Mich.
(No information received.)

Charles Grant Beale, Lecumburg, Pa.
Age twenty-four. Republican. His father is in the iron and steel business. He attended Western University Pennsylvania. Will locate at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.

Luther Gilbert Beckwith, Ann Arbor, Mich.


Daniel Nathaniel Blessie, Wahpeton, N. Dak.
French-English descent. Twenty-five years old. His father is a lawyer and real estate dealer. He has attended High School and the Military Academy at Poughkeepsie, New York. Before entering the Law School he taught school two years; was Register of Deeds in Minneapolis two years; and was in the real estate business two years. Republican. Will practice at Brooklyn, New York.

Age twenty-four. English. His father is a master mechanic, Republican. Will practice at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Eugene Beasley Binford, Marshalltown, lA.
Age twenty-three. English. Republican. His father is a lawyer. He was in the U. of M. Literary Department for three years. Will practice with his father.

Elbert Follett Blakey, Madison, O.
Age twenty years. A graduate from Madison High School. His father is an American farmer. Will locate in Colorado.
EDMOND BLOCK, . . . . . . . CHATTANOOGA, TENN.
Age twenty-one. French. He received the A. B. degree from U. of M. in 1895. He is one of the three orators who represent Michigan in the Chicago debate this year. He will practice at his home.

JOHN ALBERT BLOOMINGTON, . . . . . . . CHICAGO, ILL.
Republican. He is a graduate of Pennsylvania Military College. Will practice in Chicago. He forgot to mention the honors he has won here as full back on our great foot ball eleven, and as second baseman on the base ball team.

ARTHUR COLlier BLOOMFIELD, . . . . . . . JACKSON, MICH.
Age twenty-one. Republican. Son of an American banker. He is a graduate of Jackson High School, and was a member of U. of M. Literary class of 1895, receiving the A. B. degree. He will go into business and not practice law.

PHILIP BlUM, Jr., . . . . . . . ANN ARBOR, MICH.
Age thirty-four. Democrat. Bavarian. His father is a farmer. He was a deputy sheriff for several years. Will practice at Ann Arbor.

NINIAN ULYSSES BOND, . . . . . . . BROCKWAYVILLE, PA.

KENNER SEATON BOREMAN, . . . . . . . OGDEN, UTAH.
Age twenty-seven. He has been a railway clerk, bank clerk, and court clerk. His father is an American lawyer.

FRANK WILLIAM BOSS, . . . . . . . PLYMOUTH, IND.
Age twenty-one. Republican. Will settle in Indiana.

CLARENCE LESLIE BRADLEY, . . . . . . . BATTLE CREEK, MICH.
Age twenty-eight. His father is a clothier. He has been in the book business for several years.

JAMES C. F. BRADLEY, . . . . . . . HINSDALE, ILL.

BRET Harte BROOKS, . . . . . . . HART, MICH.
Age twenty-four. American. Republican. His father is a lawyer. After leaving the High School he was traveling agent for the National Loan and Investment Co., of Detroit. Will practice in Michigan.

CHARLES LeMONT BROOKS, . . . . . . . SUPERIOR, WIS.
Age twenty-one. American. Republican. His father is a real estate man.

JOHN BIRT BROOKS, . . . . . . . ANN ARBOR, MICH.
His father is an American farmer. He graduated from the Ann Arbor High School, and last year received the degree of A. B. from U. of M. While in college he was prominent in oratorical circles. (For details see 1895 class list in 1895 Palladium.) Republican. Will practice at Erie, Pennsylvania.

CHARLES HERMAN BROWER, . . . . . . . ROAN, IND.
Age twenty-seven. American. Republican. His father is a farmer and stock raiser. He has taught school and traveled for school supply houses for several years. He will practice in Indiana.

J. EARL BROWN, . . . . . . . LANSING, MICH.
Attended Lansing High School and Literary Department U. of M. Republican. Will practice at Bay City, Michigan.
HENRY ROBERT BAIRD, . . . . . . . . . MARINE CITY, MICH.
Age twenty-one. Republican. His father is an attorney. He is a High
School graduate.

CLARKE EDWARD BALDWIN, . . . . . . . . . ADRIAN, MICH.
Age twenty-four. English descent. Republican. He is a graduate of
Adrian High School. Attended Adrian College one year. Will practice
at Adrian, Michigan.

JAMES STEWART BALDWIN, . . . . . . . . . NEW ALBANY, IND.
Age twenty-one. German-English descent. Republican. A High
School graduate. Will practice in Indianapolis, Indiana.

HENRY WINSLOW BARNES, . . . . . . . . . DETROIT, MICH.
Age twenty-five. Scotch-Irish-French descent. Democrat. His father
is a farmer and merchant. He was a newspaper editor and reporter for six
years. Is a member of the RES GESTAE Board. Will settle in Detroit,
Michigan.

ROBERT MEADOR BARNETT, . . . . . . . . . ANN ARBOR, MICH.
Age thirty-five. American. Republican. His father is a minister and
farmer. He was at Hamilton College a year, and was Vice-President of
the National Library Association, of Chicago, for five years. Will prac-
tice in the West.

OLIVER RODGERS BARRETT, Δ X, . . . . . . . PITTSFIELD, ILL.
He was the hero who pulled down the "Whiskers Club" banner at Wash-
ington's Birthday celebration. (Information refused.)

MISS OCTAVIA WILLIAMS BATES, . . . . . . . DETROIT, MICH.
(No information received.)

CHARLES GRANT BEALE, . . . . . . . . . . LEECHBURG, PA.
Age twenty-four. Republican. His father is in the iron and steel busi-
ness. He attended Western University Pennsylvania. Will locate at
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

LUTHER GILBERT BECKWORTH, Δ X, . . . . . . ANN ARBOR, MICH.
Age twenty-three. American. Republican. Graduate of Ann Arbor
High School. He will practice in Michigan.

THOMAS McCurdy BENNER, Jr, K Σ, . . . . . ALLEGHENY, PA.
Age twenty-two. Republican. American-Irish descent. He attended the
Allegheny High School; His father is a government official. Will
settle at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

DANIEL NATHANIEL BESSIE, . . . . . . . . WACO, TEX.
French-English descent. Twenty-five years old. His father is a lawyer
and real estate dealer. He has attended High School and the Military
Academy at Poughkeepsie, New York. Before entering the Law School
he taught school two years; was Register of Deeds in Minneapolis two
years; and was in the real estate business two years. Republican. Will
practice at Brooklyn, New York.

WILLIAM STOCKTON BIGGER, . . . . . . . . ALLEGHENY, PA.
Age twenty-four. English. His father is a master mechanic. Republi-
can. Will practice at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

EUGENE BEASLEY BINFORD, . . . . . . . MARSHALLTOWN, I. A.
Age twenty-three. English. Republican. His father is a lawyer. He
was in the U. of M. Literary Department for three years. Will practice
with his father.

ELBERT FOLLET BLAKELY, . . . . . . . . . MADISON, O.
Age twenty years. A graduate from Madison High School. His father
is an American farmer. Will locate in Colorado,
Edmond Block,  .  .  .  .  .  .  .  .  .  .  .  .  .  Chattanooga, Tenn.
Age twenty-one. French. He received the A. B. degree from U. of M.
in 1895. He is one of the three orators who represent Michigan in the
Chicago debate this year. He will practice at his home.

John Albert Bloomington,  .  .  .  .  .  .  Chicago, Ill.
Republican. He is a graduate of Pennsylvania Military College. Will
practice in Chicago. He forgot to mention the honors he has won here
as full back on our great foot ball eleven, and as second baseman on the
base ball team.

Age twenty-one. Republican. Son of an American banker. He is a
graduate of Jackson High School, and was a member of U. of M. Literary
class of 1895, receiving the A. B. degree. He will go into business and
not practice law.

Philip Blum, Jr.,  .  .  .  .  .  .  .  .  .  .  Ann Arbor, Mich.
Age thirty-four. Democrat. Bavarian. His father is a farmer. He
was a deputy sheriff for several years. Will practice at Ann Arbor.

Ninian Ulysses Bond,  .  .  .  .  .  .  .  .  Brockwayville, Pa.
Age twenty-six. Republican. English-Scotch descent. His father is a
lumberman. He graduated from Geneva College in 1891. Will practice
in Rigway, Pennsylvania.

Kenner Seaton Boeman,  .  .  .  .  .  .  Ogden, Utah.
Age twenty-seven. He has been a railway clerk, bank clerk, and court
clerk. His father is an American lawyer.

Frank William Boss,  .  .  .  .  .  .  .  .  .  Plymouth, Ind.
Age twenty-one. Republican. Will settle in Indiana.

Clarence Leslie Bradley,  .  .  .  .  .  .  Battle Creek, Mich.
Age twenty-eight. His father is a clothier. He has been in the book
business for several years.

James C. F. Bradley,  .  .  .  .  .  .  .  .  Hinsdale, Ill.
Age twenty-two. American. Republican. His father is General Traffic
Manager of the American Express Co. He attended the Chicago Manual
Training School and Beloit College Academy. Will locate at Chicago,
Illinois.

Age twenty-four. American. Republican. His father is a lawyer.
After leaving the High School he was traveling agent for the National
Loan and Investment Co., of Detroit. Will practice in Michigan.

Charles LeMont Brooks,  .  .  .  .  .  .  Superior, Wis.
Age twenty-one. American. Republican. His father is a real estate
man.

His father is an American farmer. He graduated from the Ann Arbor
High School, and last year received the degree of A. B. from U. of M.
While in college he was prominent in oratorical circles. (For details see
1895 class list in 1895 Palladium.) Republican. Will practice at Erie,
Pennsylvania.

Charles Herman Brower,  .  .  .  .  .  .  Roan, Ind.
Age twenty-seven. American. Republican. His father is a farmer and
stock raiser. He has taught school and traveled for school supply houses
for several years. He will practice in Indiana.

Attended Lansing High School and Literary Department U. of M. Re-
publican. Will practice at Bay City, Michigan.
Chester Groves Browne, Anderson, Ind.
Age twenty-three. American. Republican. His father is a physician. He is a graduate of Anderson High School, and studied at DePauw University, and in the Literary Department of U. of M. He will practice in Indiana.

Ernest Labon Bullen, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Age twenty-seven. American. Democrat. His father is in the lumber business. He attended Mason High School and Michigan Agricultural College. Before coming here was postmaster at N. Aurelius, and also township treasurer in Ingham County for one term. He will practice at Grand Rapids, Michigan.

Franklin Eligh Bump, Wausau, Wis.
Age twenty-two. American. Republican. His father is a lawyer. He is a graduate of Neville, Wisconsin, High School 1891, and University of Wisconsin '95, where he was at different times editor-in-chief of all the college publications. He is at present secretary and treasurer of the National League of College Civil Service Reform Clubs. Will practice in Wisconsin.

Thomas Jefferson Butler, Detroit, Mich.
Age twenty-seven. American. Republican. Has studied in Covington, Kentucky, Toronto, Harvard, and U. of M., and was admitted to the bar in Michigan in 1892. He has also done editorial work at different times.

Lee Martin Butzel, Detroit, Mich.
Age twenty-two. Bavarian. He is a graduate of Cass School and the High School of Detroit, and received the Ph. B. degree at U. of M. in 1894. He will practice at Detroit, Michigan.

Age twenty-four. American. Republican. His father is a farmer. He studied at Kalamazoo College and received the degree of B. S. at Olivet College. He will practice in Michigan.

Luther Eugene Campbell, Jr., Kalamazoo, Mich.
He is the distinguished leader of our "Bolt Chorus" of the Senior Class. (Information refused.)

Frei L. Canine, Crawfordsville, Ind.
Age twenty-two. English. Republican. He attended Wabash College. Will practice at his home.

Claude Silas Carney, Schoolcraft, Mich.
Age twenty-one. Scotch. His father is a farmer. He attended Schoolcraft High School and Literary Department U. of M.; has also taught school. Will settle in Michigan.

Charles Edwin Carter, California, Pa.
Age twenty-four. American. Republican. He is a graduate of Pennsylvania Southwestern State Normal, and has taught school. Will practice at Allegheny, Pennsylvania.

William Carveth, Middleville, Mich.
Age twenty-one. American. Republican. His father is a farmer. He is a graduate of the Middleville High School, has taught school and been a postal clerk. He will practice at Grand Rapids, Michigan.

Charles Roland Cary, Detroit, Mich.
Age twenty-two. American. Republican. His father is a contractor. He has attended Detroit Schools, Kenyon Military Academy and Kenyon College. Will practice at Detroit, Michigan.
MARTIN SAMUEL CHANDLER, Red Wing, Minn.
Age twenty-three. English, Republican. He is a graduate of St. Paul
High School and will practice at St. Paul, Minnesota.

WILLIAM ROCK CHAMBERS, Champaign, Ill.
Age twenty-three. American. Democrat. His father is a physician.
He graduated from University of Illinois and taught a year at Iroldale,
Illinois. Will practice at Kansas City, Missouri.

GEORGE ALBERT CHAPMAN, Hudson, Mich.
Age twenty-three. American, Republican. His father is a physician.
He is a graduate of the Hudson High School, and was for a time ticket

EDMUND VINCEN'T CHASSAING, St. Louis, Mo.
(No information received.)

HUGH CRAWSOER CHEDESTER, Asheville, N. C.
Age twenty, French-Irish descent. Democrat. He received the A. B.
degree from Davis Military College, Winston, North Carolina, in 1894,
and held the position of senior caption of cadet battalion. Will practice
at Asheville, North Carolina.

DWIGHT BISSELL CHEEVER, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Age twenty-seven. American, Republican. His father was a physician
and professor in the Medical Department, U. of M. He graduated from
Ann Arbor High School in 1887, and received B. S. (M. E.) degree from
U. of M. in 1891. For three years before entering the Law Department
he was an electrical engineer in Chicago. He is a member of the Res
GestaE Board, and will practice Patent and Engineering Law at Chicago,
Illinois.

DELL WALTON CLARK, Leonardsville, N. Y.
Age twenty-three. Scotch-English-Irish descent. Republican. He says
his father is an Undertaker and "Planter". He has a High School and
New York Normal School education, and will practice in New York City.

GEORGE HAMLISH CLEMENTSON, Braddock, Pa.
Republican. English-American descent. He has a High School educa-
tion, was Justice of the Peace in Braddock for five years. Will practice
at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

HARRY BURNHAM COFFIELD, Mendon, Ill.
Age twenty-three. American, Republican. His father is a physician.
He attended Mendon High School, Chaddock College, and Illinois Col-
lege, and will practice in Illinois.

CHARLES ARTHUR COMPTON, Toledo, O.
Age twenty-eight. American-Irish descent. Republican. His father is
a hardware merchant. He received the A. B. degree from Central Normal
College and will practice at Toledo. Ohio.

HENRY ARNOLD CONLIN, Dexter, Mich.
Age twenty-six. American. Democrat. His father is a farmer. He
attended Ann Arbor High School and Assumption College.

HENRY W. CONNER, Connersville, Ind.
Age twenty-five. American, Democrat. He is a member of the Res
GestaE Board and will practice at Cincinnati, Ohio.

MICHAEL FRANCIS CODY, Shenandoah, Pa.

CLATON T. COOK, Owosso, Mich.
Age twenty-four. American, Republican. Father farmer. He attended
Michigan Agricultural College, has taught school, and will practice at
Owosso, Michigan.
Wirt Arthur Cook, Saline, Mich.
Age twenty-four. American. Republican. Son of farmer. He attended Saline High School and will practice in Michigan.

Edwin Scott Coombs, Carthage, Ill.
Age thirty-four. American. "Hill"-Democrat. Son of farmer. He attended Illinois Normal University. has been a superintendent of city schools, and will practice at Quincy, Illinois.

Age twenty-one. American. Republican. His father is in the hardware business. He is a member of the Rho Gamma Board and is clerk of the Practice Court. He will practice in Michigan.

John Coleman Creamer, Kappa Sigma, Waddington, N. Y.
(No information received.)

Oren S. Cross, Paw Paw, Mich.
American. Has taught School.

Owen Wade Creed, Wooster, O.
(No information received.)

Harry Knox Crow, Cumberland, O.
Age twenty-three. American. Democrat. Son of farmer. He does not expect to practice law.

John Coaugh Davies, Johnstown, Pa.
Age twenty-eight. English-American descent. Republican. He is a member of U. of M. Glee Club and will practice in Ohio.

Benjamin Franklin Deal, Goshen, Ind.
Age thirty-two. German. Democrat. His father is a carpenter. He attended the Indiana State Normal and Northern Illinois Normal Schools. For six years he was Superintendent of Wapponee (Indiana) Schools, and for two years was Superintendent of the Wapponee Furniture Co. He is President of the U. of M. Oratorical Association, and will practice at Goshen, Indiana.

Edwin Denby, Phi Delta Phi, Detroit, Mich.
Age twenty-five. American. Democrat. His father is a lawyer and U. S. Minister to China. He graduated from the High School at Evansville, Indiana. Since 1887 he has been Assistant in the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs Service. He this year played center in the U. of M. football eleven. He will practice at Detroit, Michigan.

Arthur Wilkins de Selm, Kappa Sigma, Kankakee, Ill.
Age twenty. English-French descent. Republican. He graduated from the Kankakee High School in 1894, and is Secretary of our class; will practice in Illinois.

Courtney W. Dice, Veedersburg, Ind.
He will practice at Veedersburg, Indiana.

David Leo Dillon, Paw Paw, Mich.
Age twenty-four. Irish descent. Republican. He attended Paw Paw High School and Michigan Agricultural College, and was admitted to the bar in 1895. He will settle in Michigan.

William Paul Distler, Peoria, Ill.
Age twenty-two. German-American. Republican. His father is a manufacturer of bank and office fixtures. He graduated from the Peoria High School in 1891, and before entering the Law Department was a bicycle salesman. He will practice at Peoria, Illinois.
WILLIAM FREDERICK DODSLEY, ..... ANN ARBOR, MICH.
Age twenty-three. American. Republican. He attended the Ann Arbor
High School and will practice in Michigan.

HARRY DORRE, ..... JOHNSTOWN, PA.
Age twenty-three. German. Democrat. He has a Business College
education and will practice in Pennsylvania.

CLARENCE VINCENT DONOVAN, ..... FORT COVINGTON, N.Y.
Age twenty-four. Irish. Democrat. His father is a farmer. In 1891
he graduated from Fort Covington Academy and was principal of a school
for three years. He will practice at Buffalo, New York.

WALTER WENDALL DREW, ..... GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.
American. He received the A. B. degree from the U. of M. Was the
leader of the "Outside Fraternities" in the 26th Annual Ball Fight.

ALBERT EUSEBIUS DUNNING, ..... BYESVILLE, O.
Age twenty-seven. American. Republican. Father a farmer. He has
a high school and commercial college education. He has followed the
business of bookkeeper, teacher, reporter, stenographer, and principal of
commercial college. He will practice in Ohio.

HARVEY MYRON EGGLESTON, ..... ANN ARBOR, MICH.
Age twenty-one. American. Republican. Father a physician. He
spent two years at Mt. Vernon (Ohio) High School, and two years at
Cleveland (Ohio) High School. He will practice in Ohio.

LEWIS BENJAMIN ELY, ..... ST. LOUIS, MO.
American. Democrat. His father was a wholesale dry goods man.

HENRY OLIVER EVANS, ..... PITTSBURGH, PA.
Irish-American descent. Republican. His father is in the wire business.
He received the degree of A. B. from Bethany College in 1894. He is
manager of field sports of '96 Law and captain of class foot ball team
1895-6.

FRED ROSS EVERETT, ..... OVID, MICH.
Age twenty-one. American. Republican. Father is in the oil busi-
ness. He attended Owosso Schools and will practice at Ovid, Michigan.

DAVID S. EWING, ..... FRESNA, CAL.
Age twenty-eight. American. Democrat. He attended school at Kan-
sas City, Missouri, and has been a county superintendent of schools and
tax collector. He will practice at Fresno, California.

ALBERT JOHN FARRAH, ..... ADRIAN, MICH.
Age thirty-two. English. Democrat. His father is a farmer. He
graduated from Adrian High School in 1884, and took special work in the
Literary Department U. of M. He was principal of Michigan schools
for seven years.

EDWARD STEWART FERRY, A. B., ..... SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.
He is a member of the art department of Wrinkle and of the Res Gestae
Board. Will practice at Salt Lake City, Utah.

NORMAN FLOWERS, ..... DETROIT, MICH.
Age twenty-two. American. Republican. Father a lawyer. He gradu-
ated from Detroit High School in 1892, and was two years with U. of M.,
Lit. '96. He was managing editor of U. of M. Daily, 1892-3, and a
member of 1896 Oracle. He is at present a Wrinkle editor and will prac-
tice at Detroit, Michigan.

REUBEN AYRES FOSS, ..... SHILOH, N. J.
Age twenty-seven. American. Republican. His father is a farmer and
traveling salesman. He attended Alfred University, New York, and will
locate in New Jersey.
DELBERT E. FORD, CHICAGO, ILL. Age twenty. American. Republican. He has a high school and business college education and will practice at Chicago, Illinois.

CHARLES WOODWORTH FOSTER, LANSING, MICH. Age twenty-two. American. Republican. He received B. L. degree from U. of M. in 1895.

FRANK DAVIS FOX, OXFORD, PA. (No information received.)

CHESTER FRITSHAW, YPSILANTI, MICH. Age twenty-three. German. Republican. Father a farmer. He will practice in California.

EPHRAIM FROST, FRILTON, MICH. Age forty-five. American-Irish descent. Democrat. His father is a farmer, and he was a farmer for twenty-four years before coming here. He will practice at Kalamazoo, Michigan.

BENJAMIN ANDREW GAGE, CLEVELAND, O. Age twenty-one. American. Republican. His father is a railroad man. He graduated from Cleveland High School, and for three years was in the employ of the law department of the Lake Shore Railway Co. Member of Freshmen Glee Club, 1894-5, and of U. of M. Glee Club, 1895-6. He will practice at Cleveland, Ohio.

FRANK GILMAN GILLAND, ANN ARBOR, MICH. Age twenty-seven. English-Scotch-Irish descent. Farmer a farmer. He attended Ann Arbor High School and Literary Department of U. of M.

DAVID MOORE GLASCOCK, WASHINGTON COURT HOUSE, O. American. Democrat. He attended Ohio Wesleyan University.

CLAYTON SPENCER GOODWIN, ANN ARBOR, MICH. American. Republican. His father is a farmer. He attended Michigan Agricultural College two years and will practice in Texas.

JOSEPH HENRY GOSNELL, RIDGETOWN, ONT. Canadian. Republican. His father is a farmer. He is a graduate of the Collegiate Institute at Ridgetown and has taught school. He will practice in Wisconsin.

JESSE HOWARD GREEN, BATTLE CREEK, MICH. Age thirty-three. German-English descent. He is a lawyer. He attended Battle Creek College, was a druggist for six years and will practice at Battle Creek, Michigan.


WILLIAM W. GUTMANN, JR., ATCHISON, KAS. Age twenty-four. Republican. His father is a lawyer. He attended U. of M. and will practice at Atchison.


EDGAR LEWIS HALL, DEWITT, I.A. Age twenty-five. American. Republican. His father is a miller. Graduate of DeWitt High School. Expect to practice in Iowa.


ARTHUR WILLIAM HARDY, Δ X, Abingdon, Ill. Age twenty-three. American. Republican. His father is a merchant. Received degree of B. S. from Knox College in '94. Expects to practice at Galesburg, Illinois.

In memory of
WILLIAM RUSSELL HARDY,
Born, May 13, 1874.
Died, March 10, 1896.
He entered with the Class of '96 and was with it until his death.


EDMOND RICE HARRINGTON, Δ X, Port Huron, Mich. (No information received.)


ARTEMUS EVERETT HARRIS, Δ X, Dayton, Nev. Age twenty-seven. English descent. Republican. His father is a miner. Graduate of Napa College and Sprague School of Law. Was elected District Attorney of Lyon County, Nevada, and was admitted to bar in California and Nevada before entering U. of M. Expects to practice at Los Angeles, California.

LAWRENCE THOMAS HARRIS, Δ X, Eugene, Ore. Age twenty-two. Scotch-Irish descent. Republican. His father is a physician. He received degree of A. B. from University of Oregon. Expects to practice in California.


BERTON EUGENE HATHAWAY, ........................................ CLEVELAND, O. Republican. American descent. Graduated from Hiram College, with degree of B. S.

HARRY GLENN HAY, .................................................. CHEYENNE, WYO. Age twenty. American descent. Republican. His father is a banker. Has an Academic education.


JOSEPH ANTHONY HOPFUS, ........................................ 659 Third St., Chicago, ILL. Age nineteen. Republican. His father is manufacturer of sash, doors, blinds, etc. Attended West Division High School of Chicago. Expects to practice at Chicago, Illinois.

FRANKLYN H. HOLZHEIMER, ...................................... SALT LAKE CITY, Utah. Age twenty-eight. German descent. Bimetallist. His father is a hotel proprietor. He attended Wesleyan University, Bloomington, Illinois, two years. Was General Land, Claim and Tax Agent of the Rio Grande Western Railway Co. at Salt Lake City for five years. Expects to practice at Salt Lake City, Utah.


HARRY M. HUFF, ....................................................... GOBLEVILLE, Mich. Age twenty-three. American descent. Prohibitionist-Republican. His father is a doctor. Graduated from Flint Normal School and Business Institute in both teachers' and business courses in 1890; then taught school four years. Expects to practice at Kalamazoo, Michigan.

DANIEL REESE HUGHES, ........................................ BEVIER, Mo. Age twenty-five. Welsh descent. Republican. Attended common schools of Mason County, Missouri. Expects to practice west of Mississippi River.

JAMES TORRENCE HUGHES, ........................................ PITTSBURG, PA. Age twenty-nine. American descent. Republican. His father is a physician and surgeon. Attended public schools and took academic course. Was connected with the transportation department of the P. C. C. & St. L. Ry. Co. for eight years; and was in real estate business two years in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. Expects to practice at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.

Fred D. Hunker, .......................... West Point, Neb.
Age twenty-four. German descent. Democrat. His father is a lumberman. Attended St. Francis College at Quincy, Illinois, and received degree of A. B. in 1893 and degree of A. M. in 1894. Expects to practice at West Point, Nebraska.

Age twenty-four. American descent. Republican. His father is a banker. Graduated with class of 1895 of Grand Rapids High School, and received degree of A. B. from U. of M. in 1895. Was a member of Varsity Banjo Club three years. Expects to practice at Grand Rapids, Michigan.

Albert August Huseman, ΚΣ, .......................... Cincinnati, O.
Age nineteen. Democrat. Expects to practice at Cincinnati, Ohio.

Age twenty-four. American. Republican. His father is United Presbyterian minister. Graduated from Savannah (Ohio) Academy in 1892, and taught school in Kansas four years.

Fred Lewis Ingraham, .......................... Azalia, Mich.

Howard Alfred Jackson, .................. W. Middlesex, Pa.

Logan Forrest Jackson, .......................... Nebraska City, Neb.
Age twenty-two. American. Democrat. His father is an auctioneer. Attended Northwestern Normal School of Stanberry, Missouri. Expects to practice at Nebraska City, Nebraska.

Albert H. Jarman, .......................... San Jose, Cal.
Age twenty-one. English descent. Republican. His father is a merchant. Graduate of San Jose High School, and attended Stanford University.

John Franklin Jewell, .......................... Palma, Ill.

Lynn M. Johnston, .......................... Romeo, Mich.
Scotch descent. Republican. His father is a farmer. Graduate of Romeo High School and A. B., U. of M. Expects to practice at Detroit, Michigan.

Joseph Dan Jones, .......................... Provo City, Utah.
Age forty-two. Republican. Graduate of High School. Was Probate Judge for Utah County three terms. Chairman of Board of Managers State Insane Asylum. Member of Republican State Central Committee, and several times Representative to Trans-Mississippi Congress. Expects to practice in Utah.

Clarence Allen Jones, .......................... Tuscola, Ills.
American. Democrat. His father is a farmer. Received degree of B. S. from Northern Indiana Normal School. Expects to practice in Illinois.
PHILEMON SWINEHART KARSHNER, K 2, Adelphi, O. American. Democrat. Graduate of Adelphi High School, and studied at Columbus Latin School one year. He expects to practice at Cincinnati, Ohio.

CLARENCE CLAY KELLY, Knob Noster, Mo. Age twenty-two. American. Republican. His father is an attorney. He was a junior at Depauw University.

GEORGE HAMILTON KELLY, Knob Noster, Mo. Age twenty-one. American. Republican. His father is an attorney. Attended Depauw University. Expect to practice in Missouri.

GEORGE PATTERSON KELLY, Santa Ana, Cal. Republican. Scotch-Irish descent. His father is a banker and orange grower.

WILLIAM HENRY KELLY, Cheyenne, Wyo. Age twenty-one. American. His father is engaged in stock raising. Received an academical education before entering U. of M.


JAMES DANIEL KENNEDY, Bay City, Mich. (No information received.)

WILLIAM WALLACE KERR, Delta X, La Port, Ind. He is a Republican and expects to practice at Chicago, Illinois.

LOUIS KLEINER, Mascotah, Ill. Age twenty-five. German descent. Democrat. His father is engaged in farming. He completed the course of the Mascotah Public Schools, and graduated from the University of Illinois in 1895. Was a teacher in the public schools of Belleville, Illinois. Expect to practice in Illinois.


SWABY LATHAM LAWTON, 

Lawton, Mich.
Age twenty-three. English descent. Father is a civil and mining engineer. Attended the U. of M. Literary Department. Expects to practice in Michigan.

ISADORE LEVY, 

Chicago, Ill.

ADELBERT ALONZO LEVY, 

Rantoul, Ill.
Age twenty-one. American. Republican. Graduate of High School. Undecided as to where he will practice.

HERBERT WILLARD LEVY, 

Wichita, Kas.
French descent. Republican. His father is president of a mining company. Attended school at Kansas University.

BERTRAND LICHTENBERGER, Δ X, 

Savanna, Ill.

ERASMUS CHRISTOPHER LINDLEY, 

Daville, Ill.

CHARLES ELIHU LONGWELL, 

Van Wert, O.

WALTER L. LORANGER, 

Vassar, Mich.
Age twenty-four. Republican. Graduate of Vassar High School, 1891. Read law and was admitted to the bar in Tuscola County in 1895.

JACOB LINGARD LORIE, 

Kansas City, Mo.
Age twenty-three. Austrian descent. Democrat. His father is a furniture manufacturer. Graduate of Kansas City High School, and U. of M., Class of '95. Has been a member of Oracle Board, Wrinkle Board; assistant managing editor and managing editor of U. of M. Daily. Will practice at Kansas City, Missouri.

JOHN LOUGHANE, 

Lapeer, Mich.
Age twenty-five. Irish descent. Graduated from Lapeer High School in 1889.

MEDOR EWING LOUISELL, 

Eastlake, Mich.

ADELBERT ALONZO LUCKEY, 

Rantoul, Ill.
(No information received.)

CHARLES PATRICK LUND, 

Spokane, Wash.

ARTHUR WILLIAM LUX, 

Livingston, Ill.
Age twenty-one. French descent. Democrat. His father is a real estate dealer. Intends to practice in Central Illinois.
Henry Laurence Lyster, Detroit, Mich.
(No information received.)


Clark Anderson Maron, Marion Center, Pa.

Allen Campbell MacDonald, Black River, Mich.
Age twenty-eight. Scotch descent. Republican. His father is a lumberman. He graduated from the Ann Arbor High School, and in 1895 received the degree of Ph.B. from the U. of M. Intends to practice in California.

Ray George MacDonald, Flint, Mich.
Scotch descent. Republican. His father is in real estate business. Educated in Flint High School and Albion College, from which he received the degree of Ph. B. One year superintendent of schools at Lowell, Michigan. Before entering the U. of M. was on the editorial staff of the Flint daily News and Lake Superior Sentinel. Was president of his class during his sophomore year in Albion College, and also manager of the college base-ball team.

Thomas Joseph Mahon, Detroit, Mich.

Age twenty-four. Canadian. Democrat. He was educated in the public schools of Saginaw, and, for the last three years preceding his coming to the U. of M., was newspaper reporter and advertising agent for different daily papers in the leading cities of Michigan. Intends to practice in Michigan.

William Charles Manchester, K Sigma, Canfield, O.
Age twenty-two. American. Democrat. His father is a banker. He took an A.B. degree at the Northeastern Ohio Normal College. Intends to practice in Ohio.

Robert Woolf Manly, Phi Delta, Chillicothe, O.

William Mannhardt, Chicago, Ill.

Herbert Rogers Marlatt, Phi Delta, Warrentsburg, Mo.
Age twenty-five. American. Republican. Attended two years at Oberlin, Ohio, and remainder of College course U. of M. Has been Private Secretary to Vice-President and General Manager M., K. & T. Ry. Editor RES GESTAE. He expects to practice at St. Louis, Missouri.

George Arthur Marnston, Bay City, Mich.
Republican. His father is a lawyer. Graduate of High School and studied two years in Literary Department U. of M. Captain and R. H. '96 football team in Freshman year. Half back during Sophomore year. Manager '96 Law base ball team, Junior year.

Abner Jackson LeClaire Martin, Mt. Vernon, Ia.
Age twenty-five. American. Republican. Father was a physician. Graduated from Cornell College of Iowa with degree of Ph.B. '895. Taught school. Director and Vice-President of U. of M. Athletic Association. Intends to practice in Iowa.
Walter Park Martindale, Fulton, Ill.

Z. A. Martinez, Penasco, N. Mex.
Age twenty-eight. Mexican descent. Democrat. His father's business is farming and sheep raising. He has been a postmaster and merchant. Intends to practice in New Mexico.

Age twenty-one. American, Republican. His father is a lawyer. He was educated at Olivet College. Will practice at Holland, Michigan.

Harry Madison McCaskrin, Rantoul, Ill.
Age twenty-three. American, Republican. His father is a farmer. He is a graduate of the Rantoul High School and also graduated from the University of Illinois. He intends to practice in Texas.

George Washington McCaskrin, Rantoul, Ill.
Age twenty-two. Republican. His father is a farmer. Educated in the University of Illinois. Expects to practice in Illinois.

Allan Charles McCaughan, Des Moines, IA.
Age twenty-six. American, Democrat. Graduate of West Des Moines High School and Drake University. Treasurer of U. of M. Democratic Club. Before entering U. of M. he was manager of Calendria Mining Company and Vice-Consul to Durango, Mexico. Expects to practice at Des Moines, Iowa.

Charles Everett M'Conkey, Grove City, Pa.
He is an American. Was educated in Grove City College, taking an A.B. degree.

William McCormick, Potsdam, N. Y.
American, Republican. His father is a carriage manufacturer. He is a graduate of Potsdam State Normal. Will practice somewhere in New York State.

Age twenty-three. Scotch descent. Independent. His father is a farmer and stock grower. He graduated from the Hillsdale High School in 1892, after which he studied in an office until he came to the U. of M. He intends to practice in Michigan.

Charles Lincoln McGuire, O'Neill, Neb.
Age twenty-eight. American, Republican. His father is a farmer. Received his education in high schools and State Normal School. Long experience as teacher in public schools. Secretary U. of M. Republican Club. President Webster Society. Author, lecturer and poet. Does not know where he will practice.

Ormsby McHarg, Wauzeka, Wis.

James Oliver McIlwain, Wapello, IA.
(No information received.)

John Alfred McKeown, Joliet, Ill.
Age twenty-six. Irish descent. Democrat. His father was a farmer. Graduated from the Joliet High School. Farmer, school teacher, barber and law student.

John McIlvan, Cheyenne, Wyo.
Age twenty-one. Scotch descent. His father is a stock raiser. He is a graduate of the Cheyenne High School. Intends to practice in Wyoming.
NELSON MCVICAR, ............. LEECHBURG, PA.

GLENN HANFORD MEEKER, .... BAY CITY, MICH.
Age twenty-four. American. Republican. His father is a wholesale grocer. Graduate of Bay City High School '96. Intends to practice at Detroit, Michigan.

ARTHUR AUGUSTUS MEEKER, R S, .... SYRACUSE, N. Y.

EDWARD MENKIN, .............. PITTSBURG, PA.
Age twenty-two. German descent. Republican. His father was a school teacher. Educated at Western University of Pennsylvania, Alleghany. Will practice at Pittsburg. He has been Secretary and Treasurer, Hamilton B. & L. Association. Correspondent of Law Students' Helper.

GEORGE EDWARD MEREDITH, .... CHARLESTON, MICH.
Age twenty-five. Born in Canada. Republican. He has a common school education. His father is a miller. Was a teacher for five years before entering the U. of M. Was appointed census enumerator for his township by Governor Rich in 1894.

ALBERT EDWARD MEYER, ........ KOSSEUTH, ONT.

ARTHUR MILLER, ................ MARYVILLE, MO.

STEPHEN IVERE MILLER, JR., ........ HOWELL, MICH.
Age twenty-one. German. Republican. Father is a farmer. Graduate of Howell High School. Has been president of numerous societies, Musician, Bookkeeper.

GEORGE RILEY MILLER, JR., Δ X, .... GARRETTSVILLE, O. (No information received.)

RALPH ARCHIBALD MILLS, ....... MACON, MICH.
Age thirty-one. American. Prohibitionist. He is a graduate of Michigan State Normal, and for four years preceding his coming to the U. of M., was engaged in teaching. His father is a farmer.

DONALD ELLIS MINOR, ............ ANN ARBOR, MICH.

JOHN ROBERT MOORE, ............. KEWANEE, ILLS.
Age twenty-four. American. Republican. Father was a drover. Graduate of Kewanee High School, and spent three years at Knox College, Galesburg, Illinois. Intends to practice at Chicago, Illinois.

EARLE VICTOR MUDGE, ............ CHESANING, MICH.
WILLIAM BRUCE MURDOCK, . . . . . . . . . . . PITTSBURGH, PA.

JAMES ORIN MURFIN, . . . . . . . . . . . ANN ARBOR, MICH.
American, Republican. Graduate of Portsmouth (Ohio) High School, and of U. of M. Is not certain where he will practice.

VICTOR ALPHONSO GEORGE MURBELL, . . . . . . . . . . . BELLEVILLE, O. N.
Age twenty-six. English descent. Populist. He was three years in the Literary Department of the U. of M. before entering the Law Department. Will practice at Chicago, Illinois.

MIRON WILLIAMS NEAL, . . . . . . . . . . . ANN ARBOR, MICH.
(No information received.)

ELMER JAMES NEVILLE, . . . . . . . . . . . . OMAHA, NEB.
Age twenty-one. French descent. Republican. His father is a lawyer. Received his education at San Diego College. Intends to practice at Omaha, Nebraska.

HARRY GLOVER NICOL, . . . . . . . . . . . DETROIT, MICH.
(No information received.)

DONALD FRANCIS NOBLE, . . . . . . . . . . . DETROIT, MICH.
Age twenty-four. Scotch descent. Democrat. He is a graduate of Uxbridge High School, Port Perry Model School, Ottawa Normal School, and also studied in the Toronto University. His father is a farmer. Before entering the Law Department he was principal of the public schools at Prince Albert and Altona, Ontario, and instructor in the Uxbridge Collegiate Institute.

ERASMUS LEE NORRIS, . . . . . . . . . . . ANN ARBOR, MICH.
Age twenty-seven. American. Democrat. Member '96 RES GESTAE Board. Intends to practice at San Francisco, California.

HENRY ED NOITOMB, . . . . . . . . . . . . . NEVADA, IA.
Age thirty. Irish and Belgian descent. Republican. His father is a farmer. He is a Bachelor of Science and Didactics from the Iowa State Normal, of Class of '87. For six years was principal of public schools in Iowa and Illinois. Is a poet of considerable reputation. Intends to prac-
tice at Chicago, Illinois.

BERT EDWARD NUSBAUM, . . . . . . . . . . . . PLYMOUTH, IND.
Age twenty. German descent. Republican. Received his education at Plymouth public schools and University of Notre Dame. Intends to prac-
tice at Chicago, Illinois.

HERBERT KING OAKES, . . . . . . . . . . . EAST TAWAS, MICH.
Age twenty-two. American. Republican. His father is an insurance and lumber merchant. After completing a high school course, and before coming to the U. of M., he was manager of a fire insurance company, and was also director of Tawas State Savings Bank. Intends to practice at Detroit, Michigan.

GEORGE TIMOTHY O'FARRELL, . . . . . . . . . . . DEFiance, O.
Age twenty-five. Irish descent. Democrat. His father is a farmer. He intends to practice in Ohio.

ROGER STANLEY OLEINSKI, . . . . . . . . . . . GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.
Age twenty-seven. German descent. Democrat. His father is a stock and fruit grower. Is a graduate of a commercial college. He intends to practice at Grand Rapids, Michigan.
EDGAR ALLEN PAUL O'LEARY, Burlington, Kas.
Age twenty-three. American. His father was a journalist. He received his education at Burlington High School, Garfield College, Kansas Normal University and U. of M. Valedictorian of '96 Law Class. Intends to practice at Galveston, Texas.

MARK PRESTON OLNEY, Fieldon, Ill.
American. His father is a merchant. Received his education at Jerseyville High School and U. of M. Was vice-president of the Junior Law Class of the University of Missouri in '94-'95.

CHARLES MARVIN O'NEILL, Lamae, Mo.
Independent. Received his education at the Mendola Collegiate Institute. Intends to practice at Washington, D. C.

FLETCHER ASHBY PAYNE, Wabash, Ind.
Age twenty-three. American parentage. Republican. His father is a retired furniture manufacturer. He attended DePauw University 1892-1893. He expects to practice at Indianapolis.

HARRY A. PENCE, North Topeka, Kas.
Age twenty-three years. American parentage. No politics. His father is a farmer. Don't know where he will practice.

ALBERT HUGH PERKINS, Lapeer, Mich.
Age twenty-three. American. Republican. His father is a justice of the peace. He attended Lapeer High School. Has not decided where he will practice.

STUART HOFFMAN PERRY, ß X, Pontiac, Mich.
American. Democrat. His father is an attorney-at-law. He graduated from Pontiac High School '89, and A. B. from University of Michigan 1894. Was editor of Cassiaban 1894; editor of Inlander 1893-4. Expects to practice in New York City.

WILLIAM SMITH PIERSON, Flint, Mich.
Age twenty-three. American parentage. Republican. His father is a farmer. He attended Flint High School. He expects to practice in Michigan.

HARRY ANDERSON PRATT, Pittsburg, Pa.
Age twenty-six. American parentage. Republican. His father is a conductor on a railroad. He is a graduate of the Pittsburg Central High School. He expects to practice in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.

ORVILLE WILBUR PRESCOTT, Cleveland, O.
Is a Republican. His father is a lumberman.

WILLIAM PRINGLE, Grayling, Mich.
Age thirty. Scotch descent. Republican. He has attended high school. He was a merchant before he came here. Will practice in Michigan.

DAVID IRVING PRUGH, Dayton, O.
Age twenty-four. American. Republican. His father was a merchant. He is vice-president of the '96 law class. Expects to practice at Dayton, Ohio.

Age thirty-one. American. Republican. His father is a farmer and stock raiser. Graduated class '88 from White Pigeon High School and from Medical Department of University of Michigan in '92. Practiced medicine in Elkhart, Indiana, until he entered Law Class of '96. Will practice at Elkhart, Indiana.
CLIFFORD HENRY RAGH, TOLEDO, O.
Age twenty-three. German-American. Republican. His father is a farmer. He attended school at Ypsilanti Normal and graduated from Toledo High School in 1894. He was associate editor of *Philo Matheum*, a Toledo High School paper. He expects to practice at Toledo, Ohio.

L. LEROY REED, MANSFIELD, O.
Age twenty-eight. Democrat. He attended Oberlin College Freshman and Sophomore year '95. Is a graduate at High School at Mansfield, Ohio. Will practice at Mansfield, Ohio.

THOMAS BENJAMIN REEDER, LOGANSPORT, IND.

EARL DEWEY REYNOLDS, NORTH ADAMS, MICH.
Age twenty-nine. American parentage. Republican. His father is a farmer. Graduated from Hillsdale College '91 Ph. B.; A. M. '95. He was Superintendent of Schools at North Adams, Michigan, '91 to '95; member of County Board of Examiners for four years; is a member of Δ T Δ fraternity. Will practice in Illinois.

ALFRED RICE, WOODSTOCK, ONT.
Age twenty-four. Canadian descent. Republican. His father is a farmer. Attended Public School and graduated from Woodstock Collegiate Institute, and Toronto Normal School. Will practice somewhere in Michigan.

IRA WELLS RIFORD, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

AUSTINE WILLIAM RINEHART, UNION, ORE.
(No information received.)

HERBERT NORMAN ROSE, MT. PLEASANT, MICH.
Age twenty-four. French descent. Republican. Attended Mt. Pleasant High School. Was elected surveyor of Isabella County at 21 years of age. He will practice in Michigan.

JOHN ALBERT ROSEN, TOPEKA, KAN.
Age twenty-one. Swedish descent. His father is a conductor. Graduated from Topeka High School in '91. He was valedictorian of High School class and railroad stenographer. Will practice at Topeka, Kansas.

LEWIS E. ROYAL, MT. PLEASANT, MICH.
Irish-Roman-French descent. Republican. His father is a farmer. He attended High School and Normal. He was first Mayor of City of Mt. Pleasant 1889-90. Expects to practice at Mt. Pleasant, Michigan.

MENZ K. ROSENBAUM, KALAMAZOO, MICH.
Age twenty-three. German descent. Democrat. His father is a manufacturer of clothing. Graduated from Kalamazoo High School and U. of M. 1895. He was on Invitation Committee of Senior Reception. He will practice at Chicago, Illinois.

WILLIAM BENJAMIN RUBIN, MILWAUKEE, WIS.
(No information received.)

PIERCE H. RYAN, EUREKA, CAL.
Age twenty-two. Irish-American-Canadian descent. Democrat. His father is a dry goods merchant. He has a High School education. Will practice in California.
Elmer Guy Ryker, K Sigma, Springfield, Mo.

Leland Howard Sabin, Centerville, Mich.
Age twenty-two. American. Republican. His father is a physician. Graduate of Ann Arbor High School and Literary Department U. of M.

George Leon Sanders, Los Angeles, Cal.

Harry Young Saint, Philadelphia, O., Delaware, O.

J. Casper Sauer, St. Paul, Minn.
German descent. Republican. Father was a manufacturer. Expect to practice in Michigan.

Thomas Francis Savage, Detroit, Mich.

Age thirty-four. American. Republican. Father is a lawyer. Attended common school and business college. He was bookkeeper and shipper for lumber manufacturers, also town clerk, treasurer, member of county committee. Will practice in Osceola County, Michigan.

Thomas Anton Scherer, Ottawa, Ill.


John Hamilton Scott, Salem, Ore.
Age thirty. American. Republican. His father was a farmer. Attended high school, also two years in Willamette University. One year in Portland Law College. He has taught public school for two years. Will practice at Salem, Oregon.

Edward Milton Silby, Ventura, Cal.

Angus Roy Shannon, Chicago, Ill.
Age twenty-two. Scotch-Irish descent. Democrat. His father is a merchant tailor. Attended Englewood High School, Armour Institute, Technical College, Northwestern University. Is undecided where he will practice.

George Elmer Sharp, Sharpsburg, Ill.

Howard Melvin Sharp, Milletburg, O.

Lowie Lucas Shelton, Galesburg, Ill.
Age twenty-four. American. Politics unknown. Father is a stock dealer.
EDMUND CLAUDE SHIELDS, Φ Δ Φ, PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Age twenty-four. American-Irish descent. Democrat. Father is a
lawyer. B. L. L., U. of M. '94. Has been Director, President and Financial
Secretary of Athletic Association. Captain 'Varsity Base Ball team in '94
and '95. Member Base Ball Team in '92, '93, '94 and '95. Is now
Manager 'Varsity Base Ball Team.

EARNEST RUSSELL SHOECRAFT, ANNA ARBOR, MICH.
Age twenty-five. German-Scotch descent. Republican. Father is a
farmer. Spent one year in Literary Department U. of M.

ALFRED LEE SHORT, NORTH EAST, PA.
Age twenty. American. Democrat. Father is banker and manufacturer.
Graduate High School.

JOSEPH HUDSON SHORT, Κ Σ, VICKSBURG, MISS.
Age twenty-four. American. Politics undecided. Father is a merchant
and cotton planter. Graduate Vicksburg High School. Was insurance
agent and solicitor before entering Law Department.

WILLIAM HENRY SIMONS, Κ Σ, COLDWATER, MICH.
Age twenty-three. American. Republican. His father is a jeweler.
Graduate of Coldwater High School. Spent one year in Literary Depart-
ment U. of M. Member Students' Lecture Association Board.

JAMES ROBERT SILLMAN, CLOVERPORT, KY.
Age twenty-five. Scotch-Irish descent. Democrat. Father is a banker.
Attended Cloverport High School, also Centre College, Danville, Kent-
ucky. He has been assistant general manager Cloverport Paving Brick
and Manufacturing Company. Was president Freshman Class '92, Centre
College. Will practice at Louisville, Kentucky.

JAMES LEONARD SMALLEY, SPRINGFIELD, MO.
Age twenty. Graduated in Class of '94 Mount Grove Academy, Mount
Grove, Missouri. Expects to practice at Kansas City, Kansas.

NEWTON JASPER SMITH, JR., BLANTON, TEX.
Expects to practice at Hillsboro, Texas.

CRAPOL CORNELL SMITH, DETROIT, MICH.
Age twenty-seven. American. Republican. His father is a lumber
dealer. Graduated from Harvard University in 1891 with degree of A.B.
Will practice at Detroit, Michigan.

SPURGEON REECE SMITH, SHEPARDVILLE, MICH.
Age twenty-three. American. Republican. Father is a farmer. Gradu-
ate of Ovid (Michigan) High School. Is a notary public.

ERNEST A. SNOW, SAGINAW, MICH.
Age twenty-one. American. Democrat. Father is a lawyer. Graduate
of Saginaw High School.

OLIVER LYMAN SPOULING, JR., Φ Δ Φ, ST. JOHNS, MICH.
Age twenty. American. Republican. Father is a lawyer. A.B. '95 U.
of M. Managing editor '95 Palladium.

EDWARD EVERETT SPEAR, Δ X, LINCOLN, NEB.
His father is in the real estate and loan business. Studied at DePauw
University. Expects to practice at Kansas City, Missouri.

WILLIAM AMBROSE SPRILL, WARREN, O.
Age twenty-two. English-Welsh descent. Republican. Father is a
merchant. Graduate of Warren High School. On the staff of Warren,
Ohio, Tribune '00-'01. Assistant managing editor U. of M. Daily '94-'95.
Harry Guy Stalder, ....... Athens, O.
Age twenty-three. Swiss descent. Republican. Father is a teacher.
Has degree of Ph. B. from Ohio University.

(No information received.)

Carl Henry Frederick Stein, .... Chicago, Ill.
Age twenty. German descent. Democrat. His father is an engraver.
Graduated from the Owosso (Michigan) High School in 1894.

Age twenty-six. American. Republican. His father is a farmer. Three
years in W. P. C. & S. Institute, Pennsylvania.

Louis Edson Stewart, ................ Bellaire, Mich.
Age twenty-five. Scotch descent. Politics undecided. His father is a
farmer. High school graduate. Was Town Marshal of Bellaire and
Under Sheriff of Antony County.

Cady Richard Stranahan, ........ Helena, Mont.
Age twenty-eight. American. Republican. His father was a farmer.
Attended high school. He will practice at Helena, Montana.

Age twenty-five. American. Republican. Father is a physician and
Business Manager "Tullodium" '93. Member '93 Senior Reception Com-
mittee.

Heber Truman Strong, ............. Detroit, Mich.
(No information received.)

Age twenty-nine. American. Republican. Was for eight years traveling
salesman for H. C. Dexter Chair Co., Black River, New York. Mem-
er '96 Res Gestae Board.

Bradshaw Hall Swales, ............ Detroit, Mich.
Age twenty. American. Republican. His father is engaged in real
estate business. Graduate of Detroit High School. Attended Agricul-
tural College one year, and U. of M. Literary Department one year.
Will take post-graduate course here. Will practice at Detroit, Michigan.

Harvey Stone Taft, ........ Ann Arbor, Mich.
Age twenty-one. American. Republican. Father was a physician.
Attended Ford's School, Woodstock, Illinois, Orchard Lake Military
Academy and Ann Arbor High School.

Ganson Taggart, .................... Grand Rapids, Mich.
Age twenty-one. American. Republican. Father is a lawyer.

Richard Lee Taneyhill, ........ Milledgeburg, O.
Age twenty-one. American. Democrat. His father is a lawyer. Grad-
uate of High School.

Paoli Abram Tare, ................ Hammondville, Pa.
Age twenty-five. American. Republican. His father is a farmer.
Attended an academy and afterward taught school.

Scotch-American descent. Republican. His father is a lumberman.

Thomas Dudley Taylor, ........ Owosso, Mich.
Age twenty-two. American. Politics undecided. His father is a lawyer.
Graduate Ann Arbor High School, and was a literary student in U. of M.
EDWIN TERWILLIGER, JR., LANSING, MICH.

WADE WARREN THAYER, F D F, FORT WAYNE, IND.

CHARLES DONALD THOMPSON, BAD AXE, MICH.
Age twenty-three. American-Scotch descent. Republican. Father is a lawyer. Was in Literary Department U. of M.

ERNST LORIE THOMPSON, HEPLIER, KAS.
Democrat. Expects to practice in Kansas.

OSMOND HOLMES TOWER, IONIA, MICH.
American. Republican. Studied in High School and one year in U. of M. Was president of '97 Lit Class as Freshman. Does not know where he will practice.

J. ORE TRABE, SELMA, CAL.
Age twenty-three. American. Republican. Father is a teacher. Graduate of Normal School of California. Taught school from 1892 to 1895.

IRWIN JOSEPH TRUMAN, SLOAN, IA.
Age twenty-eight. Canadian descent. Republican. Father is a farmer. Graduate of Highland Park College, Des Moines, Iowa. Has been principal of ward schools in Des Moines, Iowa, and North Bend, Nebraska. Will practice in the West.

CHARLES SAMUEL TURNBAUGH, CAMBRIDGE, O.

ARTHUR VAN DUREN, HOLLAND, MICH.

WILLIAM OTTO VAN EYCK, HOLLAND, MICH.
Age twenty-six. Democrat. His father is an editor and farmer. Educated at Northwestern Academy, Orange City, Iowa, and Hope College, Holland. Has been Chairman Democratic City Committee of Holland.

CHARLES J. VERT, MORRISTOWN, N. Y.

FRANK VILLA, WALLA WALLA, WASH.
Graduate of Whitman College, Walla Walla, with degree of B. L. Tackle on foot ball team 1894-5 and 1895-6.

WILLIAM HENRY VODREY, EAST LIVERPOOL, O.
Age twenty-two. American. Republican. His father is in the pottery business. Graduated from Bethany College with degree of A. B. He will practice in Ohio.

GEORGE HIRAM VOORHEES, CHEYENNE, WYO.
Charles Matthews Waidelich, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Harry Hugh Wait, Detroit, Mich.

Hadley Horton Walch, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Age twenty-three. American. Republican. His father is a court stenographer. He is a graduate of Grand Rapids High School and will graduate from University of Michigan, Literary Department with class of '96. Will practice at Grand Rapids, Michigan.

Age twenty-three. Republican. Graduated from State Normal School, and taught school. Will take Post Graduate work in U. of M.

James Paddock Wason, Delphi, Ind.
Age twenty-five. American. Is a sound money Democrat. His father is a merchant. He graduated from Delphi High School. Does not know where he will practice.

James Clyde Watt, Saranac, Mich.

James Joseph Weadock, Lima, O.
Age twenty-two. American. Republican. His father is a physician. Graduate of Lima (Ohio) High School, and Assumption College, Sandwich, Ontario. He intends to practice at Lima, Ohio.

James Augustus Welsh, Shamokin, Pa.
Age twenty. Expects to practice in Pennsylvania.

Robert Horner Welsh, Wilmerding, Pa.

Benjamin Franklin Welty, Bluffton, O.
Age twenty-five. French descent. Democrat. His father is a farmer and apianist. Graduated from Ohio Normal University with degree of B.S. Has had eight years' experience as teacher in public schools. He expects to practice at Decatur, Indiana.

Harry Hermann Wendel, Mill Grove, N. Y.
Age twenty-four. German descent. Democrat. Father was a farmer. Has common school education. Will practice at Buffalo, N. Y.

Charles Stuart Wharton, Chicago, Ill.

Lester Cook Whitten, Nokomis, Ill.
German descent. Republican. His father is a physician. Is a graduate of Nokomis High School. Will practice somewhere in Illinois.

Ralph Horace Wilkin, Robinson, Ill.
OLNEY SCOTT WILLIAMS, K Σ, SANTA FE, NEW MEX.
Age twenty-six. American. Republican. His father is a lawyer. Attended business college. Was in Loan and Investment business four years, and was 1st Lieutenant and Captain Co. L, 3rd Regiment, Iowa National Guard. Class Treasurer Junior year. Expects to practice at Santa Fe.

DANIEL RODERICK WILLIAMS, ∆ X, DAWN, MO.
Age twenty-five. Welsh descent. Republican. His father is a farmer and stockman. Attended Avalon College, Avalon, Missouri. Has been Private Secretary to Traffic Manager Mexican National Railway, and to Vice-President and General Manager, Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway. Historian '96 Law Class. He expects to practice at San Francisco, California.

GUY VOORHEES WILLIAMS, PORTSMOUTH, O.
Age twenty-one. Republican. Graduate of Kenyon Military Academy, Gambier, Ohio. Chairman of Invitation Committee Annual Promenade, '96. Is uncertain where he will practice.

KENNETH DUNHAM WILLIAMS, ATLANTA, ILL.
Canadian descent. Republican. His father is a grain dealer. Studied in Atlanta and Louisville High Schools. Was valedictorian of his class in High School.

GUY MERRILL WILSON, FLINT, MICH.
Age twenty. Irish descent. His father is manager of Flint Cabinet Creamery Company. Graduated from Flint High School in 1893. Will probably practice at Flint, Michigan.

EDWARD WILSON, DECATUR, ILL.
Age twenty-four. American. Republican. Studied at Progress Academy and Gem City Business College. He has been Vice-President Decatur Hardware Company and Assistant State's Attorney. He will practice at Decatur, Illinois.

CHARLES HENRY WINKENWERDER, MILWAUKEE, WIS.
Age twenty-eight. German descent. Democrat. His father is a farmer. Graduated from Carroll College and studied at Milwaukee State Normal. Has had seven years' experience teaching in public schools as principal and superintendent. Will practice at Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

FOREST WOOD, RAVENSWOOD, ILL.
Graduate of Lake View High School, Chicago, Illinois.

FREDERICK ABELL WOOD, DAKOTA CITY, NEB.
Age twenty-four. Republican. Attended school at Hamilton College. He has been Assistant Cashier of First National Bank. Does not know where he will practice.

DAVID BURNHAM WOODWORTH, ∆ X, CHICAGO, ILL.
Republican. Expects to practice at Chicago, Illinois.

LEWIS CASW WIGHT, NORTH ADAMS, MICH.
Age twenty-five. American. His father is a farmer. Graduated from High School and attended two years at Hillsdale College. Expects to practice in the West.

GILLIAM CLARK YOES, VAN BUREN, ARK.
Age twenty-one. English-German descent. His father is a farmer. Will practice in Arkansas.

JESSE GRANT YONT, BROCK, NEB.
Age twenty-five. Scotch-Irish descent. Republican. His father is a farmer and banker. Studied in Nebraska State Normal and Nebraska State University. He expects to practice at Denver, Colorado.

JOHN JOSEPH ZIMMER, WILLIAMSTON, MICH.
Officers

Joseph E. Bland, President
Virgil H. Mowls, Vice-President
Charles D. Cary, Secretary
James E. Wirt, Treasurer
Frank W. Ballinger, Valedictorian
Charles E. Chadman, Historian
Robert Thompson, Prophet
Daniel A. Edwards, Orator
James J. Noon, Poet
John W. Gillespie, Marshal
Post Graduate History

The Graduate Law Class of '96 enjoys the distinction of being the largest since the establishment of the course in 1889, and of course it has also the usual characteristic of being the brightest. The final test of our distinguishing qualities, however, will come later when the conferring of degrees is in order. There were twenty-six of us when we started to trace the growth and development of the Roman Law down through the ages, but our ranks were greatly decimated by the time we had reached the Napoleonic Code. Some of us had fallen by the wayside. The first break was in the Ohio delegation. Klinger and Quail saw the boom coming that was to put the favored son of the state in the Presidential chair and they hurried home to open a law office and be where the lightning might strike when it came to consular appointments. Coutts had found his diversion in writing prize agricultural essays. With the product he concluded to get a start of the new army of "laws" and located at Charlevoix, while our only lady member had refused to play any longer, and had taken her doll and gone home.

When we came together in the seminary course on Real Property after our experience of giving a few written answers to questions on various subjects, our professor anxiously inquired, "Is this all there is left"? Even John Sousa had disappeared, and there was no one to tell us all about a fee simple.

It was during these days of trial that we realized how far from being a "snap" the P. G. course was, and felt that our additional whirl at college life was not one of unalloyed pleasure. But we had learned at least what a serpentine dance was, and that it could not be copyrighted, while our typewriter had given us Medical Jurisprudence up to date.
Our experience on the whole has been thrilling, though brief. The new order of things had reached our branch of work and spurred us on to desperation, so that we yearned for the early days of the course, when the candidates for Masters degree selected their own major and minor subjects, and then enjoyed life 'till spring came again.

Our main diversion during the year was in forming a debating society, and after we had settled the burning questions of the day, we merged into a class organization and guarded against jealousy and strife by providing an office for every man, the high private being the most honorary position of all. We have endeavored to maintain the dignity of the class of '95, of which most of us were members, but have found some difficulty at times in suppressing the delegations from '93 and '94. We were successful by having the heavy-weights from Ohio on the side of law and order, and now stand a united phalanx ready soon to set the world afire by our burning words before the bar of the land.

J. E. B.
Seniors

Officers

Fred L. Ingraham,    President
David I. Prugh,     First Vice-President
Donald E. Minor,    Second Vice-President
Arthur W. DeSelm,   Recording Secretary
Arthur Van Duren,   Corresponding Secretary
Jesse G. Yont,      Treasurer
Harry O. Evans,     Manager Field Sports
Edgar P. O'Leary,   Valedictorian
Daniel R. Williams, Historian
Albert Huseman,     Prophet
Henry Ed Notomb,    Poet
Senior Class History

T IS NO easy task to write the history of a class like '96, and yet it would be difficult to find a more pleasant one. It is difficult when we think of the members as individuals—as men with separate biographies on another page. It is pleasant, for it calls up familiar and friendly faces and old scenes which one would not willingly forget.

The mind unconsciously begins to meditate upon the strange chance which brings over three hundred young men here from all parts of the country, who work together the allotted time and then melt away again as strangely as they came. And then we speculate as to who will be the successful ones. For we know that among so many students there is at best only a certain per cent. who succeed. Some of us will never practice, say the statisticians, some will grow rich, more will stay poor, a few may even become criminals. It is all a question of per cent., though I believe our class contains elements which will give the very best results. But it is worse than useless to prophesy. Suffice to say, that some of our most esteemed members, some college graduates perhaps, with all the grace and polish of the world will sink completely into innocuous desuetude while the name of some quiet plodder, whose very existence is scarcely known, will be in the mouth of every man. Yet, "Hope springs eternal in the human breast," and every man is confident that he is not the one who is to fail.

The Class of '96 was made up of many types. There was the swagger city chap who wore a collar and blackened his boots. He, probably, had been in a law office, or had held some political sinecure, or, perhaps, had been an insurance agent or a railroad clerk. He was quick and nervous, wanted to get through and out and after the first week could and would solve the knottiest problems off hand. He carried the law in his head—so he said.
Then there was the student, the fellow who had never been for an instant upon his own resources, who had come up regularly and systematically through the schools and colleges and who was finishing off in the law. He was slower than our city chap, but more thorough and studied more understandingly.

Akin to him were a large number who had been school teachers; men who were known as such in a moment. They could be recognized by a certain unbending dignity and a very positive though not always correct way of reciting. They read much in the library but often confused themselves by not being able to digest it all or by losing sight of the elementary principles.

A large number were married men, who had fought a hard and plucky battle with life and who, full of ambition, had turned thus late, with matured minds, to the law.

In a few weeks an athletic class was developed; marvelously high jumpers and fast runners; strong men and weak men who thought they were strong. Out of these were formed the various athletic teams which have met with varying degrees of success.

Not to forget the politicians——

"In knots they stand or in a rank they walk,
Serious in aspect, earnest in their talk."

Verily the fate of the class was with them. They fairly bristled with "Cushing's Manuals" and "Robert's Rules of Order" and we knew them before our first meeting had been ten minutes gone.

Last of all was the rabble, a strange crowd of freaks from everywhere and nowhere—not a large number, but too many—unkept, uncouth, who made strange "breaks," who argued every proposition laid down, who could and would instruct the instructors and who were invariably conditioned at the end of the semester. But who can tell?

† At the first lecture the class sized itself up, whooped a few times with self approval, and settled down with the quiet determination to make life miserable for the lecturer. The Class of '96 were not angels. As the members got better acquainted, the free concerts before the lectures increased in volume. Strange noises began to be heard on every side. Above a snatch of song arose the mooing of a cow, the bellowing of a calf, the barking of a dog, the mewing of a cat, the braying of an ass, or the crowing of a cock. Suddenly, the cry of fight would be heard and then a rush was made to some
corner of the room where a playful scuffle was in progress. But all that was before the deluge.

Our first noteworthy event was, of course, the class election. Most of the members were candidates, ready and willing, though unfortunately not in all cases able, to sacrifice themselves for the good of their fellows.

And what an election it was. There were combinations galore, promises without number, some agreeing to support as high as twenty men for the presidency. The politicians and the orators were in their glory. Here was an opportunity to become famous, a chance to raise a point of order or to make a speech. Caucuses blocked the stairs and hallways, whisperings and suspicious looks greeted one on every side. Finally, there was an election, and P. J. Crosby, of California, was made our president.

But the menagerie concerts still continued before the lectures, and professors were greeted with vociferous applause. Suddenly, something dropped. The worm had turned. Our critic of all the courts in general and the Supreme Court of Michigan in particular brought his analytical mind to bear, overthrew all precedent, and several of our class, by and with the consent of the faculty, withdrew to their various homes to explain how it happened.

That was a sorry day for the class. The man with the foghorn voice gone, and with him our chief barker and crower, we must fain content ourselves with feeble yells of defiance, scarcely noticed by our hardened faculty.

The class began to get down to work. A stranger entering the lecture room would have been struck by the large number of intelligent looking students, busily engaged in acquiring, upon their note books, the elements of the law. He would have remarked the almost painful stillness, so quiet that one might even hear a coupling pin drop, and if he did not see the seven sleepers on the back row, or the usual trio reading their home papers; if the elevating game of matching pennies had escaped him, he would have been most amazingly impressed.

About this time the Oratorical Association began to get in its deadly work. Strange mutterings were heard. The eagle began to scream, the flag to unfurl and to wave. Once more the snow-clad peaks of the Rockies kissed the sun-tipped forests of the South; once more the chains were struck from the bondman and freedom
shrieked again. Every day some arch-angel, accompanied by a few choice spirits who were sure their deity would win, ascended majestically to the tower, from which presently would come some grand peroration which was to capture the sweepstakes at the coming contest. But, alas, there were but two winners, and the oration was put tenderly away to astonish and delight the good people at home. And who knows but that in after years these same misguided orators will ride into Congress on that very oration.

Washington's birthday, and with it the annual observance, came and went, but as in our junior year, we were, to a large extent, guests of the Senior Class, it had but passing interest, 'though all enjoyed the eloquent oration of Hon. John J. Lenz.

Then the hot spring months. How we sweltered and swore through May and June, and what was our indignation at the unheard-of action of Professor Angell, who insisted on our not disrobing while in the lecture room.

Vacation came at last, and soon we were scattered throughout the country on business or pleasure bent. Some of us went into law offices to get actual experience. It was our intention to assist in the preparation of briefs, try cases, and to be "of counsel" generally; but strangely our words had but little weight and many of us became mere "common carriers" with all their liabilities and none of their advantages.

Others, who had no fond papas to back them, entered more lucrative fields as book or insurance agents, and came back in the fall with thrilling tales of wild adventure.

Those who had worked least during the year felt the need of a long vacation in which to recuperate, and only alluded to their past year with an air of martyrdom.

In the fall most of us were back again. Some, however, discouraged, unfortunate, or allured to other fields, did not return.

The class election was spirited, yet ladylike, for Miss Octavia Bates presided and Fred L. Ingraham of Michigan was elected president.

The summer had taught many lessons. There was grim determination in nearly every face and good hard work began in earnest. What with cases to digest and lectures and text-books, our hands were full; but then in addition was that bugbear, the thesis, and the practice court work.
Many had written their theses during the summer. More had not. There were various ideas as to how it should be written. Some thought it should be entirely original and several remarkable specimens of American humor was the result. Others thought it should be "cribbed" verbatim and dictated direct from the textbook to the type-writer. The majority copied the digest or statutes. A few only wrote what purported to be critical papers and these were returned for lack of scholarly treatment.

It is with pleasure that I turn to the practice court in whose work '96 has spent so goodly a portion of its time. In the early part of the year there was the practical experience of being thrown out on one's pleadings and the numerous but futile attempts to settle out of court. And woe to the man from Dakota or New Mexico or where not who thought to deceive the judge, for "full of wise saws and modern instances", he knew the law of every State or Territory and could examine a group of four from as many different States, upon the laws of their various jurisdictions. Then there was the law argument, where every attorney staggered under a weight of authorities, where all sorts and conditions of briefs, from the curt statement to the continued story, were presented and where our coming leaders "sawed the air" and advanced arguments from the sublime to the ridiculous.

In the second semester came the jury trials which are progressing even now. These are proving of incalculable benefit, are grounding us in pleading and evidence and in the general method of carrying on a trial. These trials are made as realistic as possible. The crowd of loungers even is not lacking. The jury is of the usual high order of intelligence and the witnesses show evidence of careful coaching.

The examinations at the end of the first semester of this year were probably the most difficult that '96 has yet had. The system introduced by Professor Mechem, of printing a list of questions thoroughly covering the subject, and distributing them in advance, was, upon request of '96, generally adopted by members of the faculty. The value of the system was fully demonstrated by the great amount of labor expended in preparation and the general satisfaction by the faculty in the results.

Wild rumors of a general expulsion, however, began to circulate. Some said that fifty members of the class had been dropped; others
that three-fourths of us had been conditioned. These rumors were finally traced to the minister plenipotentiary and secretary of state to the faculty—the versatile but imaginative correspondent of the Law Student's Helper. On investigation it was found that while a few had "fallen by the wayside" and were "gone beyond recall," the large majority of the class had come off with flying colors.

In our junior year we saw with regret the resignation of our dear "Jerry" from the deanship. Professor Knowlton has at all times had the love and respect of our class and there is not a member but who is sincerely sorry at his continued ill-health.

The new Dean, Prof. Harry B. Hutchins, of Cornell, a former member of our law faculty, assumed the duties of his office with us this year. With him came the three-year course and that before-unknown being, a real "fresh" law. The standard of admission has already been raised and the increased efficiency of the department bears witness to the guidance of a master hand.

This year the faculty has been further strengthened by the addition of Professor Wilgus of the Ohio State University.

In athletics we have fairly held our own. While our teams have been of average ability, we have furnished some of the very best men to the 'Varsity, as Shields in base ball and Bloomingston and Villa in foot ball, respectively.

This year our president, Mr. Ingraham, has won the local oratorical contest and represents the University in the League contest, while Vert and Block most ably represented us in the debate.

The past year has also seen the sprouting, growth, and decay of that strangest and wildest of organizations, the "Whiskers Club". Its members desiring to become famous, unable to succeed along legitimate lines, and envious of the notoriety acquired by the "Whiskers Club" of '95, spent their shaving money on hair producers with the most startling results. But the "Whiskers Club", according to its members, was most successful. Their faces were dirtier, their beards blacker and longer and curlier than those of any preceding club and their prize member, the red-whiskered Ewing, moved fairly in a blaze of glory, at once the envy and admiration of the club. The climax was reached at the Washington Birthday Celebration, where the club having decorated "the father of his country" with the heaviest of black beards raised him on high in University Hall. A fierce fight ensued in which the
“Whiskers Club” was soon despoiled of its idol. This seemed to break the spirit of the club, their beards drooped despondently and one morning they were once more recognized by the class as human beings.

The Class of ’96 has seen some play and much hard work. Its members as a whole have been an industrious, practical, common-sense lot of fellows who realizing the serious duties devolving upon the practicing lawyer of to-day, have tried to make the best of their time. In all their efforts they have been most ably seconded by the entire faculty, between whom and the class the utmost harmony and good feeling has, with rare exceptions, prevailed. The class itself has been almost entirely free from internecine brawls. There are practically no factions and each one works for the common good. Not the least part of our education has been in the good-fellowship engendered, and in healthy social intercourse. Narrow minds have been broadened thereby and prejudices born of ignorance swept away. A spirit of true democracy has prevailed and in after years when struggling for bread or fame, we will now and then in the intervals of strife, look fondly back to the good old days we spent at Michigan with the Class of ’96.

J. L. L.
Officers

B. F. Riley, Best President
K. R. Miner, Vice-President
W. M. Long, Secretary
R. G. George, Treasurer
D. E. Minnis, Sergeant-at-Arms
T. J. Drumheller, Captain Field Sports
Junior Class History

T IS MEET that we should chronicle the events of our college life. Being a small class, our history will be short; being less learned than the Seniors, we will couch it in plain and simple language; and being more sedate and thoughtful than our Freshmen brothers, we will avoid frivolity and hilarity.

We were born in the second year of our life, sandwiched as it were, between the Seniors and the Freshmen, and are the anomalous outgrowth of the varied and salutary changes which took place in the curriculum of the Law Department at the beginning of the present year. At first the Seniors thought us Freshmen and the Freshmen thought us Seniors, which was very perplexing and humiliating to those of us who considered the class of such importance that any one except a library fossil would recognize a Second Year man by his confident smile and courteous manner.

In the course of time the subject of politics began to demand our attention. We saw the Senior politician marshal his forces, and bring together his influential advisers preparatory to class election. We had attended the turbulent meetings of the Freshmen class called for the purpose of electing class officers, and had listened to their quarrels, queer speeches, and mock elections, until in our minds a class election was one of the richest and rarest events in college life. So a Junior election was called. We met and elected our officers with as much decorum and parliamentary order as would perhaps characterize a modern stockholders' meeting. We then went among our friends and gently broke the news that we had held an election. The sensation was not so great as we had anticipated, but finally it came out in the Daily and we were much delighted to see ourselves in print.
When we entered the department last autumn, we were in many respects similar to Michael Angelo's block of marble,—without form or comeliness, only waiting the master's hand to turn us into statues of imposing beauty. During the past year the Faculty has been vigorously plying the work of transformation, and the flaws and rough corners have almost entirely disappeared. In the process we have occasionally lost a member,—our loss being a Freshman gain. The work still goes on, and we might be deemed a model class. The only cause of all our woes at present is the apprehension of what improvements may be made in the class during our Senior year,—or peradventure at an earlier period.

The personnel of the Class of '97 is not particularly remarkable; it is what might be classed as ordinary. We come from many commonwealths, the Michiganders being most numerous. The only regret shared by each one of us is that we have no co-educational members. Some attribute their absence to the fates; others to our features. The latter theory, however, we are proud to record, has been unanimously rejected by the class and branded as a base slander.

In athletic sports we have not won honor and distinction for ourselves, the class as a whole resembling Adonis rather than Hercules. However, our base ball team will be ready to take part in the festivities of the coming spring time—but this is a work of history, and we must not prognosticate.

Our individual achievements have been great, but as they were accomplished mostly within the sacred precincts of what one of our worthy Seniors calls our "domiciliary abode," we can not relate them with that exactness necessary in a work of this character; so the world in the years to come must weep as it contemplates the many deeds so important to this history, that are consigned to oblivion. So with these few references to our brief existence, we conclude our first epoch.

B. F. R.
Officers

THOMAS A. BERKEHLE, ............................................ President
MISS FRANK SHAVEK .................................................... First Vice-President
L. H. HAYS .......................................................... Second Vice-President
JAMES H. PRUITT .................................................... Recording Secretary
W. B. HICE .......................................................... Corresponding Secretary
G. M. STEVENS .......................................................... Treasurer
W. M. FORSYTH .......................................................... Manager Field Sports
The Law Class of '98 has taken but its first step in the path along which it is to move during the three short years of its existence. But it is with no spirit of hesitancy or chagrin that it presents the results of that step or portrays the future into which so auspicious a beginning promises to lead.

The circumstances under which this illustrious body of students has come together are indeed extraordinary. The great array of lawyers, as well as their still greater array of disappointed clients, have watched with passive interest the yearly deluge of LL.B.'s that has spread itself over the country attempting to raise the scales of justice by the strength attained in two years of hurried preparation, and anxiously longed for a time when the barriers through which admittance is gained to institutions of legal education would be more closely guarded, and a course be introduced of sufficient length to insure a thorough understanding of the law.

The Law Department, too, not slow to realize the popular demand, has long been looking for a class in whose care they might safely place the responsibility of making the advance that will place Michigan's Law School at the head of all schools of its kind in America. Not until they were privileged to welcome the enlightened and promising concourse that thronged their halls on the second of last October have they seen all the necessary elements for such an attempt grouped in the being of one class. There are those, who, jealous of the dim halo of distinction already seen slowly forming about the life of this their infant rival, have intimated that in '98 is seen a class of insufficient knowledge to know when they are being hoodwinked, and for that reason work is being thrust upon them which others would not carry. We leave such to nurse the soreness of their defeat.
To no more willing and trustworthy shoulders could the yoke have been entrusted. The writer ventures, depending to be sure, upon a somewhat limited knowledge of prospective lawyers, to say that where other classes would have pined away beneath the burden, '98 will broaden its shoulders and tighten its sinews to carry the increasing load. The author, though himself one of the chosen number, cannot group into one article an enumeration of the conditions under which a class of so varied characteristics and rare qualities could have laid so firm a foundation for the study of law. Modesty walks hand in hand with wisdom; hence modesty is one of our characteristics. We look more to possibilities than to lauding our past. However, prophecy is but history continued.

Some events of the past months' history are worthy of note. Let it be remembered that the world has seen institutions born, in whose earliest days all the elements of a grand future have been so firmly implanted that their history was as certain as though recorded in the annals of the past. Of such is '98.

We were not disappointed in the quality or quantity of work that had been promised. Indeed, the realization has proven itself greater than the anticipation.

No sooner has the excitement of a general lecture died away than we are quartered and drawn in quiz-sections to learn that "an oyster becomes personal property as soon as it has been caught and tamed," and that "an assault consists in pointing a pistol toward a person that isn't loaded."

Little by little the light of law began to dawn. It was told us that at one time, if a woman committed a crime in the presence of her husband, the husband must hang, no evidence to the contrary being allowed; also the fact remains the same yesterday, to-day, and forever that a man must pay his wife's debts. Civilization has removed the first obligation and bids fair to reverse it, but undoubtedly the second will always remain.

We soon found out that the Lits don't like the Laws and that the Laws don't care. The man who runs the library told us that there was an annex furnished for those who persisted in talking, and wanted us to go in there, but the place has always been so full of Seniors that we have had to stay out. Hence our quietness about the building.

Before the year is over we will know that the outside doors swing but one way, and Dean Hutchins may bring us to understand
that when he asks a question, he takes off one-half the mark, on
general principles, if you can't repeat it to him verbatim.

No history was ever written that did not sooner or later become
a narrative of strife between great men. All institutions, whether
nations or otherwise, have their great men and a crisis will bring
them forward. The Class of '98 is no exception and its history
soon became entangled in politics. The East, the West, and Michi-
gan put their candidates for president in the field and their constitu-
ents swore allegiance. Just at this juncture Professor Knowlton
gave a little talk on standing by a client when once you had taken
up his cause, even though it meant social ostracism. The strife
began. The political machine was there with its master-mechanic.
Such wire-pulling was never before experienced. Five times did
the class assemble, but with fruitless attempts at an election.
Believing "some are, some must be greater than the rest," a sixth
trial was talked of, but no signs of a compromise appeared. At
length the faculty were petitioned, and Professor Johnson responded.
People who knew nothing about it said that we were not capable of
electing officers alone. We say we were, but with so many men
before us equally qualified, we did not want to turn one aside for
another. At length the eventful day of election arrived and the
scepter, though somewhat bent and scarred, fell to the hands of
Mr. Berkebile of Missouri. Now we were ready to move. Wash-
ington's Birthday came and went, leaving us the yell champions of
the day.

A lawyer's life is said to be divided into three parts, "getting
on, getting honor, and getting honest". Others have followed this
this order, and indeed some have kept the last so far in the future
that it is a question whether or not they have ever reached it.
Thinking that now we are pretty well "on", it is our purpose to
reverse the usual order and take the "honest" along with our
course, leaving the "honor" to come in proportion as our education
and wisdom will warrant.

H. I. S.


James Valentine Campbell

HAVE been asked to speak briefly of the life of Professor Campbell, who was for so many years one of the professors of the Law Department of the University, and who as one of its instructors made such a host of friends throughout the country. I comply, regretting that space is not at my service to do the subject greater justice, but desiring you to note as we proceed how uneventful may sometimes the most useful lives appear to be.

James Valentine Campbell was born at Buffalo, in the State of New York, in the year 1823, and three years later his father removed with him to the town of Detroit, then little more than a frontier trading village. His father had been a man of some prominence in Buffalo and he soon became such in Detroit; he was a communicant in the Episcopal Church, as his son became after him, and he sent his son to be educated at St. Paul’s College, an Episcopal school on Long Island, where he graduated in 1841. In 1844 he was admitted to the bar, having read law in the manner customary at that time, in the office of practicing attorneys.

The firm were men of eminence; one of them became a Justice of the Supreme Court under the first judicial system of the state, and being related to his student by marriage, he gave him great assistance in his legal studies. The town contained many men of marked character and ability; Judge Campbell had known these, and from association had taken much of their robust qualities, their tireless energy and their economic ways; his natural abilities and the care with which he had read his profession gave him early prominence. He was a speaker of remarkable readiness and of fine command of
language, but he understood very well that this gift was a quality young advocates were in danger of relying upon to an extent that might prove misleading, and he was therefore accustomed to prepare when he was to appear in public as carefully and as thoroughly as if he had no such reliance. Such was the man as he appeared at the bar or in the professor's chair.

When the judicial system of the state was so changed in 1858 as to make the Justices of the Supreme Court elective on general ticket, Mr. Campbell was one of the four selected by the almost spontaneous action of the people to compose the first independent Supreme Court. The other members were older, but he had rapidly attained a standing at the bar that made the choice of himself seem altogether suitable and worthy. He possessed the qualities of mind and heart that pointed him out as eminently adapted to the judicial life, and the satisfaction at the choice was particularly strong among the members of the bar, who had speedily come to know and appreciate his quickness of mind, his unusual logical powers, and a dominating sense of justice that was certain to bring to the discharge of his duties his best ability, and his most patient and faithful application.

A year after the new court was organized, when the Regents of the University decided to open a Law Department, they also turned with a like unanimity to Mr. Campbell, and invited him to become a member of the first Faculty. The Faculty, on his acceptance, made him its first Dean, and as it was understood he would perform the duties of both judge and teacher, it was thought proper that he be given the choice of topics in the school. But it was found that he had but one choice and that of a negative character, so that this became unimportant. When his list was made out Equity Jurisprudence stood at the head as his most prominent topic. He was probably more familiar with it than with any other, and could most readily make complete preparation for its discussion. He had superintended the publication of an excellent volume of chancery reports, and the office in which he had practiced had given special attention to that line of Jurisprudence, and was noted for its familiarity with its rules of procedure and pleadings. But he also chose Criminal Law, which shows us how far he was from being narrow in his legal tastes, or in his preparation for dealing with the law in the new school.
I cannot say that Judge Campbell did not desire one or both of these positions, but I can say with great confidence that he did not seek either in the ways now too common in respect to places of similar importance and dignity, and that if in any way he allowed it to be known in advance that he was willing to accept it, he did so because he knew there was a public duty to be performed which the State had a right to call upon any competent citizen to perform, and of which in the particular case the popular will desired his acceptance. He took it therefore without hesitation, though in doing so he was consenting to accept remuneration which for the two positions must have been very considerably smaller than that which his practice was already bringing him. But he was not an avaricious man; he was modest in his habits of life and expenditure; he was content where others might have made vigorous complaint, and to the last day of his public service he accepted as of course the reward which those whose duty it was under the law to name it had prescribed.

It is a pleasure to speak of the characteristics of one so beloved in public and in private life, because in whatever relation it was considered, it was seen to be always beautiful and always useful. But it will be emphasized in what follows as that of a teacher, not merely because on the University campus we were brought in that special capacity into relations with him, but because his life and character were of themselves lessons of great and abiding value to every one who came to him to be taught. Every stranger who took him by the hand knew instinctively that it was the hand of a man of great heart and noble impulses, and whoever listened to his addresses from the professor’s chair, felt that he sat before one who was not merely dealing with technical rules of government, but was making plain the rules of justice and right, which so far as is possible in the every-day life of the people should be made to dominate everywhere.

Laborious as were the tasks which were imposed upon Professor Campbell he found time to prepare and publish a book of some 600 pages which he entitled “Outlines of the Political History of Michigan”, and which was particularly valuable as concerned the early days of territorial life.

Professor Campbell was fortunate in the possession of a sunny disposition which made it pleasant for others, whether strangers or
acquaintances to meet him and to exchange an agreeable word as opportunity offered. He was ready in conversation; he had anecdotes of the primitive days in Michigan which he made instructive, and he seldom parted from even the casual caller without his visitor taking with him some reminiscence which it would be a pleasure for him to call to mind afterwards. He spoke from the Professor's chair with the same ease as he would read from a book; he had his subject thoroughly at command, and he neither hesitated for a word nor made use of one that did not seem exactly adapted to the place. Explanations when they seemed called for were ready and clear, and no one felt any embarrassment in calling for them when anything he had spoken of seemed to be left in any degree of uncertainty.

From what has already been stated, it will be seen that Professor Campbell was called very early to the service of the State in conspicuous positions, and as he continued to fill them while health permitted, he was for much the larger part of his mature life, a Justice of the Supreme Court, and an instructor in the law, in the University. In both positions the service was eminently satisfactory to those he served. As a Judge his deportment was a model of judicial dignity and propriety, and won universal respect. He was always accessible and courteous, but he never went out of his way to win public applause or to attract in any manner the commendation that did not come naturally and properly from the regular and customary discharge of the duties of his official place. He was modest and unassuming everywhere, and more inclined to avoid than to seek the public notice when duty did not make it imperative. But nowhere was the greatness of the man more conspicuous than in his family relations. There was one place in which those who were to look to him for guidance and example were to witness no unbecoming conduct, no outbursts of passion, hear no profane and no foul words. He never made parade even of the facts of life most worthy of respect and remembrance, but the decencies of life, in which I would include as among the first an avoidance of whatever is profane, were so natural to him that no one could for a moment contemplate the possibility of his descending to the use of profanity. Of the thousands who in the lecture hall listened to his words and were instructed by him, not one went away carrying with him the recollection of an unbecoming word.
Fortune brought Professor Campbell to the bench at a time that cast upon him the necessity of passing opinions upon two questions of great difficulty and delicacy, which no doubt he would gladly have avoided had not necessity made it imperative that he speak. One of these concerned the right of the soldier fighting the battles of his country in limits dominated by the rebellion to have a voice in the election of public officers. The constitution of the State required that the ballots should be cast in the townsh- ships or wards of the elector’s residence, but this had been adopted before the rebellion had broken out, and it was so manifestly wrong and unjust that absence from home exposing one’s life to risk in defense of his country should be a reason for depriving him of suffrage, that the legislature did not hesitate to declare that he should possess it, and sent special agents into the insurgent territory to collect and bring home the ballots. It was with great unwillingness that it was decided by the Court that these ballots could not be received. Nothing seemed to be plainer than that under a wholly unexpected contingency, the constitution of the State if strictly applied must prohibit what common justice demanded should be permitted, and the number was large who would have applied the maxim that “amid wars laws are silent”, and made even so vital a provision as that regulating the suffrage to stand aside before the existing emergency. But the law was plain and the judges would have been false to their oath of office if they had failed to apply it.

Another case which came at an early day before the Court was more difficult, because the rule of decision must necessarily be found in general principles, upon which great differences of opinion had already been developed. A definite law had never been laid down in the State Constitution, and the time had come which with entire propriety might be called a craze, in which every little community, by the mere going through with the form of voting a tax, seemed to expect riches to flow in upon it and add greatly not only to the value of whatever they possessed but to the conveniences and comforts of life also. This was to be done by voting aid in the construction of railroads. A madness seemed to have seized upon the people; every railroad that could be constructed was to be a source of wealth to the country it would serve, and if townships and counties could be allowed to vote taxes in aid of
them, this wealth would come back to them manyfold. This was the general belief, and the legislature voted the permission. It was useless while the craze lasted to point out that the proposed work of internal improvement concerned large sections of country rather than the municipalities, and that a precedent was being set to which there could be no limit but the legislative discretion; the people were calling for the privilege to vote and no scheme seemed to absurd to find advocates. In general the Courts sustained the votes. They found them not forbidden in terms by the State Constitutions, and applying the general rule that whatever is not forbidden is within the competency of popular power, they felt themselves bound to uphold them. But Justice Campbell held that there were principles which in the case of municipal corporations limited them within bounds which these votes very plainly transgressed, and that no express inhibition was needful to deprive them of constitutional power. It was enough that they did not belong to the general grant of powers belonging to local governments. Upon this principle he stood, and upon this he felt that he had a right to stand, whatever might be the holding elsewhere.

Allusion has been made above to the connection of Professor Campbell with the Episcopal Church, but it should be added that there was nothing about it that was in any degree of a narrow, sectarian nature, or that was calculated to raise question whether those to whom we owe the foundation of our political institutions were in error in laying broad and deep the basis of religious liberty. There was nothing of bigotry in his nature, and the appeal to which he responded was that which the Master and the Savior makes directly to the hearts of men. Every week when the day arrived which the Christian world has set apart as sacred, he was accustomed to meet with those of like faith in some gathering place appropriated for the purpose and with becoming reverence bow in worship before this Mystery of the universe. But he was everywhere the Christian, not the Sectarian, and neither in his public nor his private life did he recognize distinctions which had been formally and with emphasis rejected by our fathers when framing their charters of government. I deem myself justified in placing some stress upon this at a time when the country of Washington, Franklin and Jefferson is made missionary ground for the promulgation of a bigotry that seems to resemble rather what we might
look for from the Turk than from the Christian, and what would call for the aid of the sword in its promulgation, rather than the doctrine of peace and good will. It is true that the crusade is not wholly directed at those who profess the Christian faith, but it is none the less detestable for that reason; our protest is against the chain with which it is proposed to bind the conscience, and the manner in which we would impose, at the opening of the twentieth century, restrictions upon the liberty we made so broad and invited the world to share with us when we first laid the foundation of the national life.

The simplicity of childhood Professor Campbell retained in great measure to the last. He loved to witness and enjoy the sports of children; his fireside was the point to which he felt most attraction, and his most agreeable companions were those whom the Heavenly Father had given him for nurture and support. He counted upon the coming of the holidays; Christmas was always "Merric Christmas" to him; he loved as the year rolled around to participate in the celebration of the nation's birthday, for to him it had deep significance to all the world, but he cared nothing for the processions, parades, etc. He was always awake to matters of public interest, but as a patriot, not as a partisan, and though he had never studied the legal system of any other country as he studied the common law of England, he had a general knowledge of the civil law that enabled him to appreciate its merits and assist in an intelligent application of such features as we have very slowly but very usefully been appropriating from the wisdom of those to whom the world is indebted for it.

Blessed be his memory. Thomas M. Cooley.
The Law School of To-day: Its Work and Functions

DO NOT KNOW," says Mr. Bryce in his great book on The American Commonwealth, "if there is anything in which America has advanced more beyond the mother country than in the provision she makes for legal education. Twenty-five years ago, when there was nothing that could be called a scientific school of law in England, . . . many American universities possessed well-equipped law departments, giving highly efficient instruction. Even now, when England has bestirred herself to make a more adequate provision for the professional training of both barristers and solicitors, this provision seems insignificant beside that which we find in the United States, where, not to speak of minor institutions, all the leading universities possess law schools, in each of which every branch of Anglo-American law, i.e., common law and equity as modified by Federal and State constitutions and statutes, is taught by a strong staff of able men, sometimes including the most eminent lawyers of the State. . . . No one is obliged to attend these courses in order to obtain admission to practice; . . . but the instruction is found so valuable, so helpful for professional success, that young men throng the lecture halls, willingly spending two or three years in the scientific study of the law, which they might have spent in the chambers of a practicing lawyer as pupils or as junior partners." This is the testimony of a most careful and conscientious observer and student of our institutions. It would be but reasonable to conclude that the profession generally in the United States must have been, from the first, enthusiastic advocates and supporters of a system of legal education that could commend itself so favorably to this distin-
guished jurist and historian. But this has not been the fact. Until within a comparatively recent period, it was the exception to find in the office-trained lawyer a friend of the schools. The average practitioner of the old school looked with distrust upon any attempt at systematic legal instruction. This was due in part to the natural conservatism of the profession and in some degree to an imperfect understanding of the work attempted. But with the advent of a new generation of lawyers, many of them educated in the schools, and the majority understanding the scope and purpose of the instruction offered, we find a change of sentiment that is gratifying and encouraging to the friends of sound legal learning. The first law school in the United States was established in 1782, and for several years it was the only one. Later, some of the leading universities took up the work. Our own Department was established in 1859. During the last thirty years more than fifty schools have been organized, and at least sixteen have been added to the list since 1890. At the present time there are probably seventy-five regularly equipped schools in the country. In 1889 the reported aggregate attendance was three thousand, nine hundred and six; in 1894 it was seven thousand, eight hundred and sixty-three. I have not at hand official reports for later dates, but it is probable that the present attendance approximates, and it may exceed, ten thousand students. The figures are suggestive. They show a growing appreciation of the advantages of regular and systematic instruction in the law. They are also significant as indicating the increasing responsibility that rests upon those who are shaping the course of legal education. In view of their present public and professional importance, a brief discussion of some of the questions that confront the law schools of to-day may possibly not be without profit.

And first it should be suggested that one of the most difficult elements in the problem of systematic legal education in this country at the present time lies in the fact that there is no uniformity in preliminary training for legal study. The college graduate and the young man with the merest rudiments of an education sit side by side. In justice, the instruction should be adapted to the needs of each. Under a system in which all instruction was given by lecture, the practical difficulties were not great. Each student got what he could. The embarrassments arising from deficient training were
confined very largely to the students thus handicapped. But under any system, a low preliminary standard is demoralizing; and under one which involves daily examinations upon topics previously assigned and the discussion by the student of legal principles and adjudicated cases, it is fatal to a high grade of work. The presence of any considerable number of poorly equipped men must inevitably make the best results impossible. The law schools of to-day feel the practical difficulties of the situation and realize fully the necessity for reform. Those of the better class, particularly those connected with the universities, are doing what they can to remedy the evil by increasing their requirements for admission. Some have made radical changes in this regard, and many have taken the initiative. Our own increased requirements go into effect in 1897, and it is the purpose of the Faculty to push the reform as rapidly as good judgment shall dictate. But the solution of the problem does not and cannot, under existing conditions, rest with the schools alone. This is not generally appreciated and I wish to make it emphatic. If every candidate for the bar were compelled to seek the schools for his professional training, the matter of preliminary education would be exclusively in their hands. Under such circumstances there would, I am sure, be no hesitation on the part of law-school authorities in at once advancing the standard. The same result would undoubtedly be realized if the statutes governing admission provided for a substantial educational qualification. But the embarrassment of the schools must be appreciated when it is remembered that in the great majority of States there is absolutely no requirement as to general qualifications. The schools must lead, but they cannot, in the nature of things, be very much in advance of the opinions of the public and the profession. The schools, the public, and the profession have a common duty to perform. They should act together. In no other way can the difficulties of the situation be fully met. Opportunities for education are now so general that substantial requirements by the State as a prerequisite to legal study wherever pursued, could rarely work a hardship. In a few of the States the experiment has been tried and with most satisfactory results. Until such requirements become general, the work of the schools must be hampered by serious limitations. We are confronted with this anomalous condition, that while in no country are the public functions of the lawyer so many
or so important as in our own, nowhere within the pale of civilization is the matter of his general training for those functions so utterly neglected as with us. The necessity for reform should commend itself to the public generally quite as much as to the profession and the law teachers.

In its methods the law school of to-day is essentially a modern product. They are the result of an attempt on the part of legal educators to place the teaching of the law upon a university basis, so to speak. Until within a comparatively recent period, the law instructor was also engaged in active labors either at the bar or upon the bench. His duties as teacher were secondary. His services were frequently gratuitous and necessarily subject to professional demands. During the first twenty-four years of its existence, the Law Department of Michigan University had no one upon its Faculty who was devoting his entire energies to the school. For many years the period of instruction was confined to two terms of six months each. In 1884 the term was extended to nine months. And in 1886 the classes were for the first time separated for the purposes of instruction. The history of the Department in the particulars mentioned finds it counterpart in the history of other schools. Under the old regime the success of the schools was due more to men than to methods. Many of them had upon their staff judges and lawyers of national reputation, men of broad culture, of extended and varied professional experience, who were fitted by nature as well as by their acquirements for the work of instruction. Such men give to the earnest student a quickening impulse that becomes the companion of a life time. They bring to the lecture-room a wealth of experience, a freshness of illustration, and an up-to-date quality in their instruction that serves to stimulate and encourage. It was the good fortune of our Department that its first Faculty was made up of such men, and that it was able to retain them in active service for so many years. But the time has gone by when a school can depend entirely for its instruction upon the necessarily irregular labors of men drawn from active life. Those best informed upon the subject of legal education very generally agree that instruction in the law should be conducted with the regularity and system that characterize other university work; that a course of legal study should be a progressive one and should be pursued in accordance with well established educational
methods; that instruction should be personal so far as it is possible to make it so; that the informal exercise based upon an approved text or adjudicated cases should, in the ordinary and fundamental subjects at least, take the place of the formal lecture; and that in all the work the student should be subjected to the spur of daily examinations and discussions conducted with a view of testing his acquirements and at the same time making him familiar with the methods of legal reasoning. It is apparent that to conduct a school along the lines indicated, a resident corps of competent instructors, whose duty it is to give their predominant energies to the work, must be provided. This the leading schools have done. With us the change from the old to the new has been a conservative and gradual one. Regular text-book instruction was introduced in 1883. For a time it was confined to the junior class and to assignments from the Commentaries of Blackstone. A newly elected resident professor, the first to devote his entire time to the Department, had charge of the work. The departure was at once recognized as a step in the right direction. From time to time other text-book courses were added. With the introduction of the three years' course, it was thought advisable not only to provide for additional text-book instruction, particularly in the earlier part of the course, but also to increase materially the number of required daily exercises. Seven of the eleven subjects of the first year and four of the eleven subjects of the second year are now taught with a text as the basis of the work. In the third year the change is less marked. The most of the instruction is still by lecture. But the lecture course of to-day, supplemented as it is by section quizzes and the careful study of selected cases, is to all intents and purposes a text-book course. While the resident Faculty has been largely increased in numbers, in order to meet the demands of changed methods and additional requirements, it is still the policy of the Department, and properly so I think, to retain upon its staff representative men from active professional life. The practitioner has, and must always have, an important service to perform in the field of legal education. It is through him that the school is kept in touch with the activities of the profession. He brings to the discussions of the class-room a present experience that gives a practical touch to his instruction and challenges attention. In his hands the dry legal principle becomes a living reality, for he shows
its application in actual controversies between man and man. He supplements admirably the more strictly academic labors of his resident associate.

It is very generally conceded that the school is the proper place for the theoretic study of the law. The opportunities offered are vastly superior to any that can be had in the office of the busy practitioner. But it has been urged, and with some reason, that while the student may leave the school fairly well grounded in fundamental principles, he is but a child when he attempts their application. The practicing lawyer has frequently asked, and in no uncertain terms, to be delivered from the recent law-school graduate. From the first, the schools have attempted something in the way of practical work. In the nature of the case, however, they were, until recently, able to accomplish very little in that direction. Without resident instructors, intimate personal work that is absolutely necessary in teaching the practical application of legal principles was impossible. But with the advent of the well-equipped resident Faculty, a great change in this regard has taken place. The law school has become in a measure a great law office. The student is thrown into close personal relations with trained men, whose duty it is not only to teach him legal principles, but to aid him with practical suggestions and directions. Under the new regime it has also become possible to inaugurate and carry on successfully the ordinary office and court work of the practicing lawyer.

No school in the country has gone so far in this direction as our own Department. The work of the practice court has become a prominent feature of the law course and a most valuable one. The entire time of one member of the resident Faculty is given to it, and all of the resident members aid to a greater or less extent. The work embraces not only the practice of the old moot courts, which involved simply the argument of some question of law, but in addition the actual commencement of the action and its prosecution to a judgment upon the issues of law involved, and also the trial by jury of questions of fact. Each student must become an actor in trials conducted with all the formality and incidents of actual controversies in court. The results of the work more than meet the expectations of the Faculty. A long-felt need has been supplied. It is not claimed, of course, that the present opportunities can make trained lawyers, but only that they serve as a helpful
introduction to the methods of actual practice. With the addition of practical work in conveyancing and in the preparation of legal papers generally, which the Faculty hope soon to make, it is thought that the Department will offer advantages that must commend themselves both to the student and the practitioner.

The primary object of the law school should, of course, be the training of young men for active work at the bar; but the school that has simply the practical in view fails in an important particular. The law school of to-day should teach and should encourage the study of law in its larger sense. It has been said that "a danger to the standing of the profession lies in a tendency of our law schools to frame their courses of study with a view to the mechanism rather than the science of the law." It is possible that there is a basis for the claim as against those schools that are conducted largely as business ventures. But I am persuaded that the law faculties of our great universities, while providing each year better facilities for instruction along purely practical lines, are thoroughly alive to the fact that the historical and the scientific should not be sacrificed to the practical. The extending of the course of study, which is becoming general in the best schools, furnishes the opportunity which earnest teachers of the law have long desired, for instruction in the development of our jurisprudence. The best thought of the past must always contribute to the best thought of the present. This is as true in the law as in other departments of learning. Theoretic and historical knowledge alone would never fit the student for the demands that the profession of the law is sure to bring, but couple it with the practical, and we have the best possible basis for professional success. The thorough and scientific work that our best schools are now attempting, must certainly result in higher professional standards among practitioners and in awakening and maintaining an interest in the philosophic study of jurisprudence.

H. B. Hutchins.
The Yesterday of Legal Education

THE STUDY of the "has been" generally fails to decoy the student mind. New paths and the charm of native verdure are more attractive. To the young and the old the aroma of a living flower is more exhilarating than the ashes of roses. We are absorbed in the present. All respect, but few love, the past. Occasionally curiosity induces us to stare at some castle ruin or moss covered cathedral. We may go so far as to sniff our nose at an Egyptian mummy, or carry an obelisk over several thousand miles of sea. What of it? It is well to honor the past, but much better to study it. These relics are something more than the solemn monuments of mistaken ambition. They represent not the failures, but the successes of our ancestors in social development. We may properly ask, not simply what they did so long ago, but how they did it, in order that we may be able to do as well. There is a quite prevalent silent consciousness that the past is a mistake, that the present is almost perfect, and that the future is dubiously uncertain. This conceited and at the same time pessimistic view of life is not healthful. Mistakes have been made and are being made daily. A mistake is an educator both to the man who makes it and to the man who learns of it. On the other hand there is no certainty that a method of work is wrong because it is old. We are justly proud of the achievements of the present generation in every field of science, but no generation is a qualified judge of its own. Many of our new ideas are too much loved to live long. Our present will soon be past and an impartial eye will review us. In a few cycles the idols of our civilization may become petrified and
new and unseen forces govern human action. The permanency of a modern idea, as an active force, is uncertain:

"The flower that smiles to-day
To-morrow dies;
All that we wish to stay
Tempts and then flies.
What is this world's delight?
Lightning that mocks the night,
Brief even as bright".

This is quite true in the science of legal education, if there be such a science. Perhaps a glance at the early history of an institution, which has stood the test of many years and has been marked for its vigorous and wonderful growth, may give us some suggestions regarding methods that have come to stay, and may make more definite in the hills above us the outlines of a field in science. We refer to the primeval law school in America.

Mr. Heron, of Dublin, in his work on the "History of Jurisprudence", says that the United States has surpassed England in the matter of legal education, and calls attention "to the superior education which American lawyers receive, and to the schools of law established throughout the United States". Professor Brice in "The American Commonwealth", attributes the recognized attainments of the members of the legal profession in this country "to the extraordinary excellence of many of its law schools". We are accustomed to think very highly of legal education in England, and always refer to her Inns of Court. In the Law Quarterly Review of 1892, Sir Frederick Pollock, writing of improvements contemplated in the Inns of Court said "if worked with zeal and intelligence, the Inns of Court may, possibly, within a few years be not much inferior, as a center of legal instruction, to an average second rate American law school". Very recently Lord Russell, Lord Chief Justice of England, addressed the Council of Legal Education in London on this subject. He carefully reviewed the work of American law schools and the methods adopted here. He quoted approvingly Mr. Pollock's remark and then made this conservative statement: "Enough has, I think, been said by me to show that we must bestir ourselves if we are, in this country, to keep our place in the march of educational progress". Why these encomiums from foreign critics? They are so recent! Who deserves this praise? We who are engaged in educational work must not take too much
credit to ourselves. Most of us had nothing to do with the making of the product approved of. Possibly those who taught us law are somewhat responsible for the reputation we enjoy. We firmly believe in the American law school of to-day, but in selecting methods of instruction and in planning for the future we should be careful lest we undo what our teachers did so well for us. We can afford to study and often follow the old masters.

Those young men of the colonial period in our history who were ambitious to become lawyers were seriously embarrassed. There were no law schools, and very few law books. A practicing lawyer of highest rank was not then overburdened with legal literature, in the way of text books, reports or periodicals. He could carry his entire library in his satchel. This paucity of legal literature was not entirely prejudicial. The lawyer of that period was thrown upon his own resources, and was guided simply by the general principles announced by Blackstone, Coke, Britton and Fleta. He took up a concrete case and applied to it an educated common sense. By the force of his logic the court was compelled to agree with him, and a principle of jurisprudence was established. This historical fact is largely responsible for the development of many men of great intelligence and power, and many of them signed the Declaration of Independence. The existing conditions were decidedly athletic, and strengthened the intellectual muscles. There was little for a man to rest upon but himself. There were no large public or private libraries worth mentioning, and there was not in America any public school of law, before the period of the American Revolution. Our independence once established, important changes in legal education followed. It became apparent that the law office could not meet the demands of those seeking knowledge in the science of jurisprudence. Attempts were made to organize schools of law. We will give an account of these attempts in their chronological order, from the most authentic sources:

First. A professorship in law at William and Mary college in Virginia in 1782. The work done here was purely academic and not along the lines of professional education.

Second. The Litchfield school established in Connecticut by Tapping Reeve in 1783. Here his great work on Domestic Relations was created, and here Judge Gould wrote and delivered to
the Litchfield students our "Gould on Common Law Pleading". In 1833 this school was merged in the Yale Law School.

Third. A professorship of law in the University of Pennsylvania in 1790. Here the celebrated James Wilson, an associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, delivered his valuable lectures on Constitutional Law. His opening lecture was delivered December 15, 1790. President Washington and his cabinet were present; also Mrs. Washington and Mrs. Hamilton, and representatives of Congress and of the national and state judiciary.

Fourth. In 1817 the Harvard Law School was launched under most favorable auspices. It seems, however, that nothing can antedate Harvard. She does not claim to have given legal instruction prior to 1817, but one Israel Royal, an English gentleman who enjoyed some of the luxuries of the battle of Lexington, wrote in 1779 his will containing this peculiar devise: A gift to Harvard of lands in Massachusetts, "to be appropriated towards the endowing a professor of Law in said College, or a professor in Physic or Anatomy, whichever the Corporation and Overseers of said College shall judge best for its benefit; and they shall have full power to sell said lands and put the money out at interest, the income whereof shall be for the aforesaid purpose". Evidently the testator did not distinguish the radical difference between law and medicine. He was too impartial and too good to outlive his excellent will for more than two years. He died in 1781. The gift was very substantial, but Harvard did not make use of it for over thirty years, and then fortunately turned her mind to the development of jurisprudence. This is the financial beginning of the Harvard Law School. We have said that this famous school opened most auspiciously. The great lawyers of New England hastened to become members of her faculty. We are all familiar with the names of some of those who taught law within her halls during the first forty years of her existence. The names and works of Joseph Story, Theophilus Parsons, Simon Greenleaf and Emory Washburn will never be forgotten. We may observe, in passing, that all of these men taught exclusively by what is known as the lecture method in legal education. At present the case method prevails at Harvard, and the lecture method is looked upon with disfavor. This change is largely due to Mr. Langdell, who was a great teacher, irrespective of his method.
It has not been demonstrated, however, that the early teachers at this institution lectured in vain. Perhaps we owe much to them and to others, who followed their method in other institutions of the country, including our own, for our reputation abroad. It is certain that changes must be made, but, as we have indicated, it is not certain that every new idea is a good one. It is not our purpose, however, to discuss methods in legal education.

**Fifth.** In 1823 James Kent, at the age of sixty, was compelled to retire from his judicial duties, by reason of a constitutional provision of the State of New York. His age disqualified him. He was too old to serve his State, but Columbia College saw its opportunity, and on his retirement from his judicial duties, invited him to deliver to its students a course of lectures on jurisprudence. This invitation was accepted. He was full of vigor and had met with all the experiences at the bar and enjoyed and suffered all the judicial life that his State would allow. He undertook a new work, as he wrote in his letter of acceptance, simply because idleness might "cast a premature shade over the happiness of declining years." What irony! For four years he lectured to those who desired to hear him, and as a result we have "Kent's Commentaries". This book is the *vade mecum* of every American student of law. Columbia College built better than she knew when she extended this invitation to Chancellor Kent. From his work she received an impetus that she still feels. She owes much to the man who first gave momentum to scientific legal education in the metropolis of this country.

Attention has been called to what may be said to be the five pioneer efforts in legal education in America. We notice that none of them antedate the revolution. What were the advantages of the law student in colonial times? The answer is easy. He had a law preceptor. The law office was his school room. Here the lawyers of the revolution received their instruction in law. In that day such a thing was possible. There was not much litigation, and there were few towns able to support a lawyer. As a rule, courts had no permanent habitation. Courts and lawyers traveled over the country doing justice. In practice there was very little specializing. Every lawyer was engaged in general litigation and was expected to know it all. Out of court and in the office there was plenty of time. Cases were not so numerous and varied in character
as they are now. The office was not so much a machine. The lawyer daily conversed with and quizzed the young law student in his office. Frequently there were large numbers reading law in the same office, and an advocate of experience frequently had time to lecture in a conversational but impressive way to the young men reading with him. A most important historic example of this practice is found in the life of Seth P. Staples, who is held somewhat responsible for the organization of the Yale Law School. He was a very prominent lawyer of New Haven from 1800 to 1824, and was a graduate of the Class of 1797 at Yale. His scholarly mind and his successes at the bar attracted young men to him, and his office was filled with students reading law under his direction. He lectured to them and conversed with them about the subjects they were reading. He was after a time compelled to employ an assistant instructor. For many years his office was the primitive law school of New Haven. This example is a fair type in legal education during the colonial and revolutionary period and for many years thereafter. The six men appointed by President Washington, to form the first Supreme Court of the United States, were graduates of a law office; none had attended an American law school; two had studied at the Temple. The lawyers who appeared before them had acquired their knowledge with no better advantages. True it is that there are few men to-day who can equal those who interpreted and applied the Constitution of our country in its early history.

It is not strange that many men still think that study in a law office is the best method of acquiring a legal education. An impression firmly fixed is not easily displaced. But conditions have changed. The active lawyer is too busy to be troubled by students in his office, and an idle lawyer is not worth associating with. The press of litigation leaves no time to ask or answer questions regarding fundamental principles. How many able practitioners at the bar can do now what Mr. Staples did in New Haven in 1800? At the present time a student in a law office is nothing more than a lawyer's clerk. His clerical work is appreciated and sometimes paid for. There is, however, no one there willing to impart instruction. Occasionally suggestions are given, but there is no hand to lead the inquiring mind along scientific lines; no one to point out the elements of the science of jurisprudence; no one to call attention to the radical distinction between a principle and a case.
The men engaged in educational work and the more prominent members of the bench and the bar during the revolutionary period foresaw the coming change and felt that some more suitable provision should be made for the teaching of the law as a science. As a result the schools of law to which we have referred were undertaken. These schools and those which soon followed them have had an experience of nearly one hundred years. During this time they have met with no little antagonism from every direction. It is only within the past fifteen years that the bench and the bar have been united in the idea that study in a law school is any improvement upon colonial methods of instruction. Perhaps it is not, but certain it is that there is no such thing as scientific legal education in the law office of to-day. There is no disagreement in the legal profession on this subject.

Jerome C. Knowlton.
Legal Ethics

The term implies that in the exercise of the legal profession, moral duties are involved growing out of the situation and calling of a lawyer as an individual member of society. In its broadest sense it embraces all of the actors in human tribunals where rights are determined and justice administered. It includes, therefore, the judge, the advocates and the suitors, and the ministerial officers of courts.

Having especial reference to human conduct, it also includes, as incidentally connected with the exercise of professional or judicial duties, what may be termed the etiquette of the profession.

Judicial ethics require of the judge in the administration of his high office, that he should be continually under the influence and restraints of the moral law; that he should hold the scale of justice in equal poise, and weigh the merits of the case between the suitors with impartial candor, so that neither passion, prejudice or partiality shall add a feather's weight to the judgment he shall give. No greater misfortune can be imagined than an unjust judge. No greater calamity can befall a people than to have dishonest and disreputable men sitting in the judgment seat. Not less reprehensible is the judge in showing favor or partiality to one of the suitors over another, than the judge who has his favorites among the lawyers who practice at the bar of his court. It weakens the power of the court, detracts from its dignity and scandalizes the judiciary. A judge should have no favorites. It is not for him to aid the personal fortunes of any practitioner before him, or to pull down and destroy the influence of those who do not enjoy his grace and favor. While the judge should not
foster an arbitrary disposition, at the same time he must not permit his will to yield to the bold and aggressive methods of an advocate, for there are advocates who throw into a case their own personal feelings with all the vehemence they can command; and if the judge be of a timid, weak or vacillating disposition, his judgment will be biased or perverted by the boisterous and overbearing words and conduct of the advocate.

Judges are but lawyers preferred to higher stations. Observation compels us to say that the best of lawyers often times make the poorest judges, by the lack of those qualities which pertain to a judicial mind. Judges are arbiters of the facts and administrators of the law in the cases brought before them to decide. They must hear before they decide. What is meant by that is, that the suitors have a right to be heard by the court, either in person or by the counsel of their choice, before the tribunal passes upon the merits of their case. This devolves upon the judge the duty of a respectful patience, that the right of being heard may be something more than a mere form, and judicial proceedings something more than a farce. Nothing more dampens the ardor of an advocate than to see that the judge is impatient, or that his words fall on listless ears, as if he had already doomed his unfortunate client to the sacrifice.

It is a fault of some judges to anticipate the arguments of counsel, to run ahead and grasp their thoughts and wrest them from their appropriate sequence in the unfolding of the argument, and thus destroy the symmetry of the logic which was intended to demonstrate and convince the court of the correctness of his conclusions.

Lord Bacon very aptly says: "It is no grace in the judge first to find that which he might have heard in due time from the bar: or to show quickness of conceit in cutting off counsel too short." This "quickness of conceit", he thinks proceeds either of glory and willingness to speak; or of impatience to hear; or of shortness of memory; or of a want of a staid and equal attention. From whatever cause it does proceed, it is a most ungracious fault in a judge.

We live in a free land where the people are the only sovereigns, because they are the source of all political power. Though sovereigns, they are not rulers, but in the capacity of sovereigns
they delegate the power to others to rule over. In such a country freedom is best preserved and perpetuated by parties to whom those of like mind on public questions yield an unwavering loyalty. In such a community it cannot well be otherwise than that party spirit must at times run high and partisanship pervade the mass of the people. Political strife for the ascendency engenders and gives rise to many questionable modes of achieving success. Out of the manifold intricacies of our form of government, and the methods adopted for administering it, purely party questions are brought forward for the determination of the courts. It is at these times and under such circumstances that the qualities of the judge are tried Elevated to the bench by popular vote upon a party platform for a short term of years, and generally a candidate for re-election, he will be a strong-willed man and entrenched in integrity of the sterling sort, if gratitude for favors past, and hope of favors to come, do not affect his judgment when deciding questions of vital interest to his party. The conscientious honest judge, after election, knows no party, and yields no fealty to party interests. He stands as a bulwark against injustice, in high as well as in low places. The peasant in his cabin, and the millionaire in his palace stand on the same plane of equality before him. The strife of political parties contending for the mastery presents to him merely naked questions of law. The eyes of the people of the commonwealth are upon him. He may stand in a position where the hope of advantage is on one side and a sense of duty upon the other. His only course is to obey the sense of duty; and when the storm of passion is over he will be justified in the sight and opinion of all persons: his judicial robes will be unsullied and the temple of justice unprofaned.

The lawyer is an officer of court. His prime duty is to aid the court in the due administration of justice. To his hands are committed the dearest interests of his clients. He is the repository of their secrets, and the trustee of their confidence. To his efforts his clients may owe the success of their cause. His ignorance, inattention or negligence may ruin them. Considering these things, we see at once the exalted position he occupies. The trusts reposed in him are sacred. None but a degraded villain will betray them. The honest, conscientious, upright lawyer is a true nobleman; for true nobility springs from chaste character and lofty motives, and is
not dependent upon the outward tinsel of titles bestowed by prince or potentate.

It has always been, since courts were established, a calling of distinction. By the Roman polity the advocates who had discharged the duties of their office with fidelity were held in special honor and numbered among the Counts of the Empire. In France, from the commencement of the fourteenth century to the Revolution of 1790, advocates were constituted a lesser order of nobility, and like the orders of chivalry, purity of life and disinterested zeal in the cause of the poor and friendless were to distinguish them. The advocate under the French regime was subject to the rules and discipline of the order. Among these rules were the following:

First. He was not to take just and unjust causes alike without distinction, nor maintain such as he undertook with trickery, fallacies and misquotations of authorities.

Second. He was not in his pleadings to indulge in abuse of the opposite party or his counsel.

Third. He was not to compromise the interests of his clients by absence from court when the cause in which he was retained was called on.

Fourth. He was not to violate the respect due to the court, by either improper expressions or unbecoming gestures.

Fifth. He was not to exhibit a sordid avidity to gain by putting too high a price upon his services.

Sixth. He was not to make any bargain with his client for a share in the fruits of the judgment he might recover.

Seventh. He was not to lead a dissipated life, or one contrary to the modesty or gravity of his calling.

Eighth. He was not, under pain of being disbarred, to refuse his services to the indigent and oppressed.

These rules in themselves embrace a code of ethics for the profession. They have come down to us through the centuries and are recognized everywhere as the common law, regulating the professional conduct of the lawyer. Among these, the sixth deserves more than passing notice.

By the common law of England the crime called maintenance was where a man maintains a suit or quarrel to the disturbance or hindrance of right; and if he who maintains another in his suit is to have, by agreement, part of the land or debt, the offense is
called champerty. By the Statute 33, Edward I, Vol. 2 (1305), it was enacted: "Champer ters, be they who move pleas or suits, or cause them to be moved by their own procurement or by others, and are at their proper costs to have part of the land in variance, or to have part of the gains." Ever since they were declared criminal acts under the statutes, maintenance, champerty, barratry and embracery have so continued in England, and in most of the United States until a recent date.

But all such offences are now done away with in Michigan and in some of the other States, and the question arises whether it is now contrary to legal ethics to enter into an agreement with a client to institute or carry on a suit for a share of the spoils. It is no longer illegal. Is it dishonorable? If such agreement to share in the spoils tends to debase the business of an advocate by making his profession depend upon a game of chance; if it tends to deprave his nature by inducing him to stir up litigation, encouraging law suits which have little or no merit in them; if the idea of running after clients and proposing to prosecute their claims for a share of the plunder, offends the high sense of honor which should characterize the profession in all his relations to society, then it is contrary to legal ethics, and contravenes that high code of honor which he is pledged to maintain. That it does belittle the lawyer in his own estimation and in the eyes of the public, cannot be gainsaid. The result of this practice is, and has been, that whenever an accident happens, causing death or personal injury, this class of attorneys hear of the injury before the surgeons do, and rush headlong for the scene, tumbling over each other in their haste to be the first on the ground, with a contract in their pocket already prepared for the injured person if he be not killed, or, if he is, then for the widow, if he have one, to sign—only leaving a blank to be filled, as to the share of the recovery the attorney shall have. This being filled in, the signature is obtained, and a suit promptly commenced, if the party refuses to settle at the attorney's figures. Such an attorney never stops to inquire whether his client has a cause of action. He is taking the chances, and banking upon the sympathies and prejudices of a jury, if the defendant be a corporation. There can be no doubt but that such practice is unprofessional and contrary to legal ethics. Only one possible exception can be urged as an excuse. That is, where the party has a just and meritorious cause
of action, and is too poor to pay for the services of a lawyer. But in such case the eighth principle enunciated covers the point. An attorney who is imbued with the true spirit of his profession will in any case, where a party desires to bring suit and he advises his client that he has a good cause of action, plant the suit for him, perform the services and await the result. But it may be urged that this view leaves out the consideration of the poor lawyer instead of the poor client; and the poor lawyer awaiting for a case cannot afford to take it and await the result. This begs the question. The poor lawyer anxious for business can receive no share until the judgment is obtained and collected, and so he might have as well agreed to prosecute for a reasonable fee to be paid when the fruits of the suit are realized. Another thing: a lawyer treating with a poor or impoverished client for a share in the result of the litigation as his compensation, occupies a position where he can, and generally does, drive a hard bargain. The poor client, on account of his poverty, is at his mercy; and his mercy is regulated by the same feeling which influences the money lender. It is that mercy which in the latter case has called from the legislature the enactment of stringent laws against usury. The result of permitting lawyers to agree with their client for a part of the property, or damages recovered, usually has, and will result in lawyers getting extravagant compensation, and out of all proportion to the services performed, where the suit terminates favorably. That which is above a just compensation is something which the lawyer has taken from his client for nothing, and his retention of it is wrong in morals, whatever may be his legal right to it. No one knows it better than he, and it cannot have other than a deleterious effect upon his character, lessening his sense of the dignity of his profession, and placing a blight and stain upon his manhood. "A man can bear a world's contempt when he has that within him that says he is worthy. But when he contemns himself, there burns the hell".

Every violation of the long-established, well-understood code of legal ethics has its effect upon the profession at large. It detracts from their usefulness, it undermines the confidence of the people in their honesty and integrity, and gives to the tongs of slander a poisoned shaft against the character of the whole body of lawyers.

The inducement to planting the suit is different. In the one case he acts after examination and deliberation, and after he is
satisfied that his client has a meritorious case. In the other he
determines to take the chances with the motto as between himself
and his client: "Heads, I win; tails, you lose".

The great question in legal ethics is an old one, has been much
discussed, and is still unsettled. It is this: ought a lawyer or
advocate to espouse the cause of a client and either prosecute or
defend a suit for him, when he conscientiously believes that his
client ought not to prevail in his suit? This at once raises a moral
question of conscience. It will be perceived that the subject has
several bearings. There is a difference between taking the case of
a client to plant a suit, when the lawyer conscientiously believes
that his client is in the wrong and ought not to recover, and where
his client is a defendant in a suit, but relies upon a defence which is
morally wrong. Again there is a difference between civil and crim-
inal cases. In a civil case it is hard to imagine a justification for
planting a suit which the attorney believes to be morally wrong, or
—what is the same thing—which he conscientiously believes should
be decided adversely to his client. In the first place it is his duty
to advise his client that he has no case. If he does not do this he
takes his money without consideration, and this is no better than
robbery. If he does so advise his client, and, notwithstanding, his
client wishes him to proceed and bring suit, he knows that his client
is prompted by revenge, and he has no right to be an instrument
in his hands for wrong and oppression. But suppose his client
convinces him that it is to be a test case, and is to settle a legal
principle not before passed upon by the Supreme Court of that
State? Here, if it appears reasonable that there is a question in
the case which has not been settled by the Supreme Court, although
it does not appear to him certain, or even probable, that his client
will win, he ought to entertain it, and not consider himself wiser
than the court of last resort; for however wise, capable and honest
a lawyer may be, it is possible that considerations may present
themselves to the court of last resort that do not occur to him; or
they may take an entirely different view of the law. A lawyer called
upon to defend a client in a civil suit cannot well refuse to do so.
He has, however, the whole control and management of the defence
in his hands, and he has no right to permit his client to interpose
a fraudulent defence, or one supported by suborned witnesses.
Whenever he discovers that the cause that he has engaged in for his
client, whether plaintiff or defendant, is the result of fraudulent practices on the part of his client, or is to be supported by false testimony, it is his duty to withdraw from the case; otherwise he makes himself accessory to the wrong committed, and his moral guilt is as great as, or even greater than, that of his client, and no death-bed repentance can absolve him from it.

The question of the duties of counsel in taking or defending a cause attracted great public attention through the correspondence between Mr. David Dudley Field and Mr. Samuel Bowles, occasioned by the part Mr. Field took in behalf of Mr. Fiske, in what he called the “raid on the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad”, in the autumn of 1869. That was the case where Judge Barnard, a judge of one of the courts in New York City, issued his injunctions ex parte and sent them by telegraph to Albany to be served. Messrs. Field and Shearman were the solicitors for the complainants and made the application for the writs. Mr. Bowles, through the columns of his paper at Springfield, took occasion to severely criticise the conduct of Mr. Field in engaging in a cause which he must have known was an unworthy one and based upon wrong, fraud and misconduct of his clients. In replying, Mr. Field states that he is not responsible to any one for his choice of clients, and that, assuming his clients to be bad men, it is not only his right, but his duty to defend them in their rights, and that he has never done anything but defend them in those rights. This is what he said: “To give this as a reason for not defending them, is equivalent to saying that the saints must have a monopoly of law suits. If a saint sues a sinner, the sinner shall not be defended. If it should happen that a saint wrongs a sinner, the sinner shall not sue the saint. . . . In this state of things I know no better rule than this: that the lawyer being invested by government with the exclusive function of representing litigants before the courts, is bound to represent any person who has any rights to be asserted or defended. If the person has no rights, the lawyer is not bound to assist. If he has any rights, the lawyer is bound to see them respected, if he can. . . . I do not assent to the theory of Brougham, that the lawyer should know nobody but his client. I insist that he should defend his client per fas, and not per nefas. By this rule I am willing to be judged”.

Mr. Field here places the duty of the advocate upon the true
ground. He is not responsible to any one for his choice of clients. That is, he has the right to engage his service to one and not to another. In making his selection, or rather in determining whether he will accept a retainer, he must decide as a matter affecting his professional honor, whether the client has rights to defend, or to obtain, by legal proceedings; and it is his duty to defend his client in his rights, not in his wrongs. A lawyer may, however, sin against the code of legal ethics in the methods which he adopts to defend his client in his rights. If he abuse the process of the court; if he resort to tricks, artifice or fraud; if he connive at or permit his client to use false testimony, or does any other dishonorable act, he stands condemned before that high court of morals, whose unwritten law the profession is bound to obey. The jealousy with which the ethics of the profession are guarded is well exemplified in the case of Mrs. Rives, who attempted to establish her claim to royal lineage in England, and who had instituted a suit against the Attorney General. Dr. Smith appeared for her, and in addressing the jury, was just beginning to say: "On my honor I believe my client's case to be well founded", when the Lord Chief Justice interfered, and peremptorily said: "I cannot allow the learned counsel to pledge his honor on his own belief. To do so were a violation of the rules of the profession, and a dishonor to counsel".

Dr. Smith apologized.

It is, however, in criminal cases that the casuist summons the lawyer before the forum of conscience and declares that the accused must be guilty, or not guilty, of a criminal offense; that, if guilty, the advocate who undertakes his defence offends against right and justice, assails the Commonwealth by assisting criminals to escape merited punishment, and jeopardizes the peace of the community by turning free a depraved culprit unfit to associate with the law abiding citizen. These results certainly do follow the successful efforts of a lawyer in defence of a person who has committed crime and has become one of the criminal class. Then shall the accused go undefended? Is not every person accused of crime presumed to be innocent until proved guilty, and does not the presumption attach as a shield for innocence until the verdict of guilty is rendered by the jury? If the lawyer is not to undertake the defence of persons accused of crime, what becomes of those constitutional provisions which guarantee to every person accused of crime the
right to have the assistance of counsel in his defence? (Con. U. S., 6th Amend. Con. Mich., Art. VI, Sec. 28.) How can this right be made operative unless counsel will consent to act in his defence? Counsel may be informed by the accused that he has committed the act, but disclaims the criminal intent. That fact can only be determined by a jury. But even if the attorney be well satisfied of the guilt of the accused, and he desires a trial, it is his duty to assist in making a defence. He is not called upon, however, to resort to any dishonorable means to aid his client to escape conviction, but he is bound to see to it, that all the safeguards erected in the criminal law for the protection of the rights of accused persons shall be thrown around his client, not because in the particular case he may aid his client to escape conviction, but on the higher ground of public policy—the protection of the innocent. A disregard of these rights accorded to the accused may be adopted as a precedent and send an innocent man to prison or to the gallows. The injustice and brutality which marked the course of the criminal law in England, in refusing to persons accused the assistance of counsel, was a reproach upon her jurisprudence. It accounts for the insertion of such right as a constitutional one in our American system. One cannot read the reports of the State Trials of Wilkes, Lord Gordon, Tooke, Hardy and others, especially those for treason, in England, without a blush of shame and a feeling of indignation.

Upon the general question applicable alike to criminal and civil cases, it is urged that of two sides of an argument one only is right, and to be equally prepared to maintain either, evinces a reckless indifference to truth. This seems plausible, but omits the element of uncertainty in the facts, and what principle of law is applicable to the facts. Were there no question in regard to the facts or law of the case, there would be no occasion to bring the question before a tribunal for decision. It omits, also, another element, and that is the fallability of human tribunals. The right and wrong of the question cannot be asserted until the final tribunal to whom it is submitted has decided. In the trial court, or court of first resort, the question may be decided in favor of the plaintiff, and the casuist would say, that the lawyer who undertook the defence was wrong, and in doing so evinced a reckless disregard for truth. Upon appeal the decision is reversed, and the decision
is in favor of the defendant, and it then follows that the wrong becomes the right side of the question, and the lawyer on the other side is the one who evinced a reckless disregard for truth.

To sum it all up. There is no difference between the vocation of a lawyer and that of any other person whose pursuit rests upon discretion and the uncertainty of the outcome of untried events. The moral law applies to all alike. Do justly, act honorably, so as at all times to preserve your own self respect, and neither your associates nor the world at large will have occasion to challenge your moral worth, or daily walk and conversation.

J. W. Champlin.
Two Broken Chapters

BY MAUDE ELAINE CALDWELL

The First One

T WAS nine o’clock. The hardware-store man’s son, a gentle-faced, boyish youth, sat in a big chair by the stove, playing with his watch, and yawning. The lamps in the front of the store had been put out and the small one standing on the counter near the stove made but a little circle of dusty light, outside of which, in the big shadows, there were eerie gleams from the tin and copper on the shelves and from the bright nickle things on the stoves.

Back in the bookkeeper’s cage was a low lamp with a green shade, and beside it leaned the bald head of a man.

There were but few sounds at that hour,—it was in a small mid-Michigan town,—only an occasional echoing tread outside and the beat of the April rain; and, inside, the pen of the bookkeeper, and the snapping of Fred’s watch-lid.

“Nine o’clock, Goliath,” announced the idle one, “pretty near done”?

There was the click of a pen laid down, the thud of a closing book, a stool squeaked in turning, the little green light went out and quick, even footsteps approached the stove.

“I was just through as you spoke, sir”. The voice was crisp, and the “sir” was in the tone of one given to oratory. There was a curious Websterian air, too, about the thin little crooked figure with its large well-carried head.

Fred had risen and brought his coat and hat from their peg, but paused in the act of putting them on, apparently struck by something unusual in the bookkeeper’s air,—a certain restlessness.
"Any thing I can do for you to-night, Goliath"? he asked gently.

The other raised a pair of serious black eyes.

"Thank you, sir, thank you; yes; if you have a moment,—I might better say, a little while,—to spare, I should be much favored if you would—would—

"All right! I've got all the time there is. What can I do for you"? He settled himself easily and clattered another wooden arm-chair around near his own. "Sit down, won't you"?

"Thank you, sir, thank you. Yes".

He sat down unrelaxingly, one hand lightly on his knee, one thrust into the breast of his shabby Prince Albert.

There was a silence. Two or three times Goliath raised his eyes to speak, and as often dropped them again. At last he began, slowly and a bit laboriously, but gathering force and certainty.

"Sir, I have thought all day about this, and had an idea I knew how to state all clearly, but I find myself entirely at sea, now that the express moment has arrived.

"You know nothing of my circumstances beyond that I was an attorney-at-law; that I am your bookkeeper, and that I am manifestly without further resources.

"You may have noticed, however",—here his back straightened even more, "that my education has not been neglected".

Fred remarked that anyone could see that with half an eye, and Goliath went on.

"But there are some data besides, which you should have. It is somewhat difficult to unbosom myself of a secret I have kept quite close for so many, many years; but it seems inevitable. I am confronted by a circumstance which, from the very nature of the case, I cannot meet alone. I must have coöperation".

It was a well-rounded period, but it choked him, someway, and it was a full minute before he went on.

"I think,—I have hoped at least,—I trust, you are my friend".

Fred caught the key and responded heartily, "Indeed I am!"

"Thank you, sir, thank you. It is growing late I know, and I must not detain you long, sir. I will be as brief as possible.

"I have alluded to my former occupation as attorney, and it is from that phase of my life that the secret springs.
"I am born sir, of a long line of Virginia lawyers, and we are a race proud of our ancestors and their calling. I was trained to follow them. Sir, I cannot tell you at what cost that training was! The war left us impoverished, and I was sixteen when it was over, ready in years for college. There was no money. But, sir, I have a mother. She is an indomitable woman! We worked early and we worked late, she with pen, with governess-books, with needle, and I—wherever a gentleman's son could go, sir. It was very cheerless, but we were brave, we never faltered. You see I was the last of the race, sir; my father and only brother were killed at the first Bull Run.

"I was thirty-five when I was admitted to the bar. It had taken a long time, but that day was worth it. Sir, my mother was beautiful that day!

"All the long trouble is over!; I said to her, 'I can take care of you now.'

"We settled in Richmond where we had used to live. My father's name brought me some clients. But I was too late in the field. And Richmond living could not be made cheap with so many near who knew the family.

"We went,—but sir I cannot tell you of our wanderings,—of the dismal offices we moved hopefully into and patiently out of. My mother, sir, is an indomitable woman!

"By and by we came here. Some one said,—some one who should have been a worthy authority—that these small northern communities are exceedingly litigious. They may be, sir, they may be, but"—there was a shade of grimness about the close-knit mouth,—"none of their litigation has fallen under my charge.

"My mother could not endure the northern climate. We came in late October; November nearly killed her, and in December I sent her back to friends in Norfolk, where I have since supported her.

"There you have the outline, sir, of my past. But the kernel of it all, the key to my present trouble lies in this,—my mother has never known that I have abandoned the law. She supposes me practicing and with some measure of success, at last. I believe it actually would kill her if she knew to what end all those years of privation were endured, if she knew to what level the family pride has sunk!"
Goliath stopped, with his head bent a little. There was nothing to say, but Fred put more coal on the fire, and it was a cheery cordial movement that helped. Goliath watched the blue flames on the new coal a little while. The left hand had slipped down from the breast of his coat and lay on his knee, palm-upward, in a kind of helpless fashion.

"She is coming here to see me, in a few days," he said slowly,—there was something strained in the man's voice,—"her is coming to see my success, to breathe my popularity, to realize her earlier dreams of me. Poor mother! Poor mother!"

In a moment he had controlled himself again.

"Pardon me, sir, pardon me. I will come at once to what I should have finished long since. No, I must tell you first one farther circumstance.—It is very hard.—But—! Naturally since my mother had an idea I was a successful lawyer, I have been obliged, sir, to remit sums of money which would at least approximately accord with the ideas I have allowed her to gather from my letters. And unfortunately, sir,—this is a humiliating confession,—I have allowed myself some latitude in my letters. She was so very anxious to know and follow the details of my business. Of course I had nothing true to tell her. So I—ahem—romanced a little, perhaps a little more than was necessary, regarding my business relations and activities. I think perhaps I have told her very much what I have wished was true; of course within reasonable limits, for even considering your father's generosity, I had not much money to send. But I sent all that I had, except the modicum I was obliged to retain for my own living, which I think I have made creditably small. But it is all gone—and she is coming—I must make arrangements—she must not see my rooms—and—"

His voice broke, the fingers of his two hands met and interlocked hard.

"If it would help, you can have next month's fifty tomorrow morning." Fred's instinct was good.

"Thank you, sir, thank you. Yes. That was what I wanted to ask. You are very kind. I hope to deserve it."

The old tone of oratory had returned but there was something yet troubling him; the hand still lay upturned.

"Then—there is this last point on which I must consult you, I am quite helpless alone."
"She said in her letter that she will be here the second day after court opens, and that she desires very much to hear some case of mine, and will stay until one comes off.

"I might tell her that none comes off this session. But, sir, unfortunately in writing of my affairs I have told her of a certain case docketed for this month. I have described it, have outlined my course of procedure in it; in short I have given a circumstantial account of it,—a complicated case in chancery; and it is that case she expressly desires to hear.

"I might say it was postponed, but then, sir, she—she would be disappointed, would go home disappointed. I can hardly face that, sir. Circumstances may have sadly warped my moral judgment, but I think I would prefer deceiving to disappointing her. I—can you suggest any means by which this deception might be practicable? A course suggests itself but—we sometimes hold mock-trials at college and"—

He could go no further, nor did he gather strength to do so, and there was a long silence.

The rain splashed from the overfilled caves to the walk outside.

"I think I understand", Fred said, and there was a serious accent in his voice not wonted there, "and it may be I can help you just as you want. There are a lot of the older fellows, who like you, and who would think it sport,—you know how I mean,—to—"

"Thank you, sir, thank you"—Goliath had risen with extended hand,—"you do understand me—perfectly, but I do not feel quite equal to hearing the plan discussed just yet. It is a very hard thing to face. It would be hideous, sir, hideous and degrading for any other sake. But my mother is old, very old".

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**The Second One**

"No, she never suspected a thing. I am sure of it. Don't worry, don't worry at all. Just lie still".

Fred spoke slowly, soothingly as one would to a child. He was kneeling by the bed with one arm thrown lightly across the spare little frame that hardly made the bed-clothes curve.
The hot, black eyes on the pillow searched his face eagerly. He went on half rhythmically, with a voice as gentle as a girl’s,—

"The hall was just as they would fix it for a temporary courtroom, just exactly, and all the fellows knew their parts perfectly. Your speech was elegant; if old Jim had been a real judge he’d have said just what he did, only more so. It —"

Goliath laid a hand on his arm.

"That was a good speech, a fine argument sir", — the voice was hoarse and faltering with long pain,— "I know it was. The logic was faultless, the rhetoric in taste. It was my first argument. I have been preparing it half my life, sir. I could not have done better. I wish it had been before the Supreme Bench. I should have made my mark eternally”.

He struggled upward, breathing heavily; Fred lifted him. The hard red spots in his cheeks grew brighter, his hands gripped the bed-clothes. When the pain was easier he tried to go on.

"Don’t", begged the boy, "you’ll never get well if you exert yourself; so, please be quiet, please”.

A faint smile glimmered through the criss-cross lines of excruciation on Goliath’s face.

"There is no chance for me, sir, anyway. The doctor said this noon it is pneumonia, double-pneumonia, and both lungs simultaneously affected. It will be a very few hours—but I am facing it, sir, facing it. I shall not flinch”.

He closed his eyes, though, a little while. When he opened them Fred had bent his head down between Goliath’s shoulder and his own as he held him, and was crying bitterly. Goliath looked at the curly brown hair, then across the low foot-board out of the bare little window to the sunny world, where May had bloomed in sudden ecstasy.

There was a little sadness in the eyes at first, then a slow exaltation dawned in them.

"My boy", he said at last, and something of the oratorical had left him; for the moment, he was simpler than before; "my boy, you do not understand or you would not feel so.

"Of course I did not realize at the time how cold the hall was when I was practicing. It was fatal; but even had I known it before, I think I would have done the same; there was so much at stake, and I could not practice here. There is some one to take care of
her, now that I cannot. I thank God for that,—and as for me, Fred, she is proud of me now, wonderfully so, and happy in me. She never was but once before since I was grown; she never could be again. All that could ever come would be discovery and the heart-break of it for us both. When I have to confess it to her at the Last Day, God will make her understand me and forgive as she couldn’t now”.

The words came in throbs between the paroxysms of pain. Fred, only half attentive, was trying with all the faith youth has in the power of will, to force his own pulsing vigor into the failing frame he held.

“Lay me back, Fred, and let me look at you”. He saw the boy’s eyes very deep and soft behind their tears. “No, my boy, I am not afraid of death nor of dying. There is no tragedy about it; and I will not have any. It is all very simple.

“I have written a letter telling her that I am sick, so she will be prepared a little, and making a confession regarding my property. She thinks I had some here. She would think so in spite of me. It may have been her explanation of the paucity of my remittances. I told her I had mislaid—lost—the sole copy of an unrecorded mortgage, almost the only resource of a certain poor man. The mortgagor was dishonest—and I stood good for it, of course.

“It is what I would have done in such a case, sir, so I am hardly claiming undue credit. And she will be prouder, sir, in poverty for this, than she would have been with thousands earned by me. Send the letter, to-night, after I am dead—and for the rest—I leave it to your good judgment. My books should bring enough to pay the part of your advance of fifty dollars which my work has not discharged, and yet leave sufficient to send me to my mother. I don’t ask you to write to her, to tell a lie in any way; only,—and it will be easy,—do not let her know the truth. I die with the lie to her on my lips,—but God understands.”

The boy’s voice was solemn when he answered:

“I guess He’d understand about me, too, and I’ll see she never knows”.

Goliath was still, then, and the boy beside him, looking in his face. The room was quiet, save for the labored breathing of the sick man and the flutter of the swallows in the eaves close over the window.
The sun shifted until the window was in shadow and the birds grew still. The breathing grew more strident in the thickening twilight. The boy grew afraid and lighted a dingy lamp, set a big law book on edge to keep the light from Goliath and went back—with a little effort—and knelt again beside the bed.

Ambition

The mountain peaks rise far above the plain,
The path that skirts their rugged heights
Seems dark and rough, nor yet invites
The tourist to explore its ways;
And yet within its mystic maze
A thousand feet have trod the rocky site,
And stood at last upon the dizzy slope
That marked the acme of an earth-born hope,
And crowned a journey marked by toil and pain.

Henry Ed. Nothern.
The Last Waltz

The ball was slowly dying,
But yet we two delayed
To watch the day break slowly,
While the dreamy music played
The last, sad waltz.

"The last", I heard her whisper,
And caught her tender glance,
And, sighing, "Yes!", I answered,—
"The last we'll ever dance,
This slow, sad waltz".

I wished that with her dancing
I could glide on for aye,
Nor hear the music dying,
Nor hear her sighing say,
"The last, last waltz".

I would my arm could always
About her waist remain;
But no, we stop forever,—
We'll never dance again
A sad, sad waltz.

I imagine that you wonder
Just why we stop so soon,
Or why our dancing's over;
But she's to be married in June,—
No more slow waltz.

A. M. S.
My Client, Mr. Barthway

By Wade Warren Thayer

The fire was burning low in the grate and objects in the room were becoming more and more indistinct, as the glowing coals slowly lost their brilliant color and began to glaze over with a thin gray ash. One single piece of coal remained unconsumed. It was a sturdy little thing; deprived of the support of its comrades long passed away in smoke, it had leaned up against the front bars of the grate and was now bravely burning and snapping, sending out merry little jets of flame which cast weird, transient shadows about the room.

I had been restless and uneasy that night, and after an ineffectual attempt to go to sleep, I had risen and, throwing a dressing gown over my pyjamas, had gone down stairs to sit by the fire and smoke a pipe. My thoughts were far from cheerful as I sat gazing fixedly at the glowing embers. Some people might have wondered what it was that made me so discontented and moody. I was rich, very rich in fact, was happily married and settled in one of the pleasantest of our large cities. But among my roses there was one thorn which was a source of great chagrin to me. I was a lawyer by profession, but in spite of my enthusiastic devotion to my work, I had not been a success. To be sure, I had picked up numerous little odd jobs and small affairs which influential friends turned over to me; but I was ambitious and yearned for higher things,—for a real case in which I might have a chance to show my abilities,—for up to this time, during the two or three years of my practice, I had never had a real case. I was loath to believe that it was lack of ability or energy on my own part, for I had been devoted to my profession, and in the few little cases in which I had been employed by my
friends I had done some very hard and earnest work, and work that had brought me compliments from all sides, for the thoroughness and care I had shown. But still success seemed as far from me as it had some three years ago when with such high hopes and ambitions I had hung up my shingle.

As I sat thus dreamily watching the wreck of the dying fire and brooding over my lack of success, I was startled by a muffled scratching sound at the back part of the house. From my chair I could look through the daintily furnished library, wrapped now in intense gloom, into the pretty little dining-room in which my wife took such great pride. At first I could see nothing, though I strove with straining eyes to penetrate the blackness. Then quickly there came a momentary flash of light that shone for a moment on the plate and the cut glass of the sideboard, and all was darkness again.

"Burglars, and they're after the silver", I thought to myself. Rising, I stepped to a little table which stood near by, my slippered feet making no noise on the thickly carpeted floor. I opened a drawer and drew therefrom a small revolver. I always keep one handy, for my wife is somewhat timid. Then I swiftly but noiselessly made my way through the gloom of the library to the dining-room door. On the sideboard stood a dark lantern, its rays turned so as to shine full upon the lock of the silver closet above. A powerfully built man stood with his brawny back turned toward me, prying at the lock with a dangerous looking jimmy. As he worked, I could see the reflection of his features in the mirror of the door. It was not a bad face; clear, deep set, penetrating gray eyes, looking out from beneath shaggy eyebrows, a large nose, firm mouth shaded by an enormous, but well cared for moustache, and flowing side whiskers, all would have given him the appearance of a well-to-do Englishman, had it not been for the slouch hat that was pushed back from his forehead, and the fierce, determined, almost murderous glare of his eyes as he worked at the lock. So intent was he upon his task that he did not observe me and in a moment the lock gave way with a slight noise and the door swung open, disclosing in the rays of the lantern my wife's dearly-prized silver. For an instant the man gazed at the heavily-laden shelves of the cupboard and then he reached in.

"I think that will do", I said quietly, pointing my revolver full on the burly form of the burglar. "My wife permits any one
who wishes to gaze to satiety upon her silver, but she does not like to have it handled; it leaves marks, you know."

At my first word, the man had turned with a savage oath, jimmy in hand, and I thought for a moment he would spring upon me in spite of the menacing pistol. But he thought better of it, for the view down the barrel of a loaded revolver is not an encouraging one, even for a desperate man. He sank back with a quick, indrawn breath through his clenched teeth.

"Now, lay that jimmy down on the table there", I said, sternly. "And come here and turn your back to me".

Without a word he obeyed, but his eyes rolled glaringly. With my revolver at his head I reached into his trousers' pockets and pulled forth in succession two large Smith & Wessons. Then I marched my man before me into the library, after first lighting up the room by touching the electric button of the study lamp. I seated him in a chair beside the library table so that the subdued light of the lamp fell full upon him, while I took a position with my formidable armament farther away from the circle of light. Up to this time my burglar had not uttered a word, except a growl of protest when I relieved him of his revolvers. I extracted the shells from one of the guns and laid it away in a drawer; then I placed the other in the capacious pocket of my dressing gown, in the meanwhile keeping my own trusty weapon in my hand ready for immediate use. My prisoner had been eyeing me closely all the time and finally he broke the silence.

"Well, I seem to have put my foot in it, this time", he said with a short laugh. "But now you have caught me what are you going to do with me"?

The first sound of his voice so startled me that I forgot to answer his question; it was such a deep, rich, melodious voice, and somehow it sounded very familiar to me. Suddenly, it flashed over me where I had heard that voice before. I saw a picture of a dingy little court room crowded with officials and with onlookers, and the central figure in the room was the man who sat before me now,—Hermann Barthway,—one of the most skillful and dangerous counterfeitors in the country. For years this man had been a source of worry and annoyance to the Government; he had been arrested any number of times for complicity in counterfeiting schemes, but never could any direct evidence be found against
him, so skillfully did he cover up his tracks. A day or so ago a counterfeiter's den had been raided and several important captures made, so the police had immediately ordered the arrest of Barthway on suspicion, though there seemed to be but very little evidence to connect him with this gang. He had been arraigned, however, and the judge had been compelled because of the lack of evidence against him to admit him to bail in a small amount. I thought of the scene of the day before and of the whispered comments that I heard concerning this man who was now so completely in my power; how the Government officials had apprehended him a score of times without being able to fasten any guilt upon him, and that this time they were going to use the most strenuous efforts to secure a conviction. Then an idea struck me. Here was my opportunity to gain distinction. Why should I not bargain with this man and on condition that he employ me as his attorney in this case, let him go free now? It was a chance of a lifetime. This bade fair to be one of the most notable cases of the year, and even though I lost it, to have been connected with it at all would reflect the greatest credit on me and advance me many steps toward renown in my profession. To be sure, it might be rather doubtful to thus sell a felon his freedom; but pshaw, it was my own affair, and if I chose to let the man off, who would be the wiser?

After his first words, delivered in that quiet, deep voice which had so impressed me the day before in the court room, my prisoner sat most quietly in his chair, taking in the details of the room and at times glancing keenly at me as if to fathom what was passing in my mind. "Comfortable quarters, these," he remarked finally, continuing his survey of the room. Then he pointed to a set of low book-shelves, on top of which stood some dainty Limoges ware, and added, "I don't quite like the idea of placing bric-a-brac in such a place. I don't think those dainty things harmonize or are suitable in a library".

"Never mind what you think," I blurted out; for I must confess he angered me, with his coolness and self-possession under such trying circumstances,—trying enough for me, but how much more so for him. "We have rather weightier subjects to discuss just now than the arrangement of my bric-a-brac".

"Very well, then", returned he, imperturbably. "If you have no objection, I believe I will have a cigar. I always think and talk
best when under the influence of the fragrant weed”. He helped himself from a box of my favorite Havanas which stood on the table, and then actually the fellow had the impudence to pass the box to me and to urge me to smoke one of my own cigars!

“Thanks, I don’t believe I’ll smoke”, I said, brusquely and with some sharpness; for really his presumption and assurance were becoming too much for me and I was rapidly losing my temper. Then I added, as he lighted his cigar and leaned back comfortably in his chair, “It seems to me, you take matters rather coolly considering the situation. I should think, after that affair of yesterday——”

“Affair of yesterday? What do you mean?” he hissed, starting forward in his chair, his self-possession completely gone and his eyes taking on that murderous glare which they had worn when I surprised him at the silver. One look into my revolver was enough, however, and he subsided immediately, regaining his calmness and assurance almost as quickly as he had lost them. Then, with an attempt to laugh it off, he said, “What further crimes have you caught me in, pray”?

“Oh, I see very well that you know to what I referred”, I answered, calmly, for the moment that he gave vent to that outbreak, I knew that I was master of the situation. “What is the use, Mr. Barthway, of trying to conceal your identity? I was present in the court room yesterday when you were examined; so you see I know you”.

“So it seems”, he said, with all of his old nonchalance, as he leaned back in his chair and blew a succession of curling smoke-rings ceilingward. “And what next? I beg of you not to ring for the police until I have finished my cigar. I never was very fond of smoking in the open air, and I am really very comfortable here. And then a seat in the patrol wagon is not—er—the most pleasant way of taking an airing, anyway”. He shrugged his shoulders expressively.

“Very well”, I returned, “and I will trouble you to pass me that box of cigars, as I think I will change my mind and smoke with you”. I was determined that I would be as cool and collected as he was himself and I knew that a cigar would soothe my nerves, which by this time were in a sad state, for I was unused to such a situation, while I suppose he had been in worse plight many
times during his checkered career. We sat there facing each other without a word for some moments, while each puffed thoughtfully at his cigar. He was the first to break the silence.

"Well, as I said before", he remarked. "You've got me; now what do you propose to do with me"?

"That is just the question that I have been debating in my own mind", I returned, thoughtfully. "I could easily hand you over to the authorities, for there is a police call in that cupboard over that bric-a-brac of which you spoke so disparagingly. I have only to turn the knob and the police will be here in two minutes. But on the other hand where is the use of that? You haven't stolen anything, and it would only add to the punishment you would get for that counterfeiting affair".

"Oh, as to that", he interrupted with a smiling wave of his hand, "you need have no scruples. Those block-heads on the police force think that they have me in the toils. But they are mistaken, for they can find absolutely no proof against me".

I sat for a moment or so in thought, and then as though a sudden idea had struck me I said: "See here, I have a plan to propose to you. As you have observed",—with a gesture towards the luxurious appointments of the library,—"I have plenty of money and a nice enough establishment, but I am a lawyer and it has always been my ambition to attain fame in that profession. Thus far, though I have a lucrative practice, I have never had a case worth mentioning. To come to the point, I will let you go scot free if you will agree to engage me as attorney in this counterfeiting case".

My companion puffed his cigar in silence for a moment or so; then he looked up with a peculiarly cunning expression on his face.

"But why do you wish me to employ you in this counterfeiting affair when, as I have assured you, there is no possibility of their being able to implicate me".

"Because I don't agree with you as to that. I know that the government looks upon you as a most dangerous counterfeitor, and I know that they intend to make determined efforts to secure your conviction. Therefore the case is bound to be one which will be in the public eye, and I wish to be connected with it".

"So you think I shall be convicted".

"No, on the contrary, I think I can pull you through".


He looked absentely at the glowing end of his cigar, from which he had just flicked the ash with his finger, and then he said moodily, "You wish me to employ you, a lawyer without name or reputation, to defend me in a suit which you say yourself is likely to be of national importance, and upon which my liberty—nay, perhaps my life depends. You take an unfair advantage of me."

"Not more so than you did of me", I returned quickly and somewhat hotly. "You enter my house by stealth when you think I am fast asleep and attempt to rob me of my valuables, and then you say I take an unfair advantage of you. No, I think we are quits on that score."

The burglar sat for some moments twisting his mustache and puffing meditatively at his cigar, before replying.

"Well, I suppose there is no help for it", he said, finally, with a half sigh. "I will agree to your terms."

I arose and going to my desk abstracted some papers and a pen and ink-well. Placing them upon the table within his reach I directed him to write at my dictation:

"I, Hermann Barthway, do hereby engage Mr. Henry Hale Colsworth, Attorney, No. 9 Post Telegraph Building, as my attorney in the case now pending against me in the courts. This agreement is entered into by reason of certain personal services rendered me by said Henry Hale Colsworth.

Hermann Barthway."

I folded up the paper and placed it with others in the desk.

"Very well that is settled", I said in a satisfied voice. "And now as I see you have finished your cigar, I think I will bid you good-night."

I led the way to the door and my strange friend followed, making no attempt at resistance. At the door, he bade me a most polite good evening, lifting his slouch hat with a grace that would have done credit to a duke.

"Au revoir", he said, as he descended the steps. "At our next meeting I shall have something of importance to say to you."

Then he added, turning with a gesture of significance, "and perhaps you may have something interesting to tell me, also."

Pondering on these last enigmatic words and the look which he had cast me over his shoulder, I retired, but I was sleepy
enough by this time, and e'er I could fathom their meaning, my thoughts were overcome by slumber.

I was awakened by a hubbub down stairs that brought me almost instantly to my feet. My wife must have risen some time since, for on glancing at the little clock I discovered that it was very late. I slipped on some clothes and my slippers and hastened into the hall way to find out the cause of the noise. As I emerged from my room a maid came running up the stairs.

"Please, sir", she cried breathlessly, and in tearful accents, "Things is all gone wrong,—cook's goin' to leave,—an' she says I done it,—an' it ain't so,—an' missis 'as fainted,—an'—an'—the silver's all stole. An' I'm goin' to leave too, so there!"

She burst out crying so violently that I could get nothing further from her. Hastily I ran downstairs and then learned that most of what she said was the truth. I found my wife half fainting in the arms of one of the maids, and on seeing me she pointed tragically and hysterically to the silver closet. The door hung open, as I had left it so carelessly last night, and every single piece of silver, thousand of dollars worth in all, was gone!

As I stood there taking in the situation, a shrill scream came from above, and in a moment the maid whom I had met on the stairs came tearing into the room.

"Oh, Mis' Colsworth", she cried weepingly. "Your jewel caskets' been broke into and all your jewelry is gone!"

With a cry of dismay my wife brushed the two girls aside and darted hastily up to her room. I followed as fast as I could. It was but too true. The lock of the casket had been broken and all its contents had been removed.

I groaned with disgust at my own stupidity, as I stood looking down at my wife who had thrown herself face downward upon a couch and was now weeping inconsolably. I was beginning to see it all now, and what a fool I had been, to be sure! But then, a sudden thought came to me. Hurriedly I dressed and breakfasted. Then ordering the carriage, I hastened down town. Mr. Barthway was to have his preliminary examination at ten o'clock this morning, and I was very anxious just now to have a little talk with that gentleman. When I reached the court it was half after ten, and upon inquiry of an official I learned the truth.

My client, Mr. Barthway, had jumped his bail!
Summer Fantasies

By the rippling stream I wander
Among the willows yonder,
And listen to the hum
Of birds and bees and the river,
That flows on ever, ever
In the shimmering, gleaming sun.

I lie in the shade a-napping,
Lulled by the water lapping
The lilied bank at my feet.
The world is drowsy, dreaming,
The lazy river seeming
My laziness to repeat.

June days are rare, I know it,
They were made just for a poet—
Replete with sweet delights,
But it really is a wonder
He'd make such an awful blunder
As to never see June nights.

Then by the stream I wander
Among the willows yonder,
With a maiden, winsome, coy;
And by the rippling river
My heart is lost forever,—
June nights for me, my boy!

A. M. S.
Justice Judicially Administered.

BY LULA J. DICKINSON

QUIRE DESCUM has been Justice of the Peace in his township for the last twenty years, and in all likelihood will be for the next twenty, if the constitution of the Squire and of the United States can endure the strain.

He has a lank figure, a hungry looking face predominated by a nose which would be classified in the treatises on physiognomy under the heading "born to command"; his hands, protruding from his coatsleeves, thus giving him the appearance of wearing somebody's outgrown clothes, are large and horny, for the Squire earns his living, not by goading his neighbors into lawsuits in order to lawfully detain their hard earnings, but by honest toil.

There are fewer lawsuits in his township than in any other in his county, for, when two come to him to settle their difficulty, he will run his fingers through his scanty locks, stretch his ungainly arms still farther through his short coatsleeves, as if to get a good hold of the subject, and then, having mentally grasped it, will rub his hands industriously and say: "Well! Well! Can't you settle it? Hate to have neighbors go to law. Not much made by it. Let's just talk it over. Sometimes great things come from talking matters over. Just a little misunderstanding! No serious matter. Well! Well!"

Then the would-be plaintiff and defendant begin to think it can be settled.

The Squire will continue: "You was both a little mean. Just a little! Call things even; most we can expect in this world's to get even".

They feel their grievances pretty nearly balance each other, and go away feeling a trifle more the necessity of bearing and for-
bearing. The Squire's majority will be larger by two more votes the next time his term of office expires.

A poor, hardworking woman, a certain Mrs. Brown living near the Squire, had been boarding a worthless fellow named Higgins. He had failed to pay her. That was no wonder; on the contrary it would have been a wonder had it been otherwise.

She had stated her case to the Squire: "He owes me $3.00. It's been nigh onto two year since he boarded with us. You see 'twas while he was workin' in the stave mill, and I only kept him as an accommodation, so he could be nigh his work a couple of week 'fore his sister got moved in. I'd never a-taken him in only he said Mr. Johnson was a-owin' him at the time. When he left he made the excuse that he hadn't got to see Johnson yet, but would, and pay me just as soon as he could".

"Did you ever ask him for it"? asked the Squire, brushing back the stray locks.

"Yes, and he'd always promise to pay it in a day or so. I hain't seen him lately".

"Oh! I 'spose he's dropped you from his list of acquaintances", said the Squire dryly.

"Well yes. He don't seem to know me no more. I begun to think he didn't intend to pay it, so I decided to put it in your hands. I can't well afford to lose it".

"I'll get it. $3.00 you said "?

The woman went out. The Squire bent forward and rubbed his hands vigorously, meanwhile talking to himself.

"Poor Mis Brown! Takes in washing—Plague him! Got a houseful of helpless children, one a cripple—Plague him!! Brown'll never set the North river afire. $3.00! two years! Plague him!!"

His feelings were getting control of him, and seizing his pen, he scrawled the following in a plain, bold hand:

"Bill Higgins,

Dear Sir,

You got Mis Brown to bord you by telin her you had money a-comin' from Johnson. You never ment to pay her. That was a getting goods and chattels under false pretenses which is a criminel offense. I suppose prehaps you don't know jumpin bord bills is a criminel offense to. Come and setle immeditly or suffer the con-

sequences.

N. J. Descum,
Justice of the Peace".
"I 'spose he don't know it, nor as for that matter, I don't 'spose anybody else does either. But land! scaring is the only way to fetch it. Those the Lord made able, the law can make willing, but there's no touching these independently poor ones,—poorer 'n green sassafras stovewood. What's a judgment good for against such a fellow? Waste of ink and paper! He's got to be made to pay it. Let him once know the law can't make him do it, and it'll never be done, for he's a bit dishonest. Comes by it naturally! I haven't known the Higgins tribe all these years for nothing. If he cheats a poor woman out of a board bill and comes out scot free he'll be anxious to do the same thing again. That boy needs training. Nothing like 'rousing a spirit of honesty in the risin' generation"!

The Squire's knowledge of human nature was better than his knowledge of the contents of Webster's spelling book. Bill Higgins was a coward at heart. He was not at all afraid of Mrs. Brown, but he thought the Squire knew what he was talking about. The spelling did not worry him in the least, but such particles of dormant conscience as he had, were quickly aroused into activity by those awful words "criminal offense".

With confused visions of grates, bars, and massive stone walls haunting him, he went about his work that day. The hours never passed so slowly. He started at every sound, fearing it might be the constable after him. Every grating noise seemed the clinking of handcuffs being fastened upon his wrists, or the jailer locking him in his cell. Oh! if he could but get to the Squire in time with the $3.00! Would quitting time never come?

But long as it had seemed, that day drew to a close as all days do, and probably not taking more than the regular number of hours by the clock in doing it, either.

That night a bullet-headed youth, with retreating forehead, coarse mouth, and slinking eyes, shuffled up to the anvil in the Squire's shop where he stood working.

"I come to pay that board bill!", he said, laying down two silver dollars, and two fifty cent pieces.

"That's all right. Lucky you was prompt. Better be quicker in settling your little debts, my boy; you might not get off so easily next time, you know".
To Edith

FAIR Queen of my fancies, and lady of love,
I pour for you ecstasy's wine.
A lotus bloom opens; the perfume and form
Of fairer development add to your charm.
   O womanhood's sister and mine,
May God send you blessing and smile from above.

You're woman, my lady and I am again
   A laureate humble to queen,
Whose heritage is of every age,—
All science's wonders, the Present's bright page,
   Yet mottled with shadow and sheen,
And Future's glad hopes all open to men.

An heir to all ages, to youth as sublime,
   To graces of motion, to life
Immortal, to fruitage of usefulness, heir
Of health, of intelligence, strength that is rare;
   Sustaining a mind that is rife,
With power,—a lotus a-bloom of our time.

C. L. M.
"The Whyfor"

GUESS I'll be a lawyer, 'cause my uncle Dan,
He is quite a feller and he's a lawyer man;
He has a pair o' hosses and when he's drivin' out
He's jest as near a king as I shall care about.
It's "how dye do, Dan'nl; how's yer health terday"?

"En the people take their hats off something thataway—
"Wus daown to the court house and heerd you specyfin'
In the murder case from Ridgeway when yo' cleared ole Jimmy
Ryan.
Was kinder glad yo' cleared him but they was nuthin' else
Fer a jury to do with him,—that is if they felt's
I did. Kind o' thought Ryan sort o' knew
Suthin' 'bout the murder—that is until yo'
Made yer plea for him; then 'tware jest as plain
Thet he had a alerbi as it is it's goin' ter rain".
Then when we're there, to the farm my uncle owns
You jest had ought to see him when he's a-throwin' stones.
Why, he kin stand in the dooryard with a apple on a stick,
Swish it and you'll see the splash clear over in the crick—
He'll take a pebble sailed, en pull her up en back
And shy over the big red barn the very first crack.
And then we look at the cattle 'en he tells the hired man
What he thinks he'll do with stock, 'en some hiflutin' plan
He's read in a farmin' paper 'bout how he thinks he'll graff
A grape vine on a current bush, 'en kill the wobbly calf.
'En then when we're comin' home, jest as like as not,
We'll see some farmer feller a-standin' in a lot,
'En he'll yell acrost to him, "I say, there, how dye do;
Can't yo' pull up here a bit, got suthin' to say to you"?
Then when he comes up nearer, "we've been thinkin' on it, Squire,
Of axin' yo' if yo' didn't think yo' c'ud step a little higher—
I been talkin' down to town to some as think 'en kalkerlate
That fer congress this fall yo' re the logical candidate ".
"O pshaw ", my uncle says, "don't think it's in my line;
I'm kind o' sort o' plain 'en ain't mutch on the shine.
Guess yer better let me stay here jest about's I am;
I w'ant picked out fer Washington, en besides yer Uncle Sam
Has got a heap o' better ones than me to represent "—
But "Dan'nl, so wuz Lincoln plain, 'en he was president.
Thet's what we want; we want a man a-representin' there
Who ain't in fer fil 'busterin', 'en will do things on the square ".
'En then my uncle whistles but jest before he ends
The talk he says to him et he's in the hands o' friends.
Then he says, "yer pa tells me thet you've got it in yer hat
Thet yo' will be a lawyer—now, what's the truth o' that "?
"Thought I would," I answered up. "Well, now, my little man,
Do you know you'll hev to work hard if you adopt that sort o' plan.
There'll be days 'en days when the spiders' occupy yer door
Doin' nuthin' else but spinnin' webs, en then yer offis' floor
Will be worn out thin and clean by yer walkin' up and down,
A waitin' fer yer clients thet never get aroun'.
'En then, besides, you've got to have a lot of push 'en pluck;
This yer lawin' business aint by no means circumstance 'en luck,
You've got ter hev some brains, my boy, 'en do a lot o' work,
If yo' win, you've got to drive—it'll never do to shirk.
Then I say, "my father says thet you was a lazy kid;
That whenever they was hayin' a sidlin' off you slid,
'En they'd find yo' in the shed a talkin' to the pigs
About the mean rapscalusness of the low-lived thievin' Whigs,
Or Emmet's "Vindication", to the brindle cow and calf,
'En thet the littlest of them two would look at you 'en laff."
"He did "? says he; thet may be so, but I'd hev' you know,
my man,
You'll hev' to recite a long, long while before you're uncle Dan ",
ELIAS F. JOHNSON
The New Woman

A Toast Given at the Webster Society Banquet, January 10, 1896

YOU ASK me to drink to the New Woman’s health,
A tribute to pay to her womanly wealth
Of intellect, sympathy, true heart and mind
The heritage given to fair woman kind.
I drink not to eyes that are limpid and blue,
Nor lips that are carmine thread with delicate hue;
I drink not to hands that are shapely and small,
But I drink to the heart that is nobler than all.
I drink to her intellect,—equal of man’s,
A mind that devises, and studies, and plans.
I drink not to empress nor princess remote,
But I drink to the woman who some day will vote.
The world has moved on and we do not need now,
The woman all smiles with the ball-room bow;
Though some may prefer the old ‘clinging’ kind,
With heart well developed—but minus the mind.
We need not the Dora’s of Dickens’ page,
But Agnes, the type of a far better age;
Not an insolent queen on her canopied throne,
But a Portia, pleading for justice alone.
If our forefathers fought for their rights, years ago,
Can you blame the New Woman for now doing so?
Is she wrong in opposing, with head firm and brave,
The common-law doctrine of master and slave?
We voters forget, when the cares of state vex,
That a soul is a soul—regardless of sex,
And that liberties dear to the masculine heart
Should form of a woman’s existence a part.
I honor the woman whose mind can explore
The wonderful depths of professional lore;
Who struggles this nation of ours to improve,
And shoves the world on in the way it should move.
I drink to the woman who fights her own way,
And I trust the “New” Woman is with us to stay.

HENRY ED NOThOMB.
Editorial

THE new three-year course may already be said to be a pronounced success, although some slight friction has been inevitable in the adjustment of the two conflicting schedules. The addition of the third year to the curriculum comes none too soon. The graduates of Michigan must compete with those who are trained in the Eastern schools, and to do so successfully they must be properly equipped. While some advance has been made this year in entrance requirements, there is room for further improvement in this particular, and it must come. A liberal education should be demanded of every candidate for entrance to a law school, and the nearer it approximates a college education, the better. The general "stiffening" of the work has had a wholesome effect. The Faculty may rely upon the hearty support of the students in all such reforms.

*   *   *

Now that the three-year course is in successful operation, it would seem that arrangements should be made by which Seniors in the Literary Department desiring to study law may elect their senior work in the Law Department. This plan is adopted in many universities,—notably Columbia, Cornell and Northwestern,—and the privilege of electing professional work is extended in our own institution to literary students who intend to pursue the study of medicine or pharmacy. When the law course was but two years in length there was little need of such an arrangement, but we believe it would encourage many who now take but two years' work in college to continue another year and receive both degrees. It should be recognized that the study of law is liberal in its nature, and might well have a place in the curriculum of every college which can afford it.

*   *   *

We shall look forward with pleasure to an early consolidation of the three annual publications issued by the students of the
University. There is no call for the presence of three publications, and no excuse for it except factional feeling. There should be one Annual, representative of the entire University, and supported by the entire University. Equal representation on the Board can easily be secured to each of the elements now represented respectively by the *Palladium*, *Castalian* and *Res Gestae*. The result would be an Annual second to none in the country. We believe the sentiment of the student body is strongly in favor of consolidation, and hope to see it soon carried into effect.

* * *

**NOTHING** is the source of greater pride to the members of '96 than the position in the athletics of the University which the Class has held during its entire career. Our standing has been due in the main to the efforts of a few men of exceptional athletic ability. They labored throughout their two years in the Department that we of humbler brawn might glory. It is but justice that we as a class now acknowledge the efforts of such men as Shields, Bloomington, Villa, Hollister, Denby and Martin, and congratulate them and ourselves upon the glorious career of '96 in athletics.

* * *

**The burden of upholding the honor of Michigan in debate and oratory has, this year as usual, fallen upon the Law Department. In the former field, through the efforts of Messrs. Vert, Block and Albright, the first debate with Chicago University has been placed to our credit, and we shall look with confidence to see another victory added by Mr. Ingraham to the long list of Michigan's victories in the Northern Oratorical League.**

* * *

**The **Res Gestae** desires to make the following announcements and acknowledgments:**

The prize of $15 for the best short story is awarded to Miss Maude Elaine Caldwell.

The members of the Board wish to thank all who by their contributions and interest have so greatly aided in the preparation of this volume. The thanks of the Board are especially due to Prof. J. C. Rolfe for acting as judge upon the stories submitted, and to Messrs. C. B. Parsons and T. G. White for aid rendered the Art Department.
JOSEPH H. VANCE
The Summer Law School

The Summer Law School of the University of Michigan was organized one year ago. Its founders were Messrs. Dwyer, Hughes and Smith. It was undertaken as an experiment and became at once an unqualified success. Its object primarily was one of review, but the subjects were so treated that beginners were enabled to lay a solid foundation for systematic future study, and students who desired a knowledge of certain legal subjects as a part of a liberal education, found a golden opportunity to meet their needs.

During the first year of its career three courses of instruction were offered. Course I., given by Mr. Smith, on the subject of Elementary Law, embraced a study of the fundamental legal ideas, and an outline of the American legal system. Course II., given by Mr. Dwyer, on the subject of Constitutional Law, involved a study of the nature of constitutions in general, together with a more thorough discussion of the Federal Constitution. Course III., given by Mr. Hughes, on Practical Business Law and the Law of Domestic Relations, was an eminently practical one and proved to be very popular.

The attendance, during the initial year of its history, exceeded the most sanguine expectations. It was thought if each class should have half a dozen students there would be cause for rejoicing, but some of the classes had three times that number.

In order to meet the urgent desires of the students, a Practice Court was established. It was organized and conducted by Mr. Hughes, and was one of the most popular features of the Summer School.
The Second Annual Announcement of the institution has just been issued, and a glance at its contents shows that the excellent reputation acquired last year will not be allowed to wane. The Faculty will this year consist of seven members, instead of three; the time has been lengthened from six to eight weeks; the scope of subjects has been materially broadened, and the School made permanent by the Board of Regents.

The seven gentlemen comprising the Faculty are Professors Thompson, Knowlton and Wilgus, and Messrs. Johnson, Dwyer, Hughes and Smith.

There will be two courses of instruction, each of one hundred and twenty-five hours, and embracing, in all, seventeen subjects. Course I. will include the first-year subjects, and Course II. the second-year subjects of the University year. This will give each student, who takes a full course, three hours of class-room work per day during the eight weeks.

Prof. Thompson will deliver two courses of lectures, of fifteen hours each, on the subjects of Equity Jurisprudence, and Real Property, Fixtures, etc. Prof. Knowlton will give ten lectures on Bailments and Carriers, and a course in Contracts of twenty hours. Prof. Wilgus conducts a course of twenty hours in Torts, using Cooley on Torts as a text. Mr. Johnson gives three courses, one of fifteen hours in Elementary Real Property, based upon the second book of Blackstone; a ten hour course on Commercial Law; and one of fifteen hours in Bills and Notes. Mr. Dwyer offers two courses in Pleading— one of fifteen hours, in Common Law Pleading, and one of ten hours in Equity Pleading; and fifteen hours’ quiz on Constitutional Law. Mr. Hughes gives ten lectures in Partnership, and fifteen hour courses each in Domestic Relations and Evidence. Mr. Smith will give fifteen hour courses in Elementary Law and Personal Property, and a ten hour course in Agency. The Practice Court work will be continued and enlarged.

Last year the school was an experiment and its scope was necessarily limited. This year it is an assured success. The Faculty is composed of the regular professors and instructors in the University Law School, and the courses will in many respects be almost identical with those offered in the regular curriculum. Such a chance for improving the idle summer months is rarely offered.

H. R. M.
The Legal Fraternity of Phi Delta Phi

Founded at University of Michigan, 1869

Chapter Roll

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Phi Delta Phi

Kent Chapter Established in 1869

Fratres in Facultate
Hon. Thomas McIntyre Cooley, I. L. D., A Δ Φ,
Prof. Jerome Cyril Knowlton, A. B., LL. B., Δ Φ,
Prof. Harry Burns Hutchins, Ph. B., A Δ Φ,
Hon. Levi Thomas Griffin, A. M., B Θ Π,
Prof. Otto Kirchner, A. M.,
Prof. Bradley Martin Thompson, M. S., LL. B., Δ Κ E
Judge John W. Champlin, LL. D.,
Prof. Floyd R. Mechem, A. M.,
Elias F. Johnson, B. S., LL. M.,
Judge Henry H. Swan, A. M.,
Thomas A. Bogle, LL. B.,
Hon. Melville Madison Bigelow, Webster Chapter, A. M., Ph. D.,
Prof. Frank F. Reed, A. B., A Δ Φ,
Prof. Horace L. Wilgus, Swan Chapter, B. S.

Fratres in Urbe
Judge Edward D. Kinne, A. B., Σ Φ,
Hon. Charles R. Whitman, A. B.,
Ora Elmer Butterfield, LL. B.,
John R. Effinger, Ph. B., LL. B., Φ Κ Φ.

Fratres in Universitate
POST-GRADUATE,
Charles Belknap Henderson, Φ Κ Φ.

1896
John Benjamin Archer, A. B., X Φ,
Franklin Elisha Bump,
Edwin Denby,
Charles Woodworth Foster, B. L., Φ Δ Θ,
Benjamin Andrew Gage,
Warren W. Guthrie, A. B.,
Edmund Claude Shields, B. L.,
Oliver Lyman Spaulding, Jr., A. B., B Θ Π,
Wade Warren Thayer, A. B., K Λ.

1897
Ransom Gardner George, A. B., A Δ Φ,
Edward Francis Wehrle, A. B., Φ Δ Θ,
Clare Hart Stearns,

1898
Alatan Leonard Charles Atkinson,
Charles Goldsmith Cook, B Θ Π,
Luman Webster Goodenough, Δ T Δ,
Errol Henry Spicer,
Francis Edward Stevens,
Orestes Humphrey Wright, A Δ Φ,
Fraternity of Kappa Sigma

Founded at the University of Bologna, Italy, 1395. Established in America at the University of Virginia, 1867

Chapter Roll

Gamma, Delta, Zeta, Epsilon, Eta, Theta, Iota, Kappa, Lambda, Mu, Nu, Xi, Pi, Sigma, Tau, Upsilon, Psi, Omega, Chi Omega, Eta Prime, Alpha Beta, Alpha Gamma, Alpha Delta, Alpha Epsilon, Alpha Zeta, Alpha Theta, Alpha Iota, Alpha Kappa, Alpha Lambda, Alpha Mu, Alpha Nu, Alpha Xi, Alpha Pi, Alpha Rho, Alpha Sigma, Alpha Tau, Alpha Upsilon,

Louisiana State University
Davidson College
University of Virginia
Centenary College
Randolph-Macon College
Cumberland University
Southwestern University
Vanderbilt University
University of Tennessee
Washington and Lee University
College of William and Mary
University of Arkansas
Swarthmore College
Tulane University
University of Texas
Hampden-Sydney College
Maine State College
University of the South
South Carolina University
Trinity College
Mercer University
University of Illinois
Pennsylvania State College
University of Pennsylvania
University of Michigan
Southwestern Baptist University
U. S. Grant University
Cornell University
University of Vermont
University of North Carolina
Wofford College
Bethel College
Wabash College
Bowdoin College
Ohio State University
Georgia School of Technology
Millsop College

Alumni Associations

Yazoo City, Mississippi
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Pittsburg, Pennsylvania
New York City
New Orleans, Louisiana
Chicago, Illinois
Indianapolis, Indiana
Kappa Sigma

Alpha Zeta Chapter, Established 1892

Fratres in Universitate

Literary Department

1898
Norman King McInnis.

Law Department

1896

William Tudor Asaad
John Coleman Crape
Alvah Stanton Hopkins
Philemon S. Karshner
Arthur Augustus Meeke
William Henry Simons
Warren Wesley Travis
Elmer Guy Ryker

1897
Walter Edwin Dorland, B.S.
Archibald Stevenson, B.S.
Charles Ezra White

1898
Alonzo Jay Edgerton, Jr.
William Briggs Hice

1896

Thomas M. Benner, Jr.
Henry W. Conner
William Charles Manchester, A. B.
Albert August Huseman
John Cobough Davies
Angus Roy Shannon
Olney Scott Williams
Joseph Hudson Short

1898

George Roy Fox
Gifford Brown McKay
Legal Fraternity of Delta Chi

Founded at Cornell University, 1890

Chapter Roll

Cornell University
University of the City of New York
University of Michigan
University of Minnesota
Dickinson College
Delta Chi

Michigan Chapter, Established 1892

Fratres Honorarii

Judge William G. Ewing
Judge Samuel Maxwell
Hon. Jonathan P. Dolliver
Hon. Roger Q. Mills
Hon. Robert T. Lincoln

Prof. Marshall D. Ewell
Prof. Herman V. Ames
Prof. John B. Clayberg
Judge Victor A. Elliot
James L. High
Hon. Benjamin Butterworth

Fratres in Universitate

1895
Frank Warren Ballenger

1896
Fred H. Gaston
William Wallace Kerr
Bertrand Lichtenberger
George Riley Miller, Jr.
Stuart Hoffman Perry
Daniel Roderick Williams
Myron Richard Sturtevant
Frederick Winans Bacon

Allan Charles McCaughan
Oliver Rogers Barrett
Edward Everett Spear
Laurence Rankin Hambleton
Forest Maynard Hall
Chester G. Brown
Luther Gilbert Beckwith
Edward Stewart Ferry

1898
Daniel Webster Fishell
Thomas Albert Berkebile
William Henry Feindt, Jr.
William Romine Blackburn

Howard Ion Shepherd
Frank Gray Mason
Duane Darrow Arnold
Maurice Edward Harvey

Harry Huse Hart
The University of Michigan Masonic Club

Organized February, 1894

Officers 1896

G. P. McCallum, President
W. P. Harlow, Vice-President
C. F. Watkins, Secretary
G. D. Edgar, Treasurer

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Law Department
Prof. H. B. Hutchins
Prof. Levi T. Griffin

Prof. E. F. Johnson
Prof. John W. Champlin

Medical Department
Dr. C. G. Darling
Dr. V. C. Vaughan
Dr. Frank W. Nagler
Dr. Frederick G. Novy
Dr. S. Roy Copeland

Dr. W. B. Hinsdale
Dr. W. H. Dorrance

Dental Department
Dr. Nelville S. Hoff

Dr. Flemming Carrow
Dr. Simon M. Yutzy
Dr. W. A. Campbell
Dr. W. A. Campbell
Dr. W. A. Campbell

Dr. Jas. G. Lynds

Literary Department
Prof. Elmer A. Lyman

Engineering Department
Prof. M. E. Cooley

Prof. Alexander Ziwet

Instructor J. M. Smoots

Prof. J. B. Davis

Instructor Thomas Ore
Masonic Club

Members

N. G. Aldrich, '96 L, West Milton, O
J. E. Browne, '96 M, Fowlerville, Mich
D. N. Bessie, '95 L, Wapakoneta, N. Dak
H. B. Coffield, '96 L, Mendon, Ill
C. A. Compton, '96 L, Toledo, O
R. R. Coombs, '97 L, Defiance, O
G. H. Clementson, '96 L, Pittsburgh, Pa
J. C. Davies, '96 L, Johnstown, Pa
W. C. Douglas, '98 L, Eagle Pass, Tex
W. S. Durand, '99 M, Champion, Mich
G. D. Edger, '97 D, Blissfield, Mich
E. N. Ellsworth, '97 E, Thornville, Mich
Frank Fisher, '98 L, Shenandoah, Ia
Ephraim Frost, '96 L, Fulton, Mich
Howard Green, '96 L, Battle Creek, Mich
W. P. Harlow, '99 M, Decatur, Mich
F. H. Holzheimer, '96 L, Salt Lake City, U
I. N. Kinney, '98 L, Bay City, Mich
W. A. Kroeger, '96 L, Thayer, Ia
I. J. Locke, '96 M, Wheelersburg, O
A. D. Leyhe, '93 L, Lancaster, Mo
C. A. Manning, '96 Lit, Michigan City, Ind
G. P. McCallum, '98 L, Thompson, Mich
N. J. McVicker, '96 L, Pittsburgh, Pa
R. G. McDonald, '96 M, Flint, Mich
C. S. McIntyre, '96 M, Woodland, Mich
B. C. Morse, '97 Lit, Alpena, Mich
G. E. McKana, '95 E, Escanaba, Mich
V. H. Mowls, '97 L, Oneida Mills, O
R. H. Nichols, '96 M, Chester, Mich
E. A. Nevin, '96 M, Helena, N. Y
Wm. Pringle, '96 L, Ann Arbor, Mich
C. A. Phillips, '96 D, Terre Haute, Ind
C. M. Pritchard, '96 E, Kokomo, Ind
M. R. Parmlee, Phar, Concord, Mich
F. P. Ramsey, '99 M, Delta, O
B. T. Riley, '97 L, Paola, Kas
J. F. Riemer, '93 Lit, Hadley, Mich
H. C. Robinson, '99 Lit, Chicago, Ill
L. E. Stewart, '96 L, Bellaire, Mich
K. E. Sallman, '98 L, Corydon, Ia
C. E. Slagle, '96 D, Oregon, Ill
M. R. Sturtevant, '96 L, Springfield, Mass
F. A. Scott, '99 M, Brown City, Mich
H. T. Smith, '96 Phar, Vincent, Pa
J. R. Skillman, '97 Law, Covertport, Ky
Frederick Swan, '98 Lit, Potsdam, N. Y
C. D. Thompson, '96 L, Bad Axe, Mich
C. S. Turnbaugh, '96 L, Cambridge, O
S. P. Tuttle, '98 Homo, St. Louis, Mich
J. W. Van Horn, '97 Phar, Osceola, Neb
H. H. Waite, '98 M, Ashville, N. C
C. F. Watkins, '96 Phar, Traverse Mich
H. C. Watkins, '97 M, Norvell, Mich
J. P. Wason, '96 L, Delphi, Ind
H. H. Wende, '96 L, Wende, N. Y
C. A. Wehe, '96 D, Topeka, Kas
A. K. Wheeler, '98 L, Newberry, Mich
R. H. Wilkin, '96 L, Robinson, Ill
R. M. Woodin, '96 D, Ann Arbor, Mich
J. G. Yont, '96 L, Brook, Neb
University of Michigan Athletic Association

Officers

James H. Prentiss, President
Harry V. Saint, Vice-President
Edwin H. Humphrey, Treasurer
Harry Weare, Recording Secretary
John C. Condon, Financial Secretary
J. DeForest Richards, Foot Ball Manager
Edmund C. Shields, Base Ball Manager
Ward W. Hughes, Assistant Base Ball Manager
O. H. Wright, Track Manager
E. B. Caulkins, Tennis Manager

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A. C. Campbell

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Harey Helfman

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Prof. Jerome C. Knowlton

Prof. Calvin Thomas
Assistant Prof. John C. Rolfe

Advisory Board

Prof. Nancrede
Prof. Du Pont
Mr. Hawley

Prof. Rolfe
Prof. Cantwell
Mr. Cleaveland
'Varsity Base Ball Team, 1895

Officers
ED. C. WEEKS, Manager
EDMUND C. SHIELDS, Captain.

Team

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Catchers</th>
<th>Pitchers</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>W. F. Holmes,</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. C. Condon,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F. J. Sexton,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. F. Watkins,</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>H. A. Gallup,</td>
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<tr>
<td>Guy Miller,</td>
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<td>W. D. McKenzie,</td>
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<tr>
<td>J. A. Bloomingston,</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. V. Deans,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R. E. Russell,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W. W. Waterman,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ed. C. Shields,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F. J. Sexton, or</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. F. Watkins,</td>
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<th>3rd Base</th>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Right Field</th>
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## Base Ball

### Schedule of '95

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Opponent</th>
<th>Score</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>April 6</td>
<td>Ann Arbor</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 15</td>
<td>Granville</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 16</td>
<td>Mount Vernon</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 17</td>
<td>Columbus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 18</td>
<td>Greencastle</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 19</td>
<td>Crawfordsville</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 20</td>
<td>Champagne</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 22</td>
<td>Notre Dame</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 25</td>
<td>Ann Arbor</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 27</td>
<td>Ann Arbor</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 4</td>
<td>Ithaca</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 11</td>
<td>Ann Arbor</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>May 17</td>
<td>Ann Arbor</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 20</td>
<td>Iowa City</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 21</td>
<td>Omaha</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 22</td>
<td>Minneapolis</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 23</td>
<td>Madison</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 24</td>
<td>Beloit</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 25</td>
<td>Chicago</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>May 30</td>
<td>Detroit</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>June 1</td>
<td>Ann Arbor</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>June 8</td>
<td>Ann Arbor</td>
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<tr>
<td>June 15</td>
<td>Ann Arbor</td>
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</table>

Albion 3, Michigan 21
Denison 4, Michigan 13
Kenyon 4, Michigan 36
Ohio State 4, Michigan 4
De Pauw 6, Michigan 22
Wabash 6, Michigan 22
Illinois 6, Michigan 6
Notre Dame 6, Michigan 13
Detroit League 18, Michigan 17
D. A. C. 11, Michigan 21
Cornell 2, Michigan 1
Illinois 2, Michigan 11
Wisconsin 3, Michigan 10
Iowa State 4, Michigan 17
Univ. Club 5, Michigan 9
Minnesota 4, Michigan 16
Wisconsin 2, Michigan 3
Beloit 4, Michigan 9
Chicago 13, Michigan 1
Oberlin 1, Michigan 11
D. A. C. 6, Michigan 13
Chicago 4, Michigan 6
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Opponent</th>
<th>Score</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>April 4</td>
<td>at Ann Arbor</td>
<td>M. A. C.</td>
<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td>April 8</td>
<td>at Ann Arbor</td>
<td>Albion</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>April 11</td>
<td>at Detroit</td>
<td>Detroit Western League</td>
<td>No Game</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 13</td>
<td>at Toledo, O.</td>
<td>Toledo Western League</td>
<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>April 14</td>
<td>at Columbus, O.</td>
<td>Ohio State University</td>
<td>8</td>
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<tr>
<td>April 15</td>
<td>at Springfield, O.</td>
<td>Wittenberg College</td>
<td>10</td>
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<tr>
<td>April 16</td>
<td>at Indianapolis, Ind.</td>
<td>Indianapolis Western League</td>
<td>13</td>
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<tr>
<td>April 17</td>
<td>at Bloomington, Ind.</td>
<td>Indiana State University</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 18</td>
<td>at Champaign, Ill.</td>
<td>University of Illinois</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 20</td>
<td>at Evanston, Ill.</td>
<td>Northwestern University</td>
<td>Michigan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 2</td>
<td>at Ann Arbor</td>
<td>Oberlin</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 8</td>
<td>at Ann Arbor</td>
<td>Ohio State University</td>
<td>Michigan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 9</td>
<td>at Chicago, Ill.</td>
<td>Chicago</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 11</td>
<td>at Madison, Wis.</td>
<td>Wisconsin</td>
<td>Michigan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 13</td>
<td>at Chicago, Ill.</td>
<td>Chicago</td>
<td>Michigan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 16</td>
<td>at Ann Arbor</td>
<td>Wisconsin</td>
<td>Michigan</td>
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<tr>
<td>May 18</td>
<td>at Ann Arbor</td>
<td>Indiana State University</td>
<td>Michigan</td>
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<tr>
<td>May 20</td>
<td>at Ann Arbor</td>
<td>Chicago</td>
<td>Michigan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 25</td>
<td>at Ann Arbor</td>
<td>University of Illinois</td>
<td>Michigan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 30</td>
<td>at Detroit</td>
<td>Chicago</td>
<td>Michigan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 2</td>
<td>at Ann Arbor</td>
<td>Northwestern</td>
<td>Michigan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 6</td>
<td>at Ann Arbor</td>
<td>Toronto University</td>
<td>Michigan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 10</td>
<td>at Ann Arbor</td>
<td>Detroit Western League</td>
<td>Michigan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 13</td>
<td>at Oberlin, O.</td>
<td>Oberlin</td>
<td>Michigan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## 'Varsity Foot Ball Team, 1895

### Officers
- **Charles Baird**, Manager
- **F. W. Henninger**, Captain
- **W. L. McCauley**, Coach
- **Keene Fitzpatrick**, Trainer

### Team

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Left End</td>
<td>H. M. Senter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Left Tackle</td>
<td>G. R. F. Villa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Left Guard</td>
<td>J. H. Hooper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Center</td>
<td>B. M. Carr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Substitute Center</td>
<td>E. Denby</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Right Guard</td>
<td>F. M. Hall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Right Tackle</td>
<td>F. W. Henninger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Right End</td>
<td>T. L. Farnham</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quarter Back</td>
<td>G. F. Greenleaf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub. Quarter Back</td>
<td>James Baird</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Left Half Back</td>
<td>J. DeF. Richards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Right Half Back</td>
<td>W. R. Morley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub. Half Back</td>
<td>G. H. Ferber</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Full Back</td>
<td>J. W. Hollister</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>W. H. Holmes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>J. A. Bloomingston</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Foot Ball Schedule, 1895

Oct. 5, at Ann Arbor,  Orchard Lake 0 Michigan 34
Oct. 12, at Ann Arbor,  D. A. C. 0 Michigan 42
Oct. 19, at Ann Arbor,  Adelbert 0 Michigan 64
Oct. 26, at Ann Arbor,  Lake Forest 0 Michigan 40
Nov. 2, at Ann Arbor,  Oberlin 0 Michigan 42
Nov. 9, at Boston,  Harvard 4 Michigan 0
Nov. 16, at Ann Arbor,  Purdue 10 Michigan 12
Nov. 23, at Detroit,  Minnesota 0 Michigan 20
Nov. 28, at Chicago,  Chicago 0 Michigan 20

Points scored by Michigan,  266
Points scored against Michigan,  14

Individual Averages

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Weight</th>
<th>Height FT, IN</th>
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<tr>
<td>H. M. Senter,</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>5 10</td>
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<tr>
<td>G. R. F. Villa,</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>185</td>
<td>5 8 1/2</td>
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<tr>
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<td>195</td>
<td>6 1</td>
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<tr>
<td>B. M. Carr,</td>
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<td>195</td>
<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td>E. Denby,</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>6 1 1/2</td>
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<tr>
<td>F. M. Hall,</td>
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<td>204</td>
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<td>F. W. Henninger,</td>
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<td>180</td>
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<td>T. L. Farnham,</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>167</td>
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<td>G. F. Greenleaf,</td>
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<td>5 7</td>
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<tr>
<td>W. H. Holmes,</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>5 9 1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. A. Bloomingston,</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>167</td>
<td>5 9 1/2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Foot Ball Reserves, 1895

W. D. McKENZIE, Captain.

H. W. DICKEN, C. L. MOORE,
C. T. TROY, C. A. PALMER,
LOOMIS HUTCHINSON,
SAM JOHNSON, JAMES RAIFES,
JOHN JOHNSON, W. P. BAKER,
J. D. WAMrChER,
ROY FREDN, THOMAS DRUMHELLER,
E. H. GORDON, H. S. VERNON,
E. C. SHIELDS,
H. R. GATES,
W. D. MCKENZIE,

Ends

Tackles

Guards

Center

Quarter Backs

Half Backs

Full Backs

Schedule

Oct. 19, at Ypsilanti,

Ypsilanti 0 Reserves 10
'Varsity Track Team, 1895

Officers

R. C. Bourland, J. A. Le Roy, Manager

J. A. Le Roy, Captain

Team

J. A. Le Roy, '96, Broad Jump and Low Hurdles
D. R. Stuart, '96, High Jump and Low Hurdles
W. E. Hodgman, '95 L, 420 Yards Run
F. M. Hall, '96 L, Shot Put and Hammer Throw
L. C. Martin, '96 L, Broad Jump
B. D. Horton, '95, Half-Mile Run
P. Smiths, '97 M, Mile Run
R. W. Baughman, '98, Sprints
J. B. White, '95 M, Mile Walk
A. W. Wilcott, '96, Hurdles
P. H. Verrier, '97, Running High Jump
L. Hutchinson, '96, Pole Vault
C. B. Porter, '98 M, Sprints
J. S. Finlay, '98, Shot Put
H. L. Morris, '98 M, Bicycle
W. P. Distler, '96 L,
'Varsity Field Day

May 21, 1895

100 Yards Dash—1st, Baughman, '98; 2nd, Porter, '98 M; 3rd, Hodgman, '95 L—Time, 0:10 1-5.


120 Yards Hurdle—1st, Stuart, '96; 2nd, Wolcott, '96; 3d, de Don, special—
Time, 0:17 1-5.


440 Yards Run—1st, Hodgman, '95 L; 2nd, Moore, '96; 3d, Gibson, '98—
Time, 0:54 3-5.

Time, 0:27 4-5.

220 Yards Dash—1st, Porter, '98 M; 2nd, Heald, '98; 3d, Moore, '96 L—
Time, 0:23 4-5.

Half-Mile Run—1st, Horton, '95; 2nd, Hubbard, '97—Time, 2:10 4-5.

Running High Jump—1st, Vernon, '97; 2nd, Stuart, '96; 3d, St. Clair, '96—
5 feet, 5 1-2 inches.

Shot Put—1st, Hall, '96 L; 2nd, Finlay, '98; 3d, Hutchinson, '97—39 feet, 4
inches.

Running Broad Jump—1st, Martin, '96 L; 2nd, Mulhern, '96 M—20 feet, 7
inches.

Hammer Throw—1st, Hall, '96 L; 2nd, Finlay, '98; 3d, Hutchinson, '97—95
feet, 9 inches.


Mile Bicycle Race—1st, Morris, '97; 2nd, Morris, '98 M; 3d, Ford, '95 L—
Time, 2:52 2-5.
'Varsity Field Day

June 5, 1895

100 Yards Dash—Winner, C. B. Porter—Time, 0:10 3.5
120 Yard Hurdles—Winner, D. K. Stuart—Time, 0:17
220 Yard Hurdles—Winner, D. R. Stuart—Time, 0:26 4.5
440 Yards Run—Winner, J. R. Moore—Time, 0:58
Shot Put—Winner, F. M. Hall—Distance, 43 feet, 7 inches.
Hammer Throw—Winner, F. M. Hall—Distance, 104 feet, 4 inches.
Running Broad Jump—Winner, J. A. LeRoy—Distance, 21 feet.
Pole Vault—Winner, C. G. Palmer—Height, 9 feet, 6 inches.
Western Intercollegiate Meet

Chicago, June 1, 1893

Events

100 YARDS DASH—Winner, J. V. Cram, Iowa University; 2nd, M. L. Stuart, St. Albans; 3rd, J. V. Scoggins, Wisconsin—Time, 1:10 1-5.


MILE RUN—Winner, J. P. Clyde, Iowa College; 2nd, L. R. Palmer, Iowa College; 3rd, H. B. Cragen, Lake Forest—Time, 4:36 3-5.


'Varsity Track Records

These include the best accepted time or distance made in the various track or field events held under University Athletic auspices in Ann Arbor.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Record</th>
<th>Holder of Record</th>
<th>When Made</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100 Yards Dash</td>
<td>10 1-5 sec.</td>
<td>T. M. Bonine, '86</td>
<td>1886</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>440 Yards Run</td>
<td>51 sec</td>
<td>W. E. Hodgman, '95 L</td>
<td>1894</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>880 Yards Run</td>
<td>2 m. 8 3-5 sec.</td>
<td>M. E. Smith</td>
<td>1893</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mile Run</td>
<td>4 m. 51 sec.</td>
<td>P. Smith, '97 M</td>
<td>1894</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>120 Yard Hurdles</td>
<td>17 sec.</td>
<td>D. R. Stuart, '96</td>
<td>1895</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>220 Yard Hurdles</td>
<td>26 4-5 sec.</td>
<td>D. R. Stuart, '96</td>
<td>1895</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Mile Bicycle</td>
<td>5 m. 58 sec.</td>
<td>I. M. Belden, '93</td>
<td>1893</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Running Broad Jump</td>
<td>21 ft.</td>
<td>J. A. LeRoy, '96</td>
<td>1895</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Running High Jump</td>
<td>5 ft. 6½ in.</td>
<td>J. L. VanInwagen, '91</td>
<td>1891</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shot Put</td>
<td>43 ft. 7 in.</td>
<td>F. M. Hall, '96 L</td>
<td>1895</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hammer Throw</td>
<td>104 ft. 4 in.</td>
<td>F. M. Hall, '96 L</td>
<td>1895</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pole Vault</td>
<td>10 ft.</td>
<td>L. Hutchinson, '97</td>
<td>1895</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mile Walk</td>
<td>7 m. 15 sec.</td>
<td>D. C. Wooster</td>
<td>1886</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fifth Annual Indoor Meet

March 14, 1896

Events

40 Yards Dash—Winner, E. B. Calkins; 2nd, W. A. Ely; 3d, J. B. Bell—
Time, 0:4.46.

Putting Sixteen-Point Shot—Winner, H. C. Meining; 2nd, C. T. Tryon; 3d,
W. P. Baker—35 feet, 11 inches.

Pole Vault—Winner, L. Hutchinson; 2nd, C. T. Tryon; 3d, C. C. Adams and
C. G. Palmer tied—9 feet, 9 inches.

Running High Jump—Winner, D. R. Stuart; 2nd, H. A. Smith; 3d, C. E.
Carter—3 feet, 5½ inches.

40 Yards Hurdle—Winner, I. M. Duffy; 2nd, G. H. St. Clair; 3d, W. G.
Bryant—Time, 0:5.2-5.


Featherweight Boxers—Winner, McCaskrin—3 rounds.

Lightweight Boxers—Winner, Apfel—3 rounds.

10 Yards Hand Race—Winner, I. M. Duffy; 2nd, A. E. Richardson—Time,
0:8 ¼-2.


Relay Race Between Medics and Dents—Winner, Dents; team, I. M. Duffy,
A. Kimmond, N. Forbes and J. Burke—Time, 0:57 3-5.

Relay Race Between Senior and Freshman Laws—Winner, Freshman; team,
H. C. Meining, W. O. Mathews, J. R. Hudson and Stillman—Time,
0:58 1-5.

Relay Race Between Sophomore and Freshman Lits—Winner, Sophomores;
team, H. T. Heald, E. B. Calkins, J. M. Thomas and J. Lief—Time,
0:57 4-5.
# Tennis

E. B. Caulkins, Manager

## First Class

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Second Round</th>
<th>Semi-Finals</th>
<th>Finals</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cady</td>
<td>Alexander</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Alexander</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Keith</td>
<td>Sherman</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Sherman</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Colburn</td>
<td>Colburn</td>
<td>Herrick</td>
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<tr>
<td>McVey</td>
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<tr>
<td>Herrick</td>
<td>Herrick</td>
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<tr>
<td>Seabury</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Final scores, Herrick vs. Alexander: 7-5, 6-8; 8-6, 6-4.

## Second Class

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pratt</th>
<th>Harvey</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Harvey</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sherman</td>
<td>Sherman</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mack</td>
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<td>Morey</td>
<td>Morey</td>
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<tr>
<td>Maher</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russell</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Davis</td>
<td>Russell</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Final score, Russell vs. Harvey: 6-4, 5-7; 6-3, 6-4.
'96 Class Foot Ball Team

H. O. Evans, Captain

F. D. Fox, A. C. McDonald, C. E. M'Conkey,
J. C. Crapser, M. W. Neal,
W. P. Martindale,
G. W. McCaskrin, J. A. Welch,
H. O. Evans,

Ends
Tackles
Guards
Centers
Quarter Back
Half Backs
Full Back

Substitutes
E. J. Neville, H. W. Levy
C. S. Wharton, J. O. Traber

Schedule

'96 Law vs. Ann Arbor High School, 14 0
'96 Law vs. '98 Lit, 0 0
'96 Class Base Ball Team

Officers
G. A. Marston, Manager
M. C. Sletz, Captain

Team

Catchers

Pitchers

1st Base

2nd Base

3rd Base

Short Stop

Left Field

Center Field

Right Field
U. of M. Glee, Banjo and Mandolin Clubs

Officers

Chas. H. Moese, Jr. ........................................ President
Fred. R. Waldron ........................................... Manager
John S. Pratt ................................................ Secretary
Dan. G. Swanell ............................................ Asst. Manager

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R. G. George ................................................ H. A. Cole
E. C. Worden ................................................ E. C. Worden

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E. C. Worden ................................................ R. G. George
R. Sutphen .................................................. H. B. Gammon
C. E. Mead ..................................................

Glee Club

E. C. Worden, ’98, Leader

First Tenor
J. C. Davies, ’96 L ........................................ W. E. Janes, ’97
H. T. Harrison, ’97 ........................................

Second Tenor
H. Bement, ’96 ............................................... H. Bement, ’96

First Bass
R. G. George, P. G. ........................................ C. E. Pease, ’98 D
J. B. Archer, ’96 L ........................................... H. S. Snyder, ’97

Second Bass
Banjo Club

R. D. Ewing, '96, Leader

Banjeaurines
R. S. Cummings, '98
J. H. Thompson, '99

Banjos
C. F. Steinbauer, '98 D
E. B. Jones, '99

Mandolins
J. S. Pratt, '96

Guitars
H. T. Griswold, '99
A. L. Stoneman, '97

Mandolin Club

R. D. Ewing, '96, Leader

First Mandolins
R. D. Ewing, '96
J. C. Blair, '97 D

Second Mandolins
H. A. Cole, '96
L. R. Hambrin, '96 L

Mandola
J. J. LaSalle, '96 M

'Cello
W. S. Boynton, '99

Flute
G. A. Geist, '96 M

Guitars
C. H. Morse, P. G.
W. W. Thayer, '96 L

H. T. Griswold, '99
C. F. Steinbauer, '96 D
A. L. Stoneman, '97
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O. Hans, '98
E. L. Geismer, '98 L

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John Edward Lawless, '98

Edward Ferry, '96 L.
The Webster Society

It is a deplorable fact, that the past ten years has marked the decline of the literary society throughout most of the great colleges and universities in the land. The Hon. Chauncey M. Depew while here recently, made mention of the fact, that as a result of the decline of literary societies at his Alma Mater (Yale), losses in her annual debates have followed.

Michigan has also suffered as her sister universities in the lethargic progress of her four literary societies. The past year however has noted a gratifying increase of interest by the student body for its societies, and the society which has best exemplified this increase is the Webster. Commencing the college term with about fifteen active members, it closes the year with over one hundred and fifty. Its meetings have been marked by a literary excellence which has been surprising. The attendance has been such as to warrant the faculty in granting more roomy quarters, and its banquets have taken on the importance of university functions. This is the history of the Webster for the year '95-'96. Its early history is obscured by the passage of time, but from a search of the existing records, we find that it was founded in the early part of October, 1859, thus being coeval with the department itself. It received the co-operation of the faculty, President Tappan having held honorary membership.

Its first president was Edward P. Clark, A. M., who received his LL. B. degree in 1860 and had a promising career cut short by death in battle July 15, 1862 at New Orleans. October 21, 1859, the present name was adopted from many proposed. In 1860 a roll call showed a membership of eighty-three, almost the entire department. May 1, 1886, articles of incorporation were filed in the office of the Secretary of State.

Among many well known men who have been active members of the Webster are Hon. Don M. Dickinson, Dr. James L. High, Judge Allen Zollars, Congressman Marriott Brosius of Pennsylvania, Ex-Congressman A. J. Holmes of Iowa, Prof. M. D. Ewell and Ex-Congressman Allen of Michigan.

What the future of the Webster Society will be can only be conjectured. The literary society has an important place in college life; may the Webster Society continue to fulfill its purpose.

BERT E. NUSSBAUM.
Webster Society

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October 1, 1895, to January 11, 1896

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2. Geo. W. Stevens, Vice-President
3. E. L. Bullen, Secretary
4. J. T. Jewell, Treasurer
5. H. M. McCaskin, Critic
6. G. W. McCaskin, Marshal
7. Miss Octavia W. Bates, Critic
8. Henry Ed Nothomb, Treasurer

January 11 to March 6, 1896

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2. Geo. W. Stevens, Vice-President
3. E. L. Bullen, Secretary
4. J. T. Jewell, Treasurer
5. H. M. McCaskin, Critic
6. G. W. McCaskin, Marshal
7. Miss Octavia W. Bates, Critic
8. Henry Ed Nothomb, Treasurer

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10. H. M. McCaskin, Vice-President
9. E. L. Bullen, Secretary
7. J. T. Jewell, Treasurer
11. D. W. Clark, Critic
1. C. L. McGuire, Marshal
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1. Prugh, 1st Vice-Pres.

5. De Selm, Rec. Sec'y
6. Van Duren, Cor. Sec'y
2. Yont, Treasurer

8. O'Leary, Valedictorian
3. Williams, Historian
7. Huseman, Prophet
Jeffersonian Society
Motto: "Ever Onward"

The most potent social forces of to-day were, in their inception, weak if not insignificant. Science, Democracy, Christianity, each began in an humble striving after knowledge and truth. Wherever we turn, whether in the realm of the material, the social, or the ethical, we find the palpable forces and truths which we recognize leading back through gradually contracting channels to trivial and almost unrecognizable "first causes".

The Jeffersonian Society owes its origin to the earnest desire of a few industrious young men to prepare themselves for the active and arduous duties of professional life, of whom Lawrence W. Halsey, now a prominent lawyer of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, was the leading spirit. It began its career as an incorporated society in October of 1864, with a membership constitutionally limited to forty. Its purpose was, and is, parliamentary and social culture, than which there can be no more important function; for surely, organization, practice in debate, and ready efficiency in the use of that noblest gift to man—speech—is the most fitting preparation for one's life-work. The constitutional restriction on membership has been removed, and in the thirty-two years of the society's existence over 1,500 hopeful young men, zealously pursuing the science which its ablest expounder termed "the perfection of wisdom", have participated as active members in rendering its weekly program. These fifteen hundred students—incipient lawyers, judges and statesmen—were benefitted in their mutual relations and stimulated to increased exertions by the friendly contests in which they here engaged. But it is not here that the widest and grandest results of the society can be studied. It is in the life work of men that we must trace the beneficial results of the Jeffersonian. True, its work is only preparatory; the banks of the stream are simply directory, yet with their aid the mountain which rises athwart the stream is cut in twain, and the little current goes on to accomplish its destiny. Thus the real benefit of the Jeffersonian is, by learning to surmount smaller difficulties, to train the student for those greater difficulties the overcoming of which prove the man.

Chas. E. Chadman.
Jeffersonian Society

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Vice-President
G. L. Sanders

Recording Secretary
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E. Block

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H. M. Huff

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G. C. Bagley

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B. F. Kohout

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E. G. Ryker
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B. F. EILEY
D. E. MENNIS

T. J. DRUMHELLER
K. E. MINER
The importance of this organization is known only to those who accept the advantages it presents. In the year 1891 a few of the members of the Law classes felt the need of a purely debating society. With this object in view they prepared and adopted a constitution, and at the same time extended an invitation to all who wished to become proficient in extempore debate.

Many took advantage of the opportunity; others were encouraged to join and so the Society has grown, until at present it is one of the most beneficial societies in the University of Michigan. Its members are not attracted by well prepared programs, as in the other societies, but with the knowledge that every thing is to be impromptu, they aim to fit themselves to speak and debate in public upon any subject at any time.
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F. V. Swan, .............................................. Recording Secretary
Stanley Farnum, ......................................... Treasurer
W. H. Thompson, ........................................ Assistant Treasurer

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H. D. Watson
W. H. Simons

H. H. Emmons
H. H. Whitten
J. E. Browne

Lecture Course 1895-6

October 25, 1895—Sen. D. B. Hill—“Old Landmarks”.
November 16, 1895—Leland T. Powers—“The Rivals”.
December 11, 1895—Hon. Jno. W. Foster—“Asiatic Politics”.
December 14, 1895—The Redpath Concert Company.
January 24, 1896—Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage—“My Journey Around the World”.
February 14, 1896—Max O’Reilly—“American Society Up-to Date”.
February 29, 1896—The Temple Quartette.
March 6, 1896—Hon. Henry Watterson—“Abraham Lincoln”.
March 20, 1896—Oratorical Contest.
April 24, 1896—Hon. Theodore Roosevelt—“Enforcement of Law”.
May 1, 1896—Archbishop Ireland.
HANDY
PROF. TRUEBLOOD
NUSBAUM
SADLER

CHADMAN
CONRY

DEAHL
PAUL
MASON
Oratorical Association

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Michael F. Coney, .............................................. Vice-President
Bert. E. Nussbaum, .............................................. Secretary
D. E. Minor, ........................................................ Treasurer

Executive Committee

G. W. Gillis .................................................. O. H. Hans
H. G. Paul .................................................. J. S. Handy
C. E. Chadman .................................................. Frank P. Sadler
Frank G. Mason .................................................. Prof. T. C. Trueblood

Winners of Contests

Since Establishment of Intercollegiate League, 1891

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>University Contest</th>
<th>League Contest</th>
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<tr>
<td>1891</td>
<td>A. C. Gormley</td>
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<td>1892</td>
<td>J. E. Roberts</td>
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<td>L. G. Long</td>
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<td>1894</td>
<td>F. P. Sadler</td>
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<td>1895</td>
<td>J. H. Mays</td>
<td>Michigan</td>
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<td>1896</td>
<td>F. L. Ingraham</td>
<td>Michigan</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Republican Club

Officers for 1895-96

F. L. Ingraham, President
C. D. Thompson, Vice-President
C. L. McGuire, Secretary
W. W. Park, Treasurer

Executive Committee

O. McHarg
Chas. J. Schuck
Jas. H. Mays
Wm. T. Afmadoc

Delegates to National League Convention

E. C. Lindley
F. L. Ingraham
A. L. Davis
G. W. McCaskrin
J. O. Murfin
J. D. Jones
H. I. Weinstein

Delegate to National Convention Republican Clubs

O. McHarg
Republican Club

Officers after March, 1896

A. L. Davis, President
M. B. Pitman, Vice-President
G. R. Harper, Secretary
I. L. Hill, Treasurer

Executive Committee

P. J. Blosser
F. L. Ingraham

Prohibition Club

Officers

J. S. Quathers, President
R. A. Mills, Vice-President
H. S. Voorhees, Secretary
H. M. Huff, Treasurer
Democratic Club

Officers

A. Stevenson, '99 L. . . . . . . President
E. F. Wehrle, '97 L . . . . . . 1st Vice-President
F. W. Henninger, '97 E . . . . 2nd Vice-President
H. G. Paul, '97. . . . . . . Corresponding Secretary
W. C. Douglas, '97 L . . . . Recording Secretary
F. A. Emeigh, '99 . . . . . . . Treasurer
Edwin Denby, '96 L, . . . . . . Marshal

Executive Committee

E. B. Lane, '97 W. M. Forsyth, '98 L
M. W. Babb, Special
FRESHMAN CLASS OFFICERS

PRUITT
FORSYTH
MISS SHAVER
STEVENS
HAYS
HICE
BERREBIL
Students' Christian Association

Officers

W. M. Mertz, .......................... President
W. C. Hull, ............................ General Secretary

Vice-Presidents

W. H. Thompson, ........................ General
Orleana Fisher, ........................ Literary Department
H. S. Voorheis, ........................ Medical Department
Charlotte Pickett, ........................ Dental Department
W. S. Lehman, ........................ Law Department
Marion Wells, ........................
J. H. Wooten, ........................
C. E. L.eman, ........................
L. E. Stewart, ........................
Edith Mason, ........................ Recording Secretary
May Bowen, ........................ Corresponding Secretary
J. H. Montgomery, .................... Treasurer
L. A. Pratt, ........................ Managing Editor Bulletin
James H. Prentiss, ..................... Bus. Manager Bulletin

Directors

Prof. M. L. D'Ooge
Prof. A. B. Prescott
Prof. W. J. Herdman
Prof. B. M. Thompson
Prof. F. W. Kelsey
Prof. W. W. Beman

Prof. I. N. Demmon
Prof. H. S. Carhart
W. M. Mertz, '96
W. H. Thompson, '96
Orleana Fisher, '96
J. H. Montgomery, '97
Whisker Club

Officers

Jas. P. Wason, President
D. I. Prugh, Vice-President
W. A. Spill, Secretary
F. A. Wood, Treasurer

Members

W. A. Spill
F. A. Wood
N. G. Aldrich
D. S. Ewing
D. N. Bessie
J. W. Hart
Ormsby McHarg
H. H. Wende
J. H. Stephens
D. I. Prugh

C. A. Mahon
Jno. Loughnane
H. A. Pratt
L. L. Reddick
P. A. Tarr
C. H. Winkenweeder
I. J. Truman
J. O. Traber
J. P. Wason
D. W. Clark
University Oratorical Contest

University Hall, March 20, 1896

1. W. H. Wilcox, '96, 
   "Democracy in America"
2. B. F. Deahl, '96 L.,
3. T. A. Berkebile, '98 L.,
4. B. H. Ames, '97,
   "The Lawyer"
   "Armenia"
   "Castelan"

Music, Banjo Club
5. F. L. Ingraham, '96 L.,
   "Gettysburg"*
6. Chas. Simons, '97,
   "Russian Autocracy"
7. W. M. Mertz, '96,
   "The Armenian Question"†

Music, Banjo Club
8. Ex-Senator, T. W. Palmer
   *Awarded first place.
   †Awarded second place.

Awarding of Testimonials
Washington’s Birthday

University Hall, February 22, 1896

Thirty-sixth Annual Observance by the Law Department

1. Prof. A. A. Stanley, Music
2. Miss Josephine A. Gaffney, Vocal Solo
4. Hon. Benjamin Butterworth, Address
5. Prof. A. A. Stanley, Music

Intercollegiate Debate

University Hall, March 27, 1896

University of Chicago vs. University of Michigan

Question—“Resolved, That a graded property tax should be adopted by the States”

AFFIRMATIVE
Charles J. Vert, Michigan
Edmond Block, Michigan
Paul Y. Albright, Michigan

NEGATIVE
James Primrose Whyte, Chicago
Wesley Clair Mitchell, Chicago
L. Brent Vaughan, Chicago

(Decision for the Affirmative)
Webster Society Banquet

January 10th, 1896

Toasts

C. Lincoln McGuire, Toastmaster

1. Jas. H. Mays, "Pan-America"
2. A. C. McCallahan, "Uncle Sam"
3. M. F. Conry, "The Tendency of American Institutions"
4. J. Casper Sauer, "Our Congress"
5. D. A. Edwards, "Our Revenues and Expenditures"
7. Geo. M. Stevens, "Our Appetites"
8. Fred W. Mears, "The Culture of the East"
9. Miss Octavia W. Bates, "The Modern Man"
10. Henry Ed Notthomb, "The New Woman"
11. H. M. McCaskrin, "Our Honorary Members"
12. Pierce H. Ryan, "The Freshmen"
13. J. B. Brooks, "The Seniors"
14. E. P. O'Leary, "Webster Society"
15. D. E. Miner, "U. of M"
16. G. W. McCaskrin, "U. of M. Athletics"
17. Bert E. Nussbaum, "U. of M. Orators"
18. C. V. Donavan, "On the Republic of the Future"
19. C. J. Vert, "The Spirit of the West"
## Illinois Club Court

### Officers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>First Semester</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. W. DeSelm,</td>
<td>Mark P. Olney,</td>
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<td>Jno. F. Jewett,</td>
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<td>C. E. Lahman,</td>
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<td>B. N. Kohout</td>
<td>A. S. Kepner,</td>
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### Members

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<th>T. A. Berkebile</th>
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<td>W. R. Blackburn</td>
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<td>D. B. Cheever</td>
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<td>L. Zimmerman</td>
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California Club Court

Officers
C. P. Lund
C. R. Stranahan

Judges
D. S. Ewing

Clerks
Claton Cook

Members
C. J. Vert
W. A. Holzheimer
O. McHarg
J. M. Adams
E. M. Selby
A. E. Harris
P. H. Ryan
C. R. Stranahan
G. L. Sanders
D. S. Ewing

\'97 Code Club Court

Officers
W. L. Hart
Q. C. Bagley
E. C. Ryan

Judges
J. H. Blackburn

Clerks
G. C. Bagley

Sheriffs
M. W. Babb

Members
B. F. Riley
C. L. Moore
R. S. Anderson
H. F. Ake
C. E. White

E. F. Wehrle

D. C. Saulsbury
R. R. Combs
H. N. Hayes
H. A. Miller
J. M. Parrett
Gags

“And gentle dullness ever loves a joke”

Dwyer: “If a devise is given to the children of A and A has no children, who will get it?”

E. L. Hall: “His grandchildren”.

Dean Hutchins: “Now, gentlemen, I wish to give you a statement that is not original with me, but it is good nevertheless”.

Mayama sings with great gusto “There is only one girl in the world for me”, at Joe’s—Jan. 31st.

Latting, Jan. 25th, goes out to see the elephant and becomes enthusiastic.

“Thompy”: “When the expiration of the term has expired” —(class laughs); Thompy awakes and inquires if there was anything the matter with that sentence.

Jerry orders Lachner not to smoke any more 5 cent cigars in his library.

“Shorty” Hunt spends two hours in the library, and in the evening expresses his wonder that he isn’t sick.

First Co-Ed (referring to new consultation rooms): “That looks like a conservatory.”

Second Co-Ed: “It is”.

First Co-Ed: “How so”? Second Co-Ed: “It’s a hot-house for lawyers”.

“Jim” Hughes creates quite a flurry in financial circles by coming back from Christmas vacation with a pocketful of Canadian quarters.

Hunker informs the class that Washington delivered his Inaugural Address April 31, 1789.
DEAN Hutchins requests the Seniors to hang their coats and hats in the hall, saying that the library is no place for second-hand clothes.

MENKIN (giving first maxim): "Equity will not on account of a merely technical remedy suffer a wrong to go without an injury".

THOMPY (to class beginning to shuffle their feet 10 minutes to 11): Gentlemen, I observe that you are much more punctual at the close of a lecture than you are at the beginning".

WALter denton Smith (signed) to student: "Describe the relation of bailor and bailee". Student hesitates.

SMITH: "Now don't think this has anything to do with bailing hay". (Joke).

SETZLER, of the Freshman class, gets the presidential bee in his bonnet, but is told that it is necessary to be married before one can be class president and goes to see Dean Hutchins about it.

JOHNSON (to Kroeger): "Of course, your answer to my question is purely guess work, but give me your opinion".

LAWTON (defining domicil): "Domicil is the place a man leaves behind him when he goes away".

Ford looking at notes in text-book comes to "ibid" and asks Norris what reports "ibid" are.

THOMPY (speaking of the desirability of lawyers being honest): "And gentlemen, I want to impress on you the desirability of cultivating habits of honesty early, for I am fully satisfied that it is impossible after middle age to become honest".

MECHEM (reading off numbers of questions for examination): "1, 5, 14, 27, 35", Karl Minor calls out "Keno".

BOGLE (to Coombs): "Mr. Coombs, if you were on a railroad train and the conductor threw you off, what kind of an action would you bring"?

COOMBS: "Ejectment".
Lachner speaks of the sister of the Countess de Wahlstadt as an "unmarried maid".

Gaston gets "proprio vigore" as "proprio begorra".

Glascock (when asked what right a landlord has to break in, in order to distrain), says "the same right that a burglar has".

Holpuch defines "domicile of adoption" as being "the one which a person gains when his parents adopt him".

Mechem: "Mr. Cash"! (no answer). "We ought always to have our Cash with us gentlemen".

J. D. Jones (entering room 13 during examination on Damages): "Mr. Hughes, are the 'J's' in here?"
Hughes: "Mr. Jones, there isn't a Jay in the room".

"Andy Mac" defines an excise to be a hated tax on spiritual liquors.

Kirchner (quotes Kingsley) "Mrs. Do-as-you-are-did-by" as "Mrs. Do-by-as-you-are-did ".

Interfaculty Courtesy. Kirschner says "Prof. Hudson's definition of a state isn't a definition at all. It's a good saw".

McGuire defines "Domicil" as "the place from which when a man is from he is said to be from home, and to which when he is to he is said to be to home".

Lachner (in Mechem's quiz): "Well, the lecturer says that —"

Mechem (interrupting): "Don't you usually accept what the lecturer says"?

Lachner: "Yes; unless I know to the contrary".

Cheever (in class meeting) calls for the "previous question." Lorie asks the chair to please state what the previous question was.

Hughes: "Mr. Pratt, what was the 'wild beast' test for insanity"?

H. A. Pratt: "A wild beast was turned loose upon the man and if the man killed the beast he was acquitted".
**Freshman Bon Mots**

*As Developed in the First Semestre "Exam's"

"Divorce per minas".

"Posse Canalibus".

"Divorce et vinculum thoro".

"Fools cannot marry".

"Assault and Battery is a proper remedy for wilful injury to person".

"Curtesy is had if child is born alive after death of wife".

"Lineal—those descended from same pair of ancestors".

"Curtesy is the estate a husband has in his deceased wife's property".

"Parent's duty to child is to give it its lawful inheritance before it dies".

"A citizen is one who has a right to vote".

"Custom must be immortal and uninterrupted".

"Lineal consanguinity is that relation existing between one descendant and his ancestor".

"Collateral consanguinity—not from the same pair of ancestors".

"Unwritten law is the law that is expressly understood by all".

"Wife must be seizined of the estate" to entitle husband to curtesy."
Post Graduates

"We are men, my liege; ay, in the Catalogue ye pass for men"

Gillespie  "Two lovely berries moulded on one stem".
Jones

Murray—"The noblest Roman of them all".

Cary—"A Daniel come to judgment".

First Speaker—"Who's that"?
Second Speaker—"That—that's Rusty old boy. Hello Bland".

Wert—"Old father antic, the law".
Showalter—"Myself am hell."

Pearl—"He dies and makes no sign".

Hudson—"So may he rest! his faults lie gently on him".

Butler—"The fair, the chaste, the inexpressive She".

Pearl
Hudson—"When shall we three meet again.
Butler  In thunder, lightning or in rain".

Moon—"Perhaps he'll grow".

Mays—"The foremost man of all this world"
CHAPMAN—"What a great boy am I ".
SCHRIVER—"Not all the pumice of this polished town,
Can smooth the roughness of this barnyard clown ".
P. G's (in Prexy's quizzes) "Help me, Cassius, or I sink".
KASPAR—"A harmless, necessary thing".
HENDERSON—"Men, even when alone, lighten their labors by
song, however rank it may be".

---

Seniors

"Twere worth ten years of peaceful life,—one glance at their array"

McGUIRE—"The world knows nothing of its greatest men",
FROST—"Fresh from the paternal farm",
MENKIN—"Di talem nostris avertite pestem"
COOMBS—"Most ignorant of what he is most assured",
CLARK—"That fellow would vulgarize the day of judgment"
GOSNELL—"I have within myself much that pleases me"
O. S. WILLIAMS—"Ye gods, how he will ask questions"
ELY—"A babe in the house is a well-spring of pleasure"
CAMPBELL—"One omnipresent dam'd eternal noise"
BUTZEL—"There lies a deal of devilry beneath his mild exterior"

"CONDITION"—"The damned use this word in hell"
CHANDLER—"I never knew a man hold vile stuff so dear"
SPILL—"Gives me that tired feeling"
LATING—"His face is a standing breach of the peace"
F. A. WOOD—"But in the midnight's solemn hush
He holds a hand that is not thine;
He sitteth close beside the wine
And dallies with a bobtail flush"

BLOOMFIELD—"A sober youth, with solemn phiz,
Who eats his grub and minds his biz"

WATT—"A man born with red hair will have red hair till he
dyes"
Wharton—“I drink no more than a sponge”.
Mayama—“Company, villainous company, hath been the
spoil of me”.
Ingraham—“If it be a sin to covet honors I am the most
offending soul alive”.
Truman—“And the loud laugh that spoke the vacant mind”.
Benner—“Aint I all hell”.
Block—“I dote on his very absence”.
McHarg—“He draweth out the threads of his verbosity finer
than the staple of his argument”.
N. J. Smith—“One of the few immortal names that were not
born to die”.
Nothomb—“He’ll scarce be a man before his mother”.
Drew—“The sight of me is good for sore eyes”.
Kerr—“A man after his own heart”.
J. T. Hughes—“I may tell all my bones”.
Sauer—“Oh, rare the headpiece if but brains were there”.
Manly—“My life is one dem’d horrid grind”.
Wallace—“It aint no use, Ma; I aint going to try to be a
dude no more”.
Vert—“His wit values itself so highly that to him all matter
else seems weak”.
Bloomingston—“Much study is a weariness to the flesh”.
Spear—“All studies here I solemnly defy”.
McDonald, R. G.—“List to the thunder of his voice”.
Denby—“Not pretty, but massive”.
Huber—“I hear a hollow sound. Who rapped my skull?”
Hunt—“Long, lank, lean and thin as one of Satan’s cheru-
bim”.
Gage—“Ah, me; that no herbs can cure the love sick”.
G. H. Kelley—“It’s looking down that makes one dizzy”.
Bradley, J. C.—“Tis a beauty truly blent whose red and
white Nature’s own sweet and cunning hand laid on”.

Lindley—"A politician, one that would circumvent the devil".
Brooks, J. B.—"Shut up in measureless content".
Rubin—"But his tongue ran on, the less of weight it bore, with greater ease".
Guthrie—"What a spendthrift he is of his tongue".
Lachner—"A man who beggars all description".
Neville—"A little good-for-nothing, mischief making monkey".
Ltyle—"What strange things we see when we haven't our gun".
Saint—"What's in a name?"
McBride—"God bless the man who first invented sleep".
Deahl—"I am Sir Oracle,
And when I ope my lips, let no dog bark".

Juniors
"There's Small Choice in Rotten Apples"

Karl-Miner—"Drink, pretty creature, drink".
Rice—"We thrive at Westminster on such fools as you".
Minnis—"The accident of an accident".
Ryan—"He multiplieth words without knowledge".
Norris—"As idle as a painted ship on a painted ocean".
Salisbury
J. T. Norris

Freshmen
"Who can tell what a baby thinks"

Miss Shaver—"The Freshmen's darling".
Gilbert—"Be wise with speed; a fool at forty is a fool indeed".
Shepherd—Greater men than I may have lived, but I don't believe it".
Hourihan—"My words are only words and move upon the topmost froth of thought ".

Hawley—"Water, water everywhere, but not a drop to drink ".

King—"A darkness which may be felt ".

Fishell—With one hand he puts a penny in the urn of poverty and with the other he takes a quarter out ".

Lawler—"Alias Cicero " (capite magno).

Wilkes (N. B.)—"Even a fool when he holdeth his peace is counted wise ".

Theobald—"The mildest mannered man who ever scuttled a ship or cut a throat ".

Pagleson—"By outward show let's not be cheated
An ass should like an ass be treated ".

Sites—"So faint, so spiritless,
So dull, so dead in look, so woe begone ".

Mendelssohn—"This calf has learned to chew his cud early ".

Geismer—"Perhaps the Prof. knows more than I do, but I doubt it ".

Johnson—"And 'tis most remarkable that they
Talk most who have the least to say ".

Anderson, C. J. (of New York)—
"Eternal smiles his emptiness betray
As shallow streams run dimpled all the way ".

Peters—"Thy voice is a celestial melody ".

Zimmermann—"It would talk—Lord, how it would talk ".

Holzheimer—"Blessings on thy simple head ".

Davis—"A man of promise" (we don’t think). (He does).

Forsyth—"The bane of all that dread the devil ".
Roster of Other Classes

Resident Graduates

Frank Warren Ballenger, LL.B.,
Joseph Edward Bland, LL.B.,
Anne Balfour Butler, LL.B.,
Charles David Cary, LL.B.,
Charles Erehart Chadman, LL.B.,
William Alexander Coutts, LL.B.,
Daniel Abraham Edwards, LL.B.,
John Wilber Gillespie, LL.B.,
Louis Heaton Hanna, LL.B.,
Charles Belknap Henderson, LL.B.,
Omar Eugene Herminghausen, LL.B.,
Philip Sawyer Hudson, LL.B.,
John Lyman Jones, LL.B.,
Otto Kaspar, LL.B.,
Torazo Kikuchi, LL.B.,
William Klingel, A.B., Ohio Normal University,
LL.B., ibid.,
James Henry Mays, LL.B.,
Virgil Howard Mowls, LL.B., Ohio Normal University,
William Hanson Murray, LL.B.,
James Joseph Noon, LL.B.,
John S. Pearl, LL.B.,
George Herbert Quail, LL.B., Ohio Normal University,
James Howard Schrifer, LL.B., Ohio Normal University,
Charles McDonald Showalter, LL.B.,
Robert Thompson, LL.B., Ohio Normal University,
James Edward Wert, B.S., Ohio Normal University,
LL.B., ibid.,

Flint,
Detroit,
Newton, Kan.,
Kankakee, Ill.,
Ann Arbor,
Chatham, Ont.,
Ann Arbor,
Pontiac,
Monmouth, Ill.,
Elko, Nev.,
Fort Madison, la.,
Ann Arbor,
Indianapolis, Ind.,
Chicago, Ill.,
Tokio, Japan,
West Caire, O.,
Ann Arbor,
Oceola Mills, O.,
Milton,
Michigan Centre,
Belleville,
Kirkby, O.,
Emmitsburg, Md.
Ann Arbor,
Muncie, O.,
Lemert, O.,
Brinton, Utah,
Mt. Vernon, Ind.,
Bay City,
Defiance, O.,
Eagle Pass, Tex.,
Walla Walla, Wash.,
Detroit,
Ypsilanti,
Ann Arbor,
Inverness, O.,
Richfield, Utah,
Ypsilanti,
South Bend, Ind.,
Dewegue.
Karl Roswell Miner, Charles LeRoy Moore, James Timothy Norris, Bayard Tamannund Riley, John Thomas Roberts, Emmett Chancey Rye, Ph. B., Seio Coll., Duane Charles Salisbury, Archibald Stevenson, B.S., Purdue Univ., Charles Ezra White,

First Year Students


<table>
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<th>Name</th>
<th>City</th>
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<tr>
<td>John Francis Eagan</td>
<td>Mt. Clemens</td>
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<tr>
<td>Alonzo Jay Edgerton, Jr.</td>
<td>Sioux Falls, S. Dak.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thomas Edwards, Jr.</td>
<td>Ann Arbor</td>
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<td>Charles Engelhard</td>
<td>David City, Neb.</td>
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<td>Burdette Evans</td>
<td>Wyandotte</td>
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<td>Charles Hackleman Ewing</td>
<td>Greenburg, Ind.</td>
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<td>William Henry Feindt, Jr.</td>
<td>Chicago, Ill.</td>
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<td>George Nicholas Fell</td>
<td>Toledo, O.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Corry Craig Farrell</td>
<td>Fawcett, Mo.</td>
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<tr>
<td>George Calvin Finrock</td>
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In Conclusion

The memory of our youthful days
Throughout existence worldly clings;
Our darkest hours turn bright with rays
Which Reminiscence' sunshine brings.
Our thorny pathway, it would seem,
Presents to-day but thorns galore;
But if we step aside to dream
Arent the thorns of days of yore,
We soon, unconscious, fail to find
In rambling round the Retrospect
The thorns at all — but call to mind
The good things we can recollect.
A soothing Providence has tinged
The sheerest bitter with some sweet;
A pleasure mixed with every twinge
The human lot is brought to meet.
So let it be in after years
With us, grave fellow students; we
Should ever gladden our careers
With sundry bits of pleasantry,
And whether, in the years to come,
Success or failure we may earn,
Bright be the life or burdensome,
Let us to these pages turn
And view the folly of these days
When life was young and youth was sweet;
Some of us were fools always—
Others may have grown discreet.

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THE YOUNG MAN

HIS BEST GIRL

AND WHAT THE CANE DID

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His Soliloquy
There was a bright dude in Cohoes
Who remarked, "It's not all in the clo'es,
"But a good walking stick—
"Not too thin, "Nor too thick—
"Is the kind of a caner that goes."

The Dealer and the Cane
So he went to a dealer up there
Who was both enterprising and square,
And he fixed up this man
With a "dandy" rattan,
With a chased sterling nose that was rare.

The Best Girl
This young dude to his best girl did go,
And this maid, like the youth, was not slow,
For she said, "That's the stuff!
"It's a 'bute' sure enough,
"For it's stamped 'Sterling, R. F. S. Co.'"

What the Cane Did
Soon this couple were happily married
(The result of the case he had carried);
But he now walks at night,
By a dim, d'tful light,
With a chap who came later, and tarried.

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Toledo and Lansing, Saginaw, Bay City, Grand Rapids,
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- **CLEVELAND**, foot of Superior St.  
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Leave Cleveland, 7:30 P. M. | Leave Buffalo, 7:30 P. M.
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