CHAPTER II
A MAN CASTS HIS LOT WITH MONTANA
1895-1908
"The University—it must prosper"

What would it have meant in the life of a man to accept the presidency of the University of Montana in 1895? One may imagine Dr. Oscar J. Craig — 49 years old, tall, heavy, with florid complexion and dark mustachios — in his office of Professor of History and Political Economy at Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana, looking over some statistics on the six-year-old state of Montana. Its area showed 146,997 square miles — nearly four times that of Indiana. Its total population, including Indians, in the census report of 1890, was 243,329 — about 1/8 that of the Hoosier state at the time. If he accepts the position he will be coming to a small town of four to five thousand on the Missoula River (called by some the Hellgate River).

The town lies in a broad valley into which neighboring valleys converge: among them the Bitterroot, the Big Blackfoot, and the Rattlesnake. Later it came to be called (and still is by radio announcers) the meeting point of five great valleys. (A pamphlet gotten out in 1917 by the Missoula Chamber of Commerce first used this title. The contents, written by a number of journalism students, among them Clarence Streit, '19, present these valleys as the Hellgate, from Garrison to Missoula, the Blackfoot, the Frenchtown, the Flathead-Jocko, and the Bitterroot. Mr. Streit, in his contribution mentions a special open-car observation summer train that the Northern Pacific runs up the Bitterroot to Hamilton and advertises as the "Sun Cure".)
Even in 1895 the area is becoming a regional center. Up the Bitter-root are grain fields and the beginnings of fine orchards. The Rattlesnake River brings crystal clear drinking water from high mountain lakes in wooden troughs. The Big Blackfoot floats down logs from mountain forests, and a milling company at Bonner turns them into lumber and simple furniture. The rivers afford fish and the wooded mountains game. In the early spring, Indians arrive to dig the bitterroot and set up their tepees on the plains west of Sentinel and southwest of town. Some miles to the southwest is Fort Missoula, requested in 1873 by settlers alarmed about Indian raids, and established in 1877. Colonel Burt is there in command of the 25th Infantry — a comforting thought, perhaps, to a middle-westerner who has read and heard of early troubles in the Northwest.

The town itself has had three names. First it was called Wordenville after Frank Worden, whose store stood on the site of the later Donohue's (a branch of the Butte Henessey's) and the still later Montgomery Ward Building. The Worden home, a white frame residence on his farm facing East Pine Street, remains a pioneer landmark. The second name of the town was Missoula Mills — from two mills: a sawmill run by Frank Worden and Captain Christopher Higgins, and a grist mill run by Horace Countryman — on the sites long after occupied by the Wilma Building and the City Heating Plant respectively. The capacities of the mills as noted by a visitor in 1869 were: of lumber, 2,000 feet per day; and of flour, 400 sacks in 24 hours. In 1887 the town, under its third name, was incorporated as the city of Missoula.

In 1895, if Dr. Craig comes to Missoula, he will find that most of the town is built north of the river. It has pretty good board walks —
though their square nails are slightly sprung in places and often catch on the finishing braid of the long skirts of the ladies. The streets, unpaved, are dusty in summer, especially from passing herds — some of Texas steers, that it is terrifying to meet on the old Higgins Avenue bridge, narrow for such complicated traffic. One old resident of the city told of having to climb over the bridge railing and hang on from the outside while a herd passed.

Residences intersperse business buildings on the streets. The first dwelling of Charles Woody on Higgins Avenue stood where later Yandt’s store was built. His second residence was the large house on the northeast corner of Pine and Harris, just east of St. Francis Xavier church. The McCormick residence on McCormick Avenue was restored and skillfully modernized in the 30’s by one of the heirs, Mary McCormick Fitzgerald. The small, sharp-gabled house and law office on West Broadway of Mr. Ryman and Mr. Wolfe, bachelors, pioneer lawyers and bankers, and friends of the University, forty years later was engulfed in a service station. The large brick Briggs residence on the corner of Pattee and Pine in the 1930’s was torn down to make room for the north wing of the Federal Building. On the central streets and avenues in 1895 are various retail shops such as the Missoula Mercantile, drug stores, two banks, jewelry stores, a public library (in cramped quarters, but with good circulation), iron and foundry works, laundries, livery establishments, several hotels, and several lodges well organized. Two theaters, (the Barbary Coast and the Variety) on opposite sides of West Front Street, remodeled two generations later became the Florence Hotel garage and the Missoula Times office.
Among the churches is the new brick and stone St. Francis Xavier, built by Father Alexander Diomedi, opened to service in 1892, and later decorated with frescoes and murals by Brother Carignano. The Church of the Holy Spirit has a brick chapel built in 1884 on the corner of East Broadway and Adams, and a rectory, built in 1894 on the land south to Main. Later the church building was remodeled into the old Central School; and in 1915 the fine example of Anglo-Norman church structure on the corner of South Sixth Street East and Gerald Avenue was begun. Other churches are already organized, some meeting in temporary quarters. The Methodist Episcopal has shared its frame chapel with some; and the Presbyterian, the Immanuel Baptist, the Swedish Congregational, and the Christian Church have organized their congregations to the point of contemplating permanent buildings or improvements in some simple ones already erected.

St. Patrick's Hospital, which began in a small frame building owned by the McCormick family in 1873, by 1895 has grown to a fairly imposing three-story frame structure. Since Missoula is the county seat, there is a court house, two-and-a-half-story frame, to be replaced in 1908-09 by a fine, stone structure designed by the Missoula architect, Mr. A. J. Gibson, and including murals by E. S. Paxson. There is a two-story fire station built in 1887 close to the site of the old barn in which the early actor and producer, Daniel Bandman, sometimes presented road shows. Near the court house is a jail of brick and stone, built in 1889 — both it and the fire station to serve for more than another half-century.

Both east and west of Higgins Avenue, on Main, Pine (where an irrigation ditch runs), Spruce, Broadway, and on East Front and Bank Streets are substantial two-and-a-half-story frame, log, or brick residences — the interiors of several furnished with fine pieces, rugs and books, some of
which had been shipped by wagon over mountain trails before railroad days. West Front Street is rowdy and red-light.

In 1895 Vigilante days are only a little more than a generation past. Some old-timers still call the northeast corner of Main and Higgins bounding the old Higgins farm "Corral Corner". At another Higgins corral four miles west at Hellgate, on January 25, 1865, Skinner and Carter, two of the last of the road agents — or "Innocents" as the secret organization called itself — were hanged after being captured near Corlacken Dee-file on "Baron" O'Keefe's ranch on the Evaro road.

The Higgins Block built by Captain Christopher Higgins on his corral ground in town was later to house the Missoula Trust and Savings Bank, (under J. M. Keith) which was absorbed into the First National in 1927. The First National was organized in 1873; and the other bank that Dr. Craig would find in 1895 was organized the year Montana became a state (1889): the Western Montana National.

In the eastern half of the block that held the corral a large ranch house was built by Christopher Higgins about 1863. It was torn down in 1923 and the lumber given to the Salvation Army; and on its site were built the Telephone Building and (east to the corner) a large service station. In 1895 the land back of the house and yard slopes gently down to a small field where Indians make their camp when they come to town to trade.

There are few trees except right along the river and on East Main Street; and the open stretches between houses are still in '95 called prairies — as they were in the just-past pioneer times, when they were the playgrounds of the young men and women who will be among the first registrants at the new university. "But when the city is dressed in its
best, and the officers from the Fort come to town," writes an Eastern visitor, "the effect is quite, quite swanky, though there are too many bars and still some 'gun totin'." The plenitude of bars may explain the entertainment young blades of the town indulged in. After making a tour of the bars they usually shot up the last one visited. That they returned late the morning after, and, as men of honor, cheerfully paid for the damages, was another proof in those days that they were "straight shooters". French Ferguson told that in 1908 when he came to Missoula as a young reporter, on one morning after lumberjacks had come in to spend their pay the previous evening, he went into a bar for news and coffee and found these giants lying crisscross over each other like fallen trees, sound asleep.

South of the river Dr. Craig will find a somewhat scattered, but growing residential district. Very near the river, some blocks west of Higgins, is the imposing home of Judge Hiram Knowles, Federal judge in territorial days — a home romantically remembered for beautiful parties and said to have had Mark Twain as a guest — and still, over 50 years later, to stand out in an area encroached on by industry, majestic in spite of its sagging entrance gallery and unsafe upper balcony. On South Third Street is the tall brick house of John Lucy Sr. Farther out, on the southeast corner of Florence and Stephens Avenue, on the old road to the Bitterroot, is the large house of Judge Bickford — finally to become an apartment house.

In the sixth block from the river about eight blocks west of Higgins Avenue is a new, uncompleted (but condemned) grade school building, two rooms of which have been finished and used: the Willard School. In the second and third blocks east of Higgins, on the fifth street from the river,
is a row of houses called Bride's Row, or Mortgage Row, or Mink Coat Row, as the speaker desires. They are surrounded with white picket fences to keep the cattle out of the yards. The first of these, on the southeast corner of Gerald and Fifth, built in 1889 by Mr. G. R. Prescott for his bride, is later to become the home of Dr. M. J. Elrod.

Two blocks south of these and a block nearer Higgins (between Connell and Eddy Avenues and facing Gerald) is the new house of E. L. Bonner, completed in 1893, when the family moved from Deer Lodge to Missoula. It has a whole block of grounds, with an iron and wire fence with gates and turnstiles, and is already planted with shrubs and trees — one group of which will grow to be one of the sights of the city. The floor of the front piazza is tessellated; and on the north side of the house is a porte-cochere. The roof shows two tall turrets and rises to a sharp gable under which, on the third floor, is a ballroom that is to be the scene of many a gathering, formal or informal: for distinguished persons or for gay young things. The house looks tall indeed among the young trees; and probably few foresee, unless perhaps the land companies, that in another two generations the turrets will be overtopped by the evergreens that edge the diagonal driveway from the northwest corner of the grounds, or that across the street to the west will be built one of the largest high schools of its time in the state, or that the bare plain stretching east and south to the river and Mount Sentinel will be completely built up and its streets made lovely with maples, evergreens, weeping birches, mountain ash, and flowering shrubs.

This avenue (Gerald) on which the Bonner house fronts, and many other streets that cross or parallel it are to become, through their post-pioneer dwellings, like a roll call of names that contributed to the city's early
advancement; and, as those others on the north side had done in wild and
trying times, to set a standard of gracious living, many of them finally
to become apartment houses or the homes of fraternities and sororities,
as the University grows. Among these are the Toole house, the J. M. Keith
and Edward Donlan houses, the Peterson, the Lusk, the Spaw, the Dona­
hue and the Parsons houses. The stables of two of these, remodeled, became
houses themselves; and, except for their larger grounds, call to mind the
origin of some of the "mews" in London and New York.

On the north side of the river some of the brave old houses have since
been torn down; some remodeled into apartments or tourist homes. (The Hatha­
way house of brick with white trimmings faded to rose-pink.) The old Rankin
house on the corner of East Broadway and Madison was skirted with the "new
look" on its Broadway elevation by a service station,--its quaint dormered
second story and its pagoda-like third story capping the modern accession
from what was a lookout, searching for hostile Indians or for friends who used to
spend pleasant hours in the shuttered living rooms below. Mr. Rankin
helped construct many of the downtown buildings of his time, and the county
bridges. Six of his children attended the University: his daughter Harriet
to be Dean of Women from 1921 to 1935; his daughter Jeanette to be the first
American Congresswoman; his one son to play a lively part in Montana politics;
and grandchildren to be found on alumni records.

In 1895 Higgins Avenue extends south from the river for seven blocks
or so and then becomes a country road leading to the fenced-in farm (for­
merly the Pattee ranch) of the Higgins estate at the foot of the mountains
where the road turns into Pattee Canyon. Inside the fence west of the road
is the private cemetery of the estate. Here, in 1905, Captain Francis Higgins
(one of the early benefactors of the University) was laid to rest with an escort of a company of colored soldiers from the Fort marching in the cortege. Years later the interments here were transferred to the Missoula cemetery.

Dr. Craig will find too, that since 1883 the town has been on the Northern Pacific Railway coming through Butte and Deer Lodge, with a line also from Helena, the capital city built on the famous Last Chance Gulch — where, in the 1930's during repair excavations under the Placer Hotel, some gold was found again. A branch line runs up the Bitterroot to Hamilton to the estate of Marcus Daly and his indoor race-track — one of the largest ever built. There is also a driving road to Hamilton and beyond, narrow and steep in places, but giving breath-taking views of this beautiful mountainous region.

The city also has a streetcar line, running from the Northern Pacific passenger and freight depot at Railroad and Woody Streets, south on Woody to Pine, east to Higgins, and south across the bridge for three or four blocks, where it turns west and ends about a block from where the unfinished school building stands in the square where Oak and Ash cross South Sixth Street West. The streetcar, powered sometimes by a buckskin horse and sometimes by a brown mule needs no turntables. The power is merely unhitched and led to the other end of the car for a return trip. In fact, the car really needs no tracks; and often goes off the tracks it has to accommodate parties of ladies who wish to call at houses not on the line. When a blizzard is on (or threatening) in winter, south-side passengers climb out and tug the car into line with the shortest distance to their homes.
At the age of 49, does a man begin to wonder where he would like to spend the rest of his life? Is he conscious of a store of wisdom experience has provided? Does he feel in prime, with energy for a new, constructive task and confidence in his own powers?

Dr. Craig had been born in Indiana in 1846. He had served, while still a boy, in the Army of the North in the Civil War. He has a wife, Narcissa, a daughter Mary, senior at Purdue, a son William in high school, and a younger son Vincent in the grades. With degrees A.B. from De Pauw University and Ph.D. from Wooster, with two years as superintendent of schools in Sullivan, Indiana, and twelve years of teaching at Purdue, six as principal of the preparatory school and six as professor of History and Political Economy and extra-curricular duty as practically dean of men at that university, he must have been able to call much observation to his aid in decision.

There had been an effort earlier to find a president. An invitation had been sent that winter to President Merrifield of North Dakota State University to take the office and to bring his faculty with him. In 1895 Governor Roger Allin of North Dakota vetoed the legislative appropriation for that twelve-year-old institution, giving as reason that the money should be saved to eradicate the Russian thistle. (During later crop failures and dust storms, some Dakota farmers made soup of that thistle.) President Merrifield commissioned the young biologist, Dr. M. A. Brannon, to travel to Missoula to look at conditions before an answer be decided on. With income from the University of North Dakota lands, the president and Dr. Brannon and President Merrifield had figured that if they taught at three-fourths their small salaries for two years, they could keep the school open till
the next Legislature, and were ready, though reluctant, to try what might be failure, certainly a great risk. The evening Dr. Brannon was to leave, business men and bankers of Grand Forks held a meeting to raise money to keep the school operating, finally opening their subscription list to the whole state. So Dr. Brannon did not come to Montana till 28 years later, when he succeeded Edward C. Elliott as Chancellor of the Greater University. But he and his colleagues did teach for two years on much reduced salaries. The subscriptions, however, kept the buildings warm and furnished, and supplied the other simplest requisites for a school.

The task offered Dr. Craig was to open and administer a university that so far existed only on a piece of paper -- a legislative act, naming its location as Missoula, signed by the governor on February 17, 1893. No doubt Dr. Craig had heard of the long, statewide controversy over the question of whether Montana should have a consolidated university with normal school and agricultural college and school of mines a part of it, or a number of separated institutions? and, in either case, where?

Senator Paris Gibson of Great Falls worked hard for a consolidated university and hoped to have it located at Great Falls. Bozeman, Dillon, and Missoula combined for separated schools. Butte was too busy over the Clark-Daly fight probably to take an active part in the school question, and might feel sure of a school of mines anyway.

In December 1892, a Missoula University Club was organized with J.M. Hamilton president, L. A. Woodward secretary, E. E. Hershey treasurer, and an executive committee composed of E. A. Winstanley, J. M. Keith, J. L. Sloane, H. C. Stiff, F. C. Stoddard, and M. L. Crouch. Judge Stephens, for whom Stephens Avenue is named, seeing the need for money, organized the
Weekly Club, each member of which made a weekly contribution for support of the University Club. Frank Higgins, then president of the C. P. Higgins Western Montana Bank, is said to have authorized the University Club also to write checks on that bank to an unlimited amount, and promised to take care of such expense. Among the first subscribers to the club fund were C. H. McLeod, J. M. Keith, and A. B. Hammond.

The next step was to organize and set in motion a lobbying committee for the January 1893 session of the legislature. J. L. Sloane arranged for headquarters at the Helena Hotel; Harry O. Collins was hired to write editorials favoring Missoula as the location of the State University. Judge Francis of Missoula, attorney for the Northern Pacific there, gave twenty-five passes for the lobbyists to Helena. They left in 52-below-zero weather. Every effort was made to establish cordial relations with the legislature, as is evident from bills detailed years later by E. E. Hershey, a member of the legislature from Missoula at that session, to Dr. Paul C. Phillips, in an account of the lobbying.

*January 21 — 5 gallons of whiskey, $25; 1 case of beer, $5; 2 dozen Appolinaris at $9.60; 1 case Ruinart Peutz, $42; 200 Empress Augusta Cigars, $18; 100 Juan Menendez Cigars, $10; 50 Grand Opera Cigars, $6; corkscrew, $1.*

February 1 — Cigars, $52; beer, $12.60.

Reading further from Mr. Hershey's story, one realizes that other activity contributed even more to the purpose of the lobby.

*Judge Sloane sent telegrams to the presidents of Purdue University at Lafayette, Indiana; to the School of Mines at Rolla, Missouri, and at Golden, Colorado; to the Kansas State Agricultural College of Manhattan, Kansas; to the State College of Agriculture at Ames, Iowa; to the University of Wisconsin, and others. These telegrams requested opinions of the presidents regarding the advisability of*
establishing a separated institution for the University of Montana. All replied in favor of the consolidated plan except the president of Wisconsin. Senator Matt from Missoula County was to present the bill to the legislature and to speak in behalf of it. Matt was a fine orator but very lazy. All the material for speeches was prepared by Judge Sloane and Professor Hamilton; and probably by some other members of the committee. Paris Gibson made a great speech for consolidation. He read a long list of telegrams from presidents of universities throughout the country, all of whom stated that Montana ought to establish a consolidated university. But he read no telegram from the president of Wisconsin. Senator Matt then asked Senator Gibson for a telegram from the University of Wisconsin. Senator Gibson evaded the question; and Senator Matt then read the Wisconsin telegram favoring a separated institution. This carried the legislature, which adopted the bill for the establishment of four institutions of higher learning.

Dr. Craig might assume a loyal spirit in the citizens of Missoula, who, having won a prize, would surely do what they could to further its value. Ruth Worden says that when Colonel Sanders of Vigilante fame asked her father, Frank Worden, in 1887 what he wanted for Missoula from the Constitutional Convention of that year, he answered, "A University." In 1893 then, his wish and that of many others: pioneers, lonesome scholars, bankers, business men, members of land companies, and idealists came true.

Because the Act of 1893 required that a site of not less than 40 acres be obtained within ninety days from the signing of the Act or from the organization of a State Board of Education, members of that board, appointed by Governor Rickards late in February '93, met in Missoula on May 22, with a local committee, which included J.H.T. Ryman, T. C. Marshall and Judge Hiram Knowles. Many other citizens were present also. They considered a site on school lands in the northwest part of the town and another inviting tract at the mouth of Pattee Canyon. What finally brought the decision was the generous proposal of E. L. Bonner, representing the South Missoula Land Company, and of Frank Higgins, representing the Higgins estate,
to donate forty adjacent acres at the foot of Mount Sentinel — the south half tendered by Mr. Bonner and the north half by Mr. Higgins. This tract, at the end of the bare plain extending from the intersection of Connell Avenue and Ronald to Mount Sentinel, was in spring and early summer green and bright with bitterroots and yellow bells; and herds grazed across it. In autumn it was brown and dry. In winter it was the playground of Hellgate blizzards.

A few days later at a continued meeting the Board of Education officially accepted the site and approved the governor's proposal to appoint Mr. Ryman, Mr. Marshall and Judge Knowles as an Executive Committee to transact business for the new institution. They were appointed for terms of one, two, and three years respectively — the appointments renewed over many years. The first Board of Education in Montana included Attorney General H. J. Haskell, State Superintendent of Public Instruction E. A. Steere, and Governor Rickards as *ex officio* members, the last being president of the Board, and Mr. Steere serving as secretary. The other members of this first board, appointed in pairs for terms of two, three, four, and five years respectively, were R. G. Young and Nelson Story, James Reid and John F. Forbis, J. E. Morse and T. E. Collins (to serve as vice-president), J. M. Hamilton and Alfred Myers. From these eleven members, the governor, with the Board's approval, made up special committees for the four units of the separated University system, whose duty it would be to visit the particular institution, confer with its officers and faculty, and even its students (if need be)? and so be able to present its matters to the Board and to recommend action. On the University Committee so named were Mr. Hamilton, the Governor, and Mr. Reid.
The legislature of 1893, in addition to granting the charter and naming the location of the new university, appropriated $15,000 for buildings; but possibly because of the panic, no more steps were taken, and the money reverted to the state. Nor, up to that time, had much been done in rental and sale of lands granted for the university. However, in the two years following, interest and income from these lands mounted rapidly; and the legislature of 1895 appropriated from this interest and income fund about $13,400 for the biennium of '95-'97 and an additional $15,000 from the general fund of the state -- both these sums for maintenance (perhaps because of hard times) but no money for buildings.

That the university was able to open in the fall of 1895 was in large measure due to the efforts of many citizens of Missoula. With the Executive Committee they studied ways and means. They understood the state's need for education; they had a dream of what a university might do, not only for the town, but for the energetic youth that pioneer effort had brought through to the need for higher education that should be available in their own state. They were practical and experienced men too; and through their voices the dream spoke in practical terms.

Members of the committee and Judge Bickford and Judge Woody, with many others, spread the idea that the uncompleted, condemned school building on the south side could be completed, its structural faults emended, and its use donated to the State for a university for a period of two years, or until university buildings could be constructed. Feeling once more the exciting possibility of accomplishment (the Board having thankfully accepted the donation of the building in January '95), the city voted bonds for $3,000 to correct and complete the building at a total cost of $19,000.
When Dr. Craig arrived in Missoula on July 1, 1895, having committed his fortunes to the enterprise, and having dedicated to it what should be the most fruitful years of his life, the building was practically finished and the city had further voted $800 for tables, chairs and desks — most of them to be made by the Big Blackfoot Milling Company at Bonner. The date set by the Board of Education for the opening of the University was September 11. Dr. Craig had, therefore, seventy-two days in which to prepare.

Certain limitations were set by the Establishing Act, and possibilities suggested.

"The college of Literature, Science, and the Arts shall embrace courses of instruction in Mathematical, Physical, and Natural Sciences with their application to the Industrial Arts: a liberal course of instruction in the Languages, Literature, History, Philosophy, and such other branches as the State Board of Education may prescribe."

The Act also called for a Preparatory Department — necessary in young states where grade and high school work were incomplete and unstandardized. This department was to be "dispensed with at such rate and in such wise as may seem just and proper to the State Board of Education." The Act further provided for "such professional and technical colleges as may from time to time be added to or connected therewith". It also stated that for endowment there was, first, the land grant interest and income fund; second, all tuition and matriculation fees; and third "all contributions as might be derived from public or private bounty".

Fortunately for Dr. Craig the Executive Committee, the University Committee, and the Board of Education had studied the Act, drawn up courses — after scrutinizing curricula of other western colleges — secured a faculty except for a teacher of engineering, composed a circular of preliminary
announcements awaiting his approval, and drafted a more explicit circular. The first was mailed out July 5 and the second August 1. The Executive Committee had recommended two women for the faculty, since the university was co-educational, and woman suffrage was already vocal.

President Craig's first annual report to the Board of Education on November 30, 1895, the date then set for such reports, shows arrangements of college courses leading to the degrees B.A., Ph.B., B.S., and B.M.E. In the first circulars, in line with Eastern college requirements of the time, both Latin and Greek are required for the degrees B.A. and Ph.B. For the B.A. degree three years of college Latin, beginning with Vergil, are required, and four years of Greek, beginning with the elements of grammar, are offered; and for those taking the first year of Greek a second year is a post requisite. The next year, for the Ph.B. degree, three years of college Latin are required; no Greek — but in senior year a descriptive course in Greek life. For the B.S. degree one year of college Latin is required. These courses in Latin, all beginning with Vergil, imply at the very least two years of preparatory Latin.

However, two years later, in the first Annual Register, (really a catalog, but called register because it contained the list of all students registered for the year) the announcement for the school year 1897-98 is that Greek in the freshman year of the classical course is optional; for freshmen or sophomores German or French may be substituted; for juniors, English or American history* and for seniors, any approved elective.

In regard to admission to the Preparatory Department the first Regis-

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"Applicants for admission should be at least 14 years old, and well grounded in the elements of an English education. They must be able to pass a creditable examination in the elements of Arithmetic, Elementary Grammar, Geography, Reading, and Spelling."

It is said that one applicant, Hilda Higgins, had completed grade work only through the seventh grade of the Missoula grade school. The inference is, of course, that she passed the examination creditably. She was the Hilda for whom Hilda Avenue on the South Side is named, one of the streets named for the children of Christopher Higgins — Gerald, Ronald, Hilda, Helen, Arthur, Maurice, John (later known as Van Buren Street), and Francis. Another short street now absorbed in the campus was named for the other son, George Higgins.

The preparatory courses included half a semester of arithmetic and the usual high school subjects of that time, with half a semester of physiology optional. Two years of Latin were offered as prerequisites for the freshman college course leading to the B.A., Ph.B., and B.S. degrees; but no Greek was offered, for, as previously stated, the college Greek courses were to begin with elementary Greek grammar. It is said that only two Montana high schools offered any Greek — Helena and Butte.

This lack of Greek was prevalent in the younger western states and students from most high schools there had to tutor in Greek if they wished to enter Eastern universities — at least up to 1900. Greek was also a prerequisite for a Rhodes scholarship until very much later. Examinations for the scholarship in 1910 listed Greek, Latin, and Mathematics. A letter from George Barnes, (the University's first Rhodes Scholar, elected in 1904) written from Oxford and published in the Montana Alumnus in 1907, mentions the Apology and the Meno of Plato as set subjects for one examination there.
R. E. Walters, '05, tells of preparing for the Rhodes examination expected in the fall of '05. He made a class of 1 with Professor Aber9 and for his senior thesis wrote a study of the Anabasis. Unfortunately, the Rhodes schedule was changed that year, and the expected examination was not held. The candidate soon advanced his parasangs in another direction.

With western standards in mind, President Craig's supposition that the average student would "complete the work of the Preparatory Department in two years, if due diligence is employed" seems fairly justified. An entry in the Faculty minutes in May, 1898, reveals that Hilda Higgins was not the only one to seek admission from the seventh grade, for at that meeting the entrance level to the preparatory work was officially made the completion of the eighth grade.

Dr. Craig characterized the school building donated by Missoula as a modern brick structure containing three stories and a basement, "elegant and commodious, easy of access from all parts of the city by excellent sidewalks and by the extension of the streetcar line to its grounds." On the third floor, he advertised, "is an assembly room, furnished with opera seats and individual student desks, that will seat three hundred". The library is on the second floor, "well lighted, with cases for books and periodicals and a newspaper rack". By 1896 it contains 817 volumes and receives 19 magazines and 15 Montana newspapers — among them, of course, The Daily Missoulian, started in 1873 by Judge Woody, becoming a daily in the late 80's, then a weekly again, and finally, in the 90's, a stable daily.

On the second floor are the laboratories, with fair basic equipment (considering what funds were available to the Executive Committee of the President) - The chemistry lab accommodates 24 students and has re-agent
bottles for twelve. It has a Haskins Assay furnace, a Becker general analytical balance, an assay balance, burettes, pipettes, and a few graduated vessels. Dangler burners are used as a substitute for gas.

In the physics lab is a stereopticon with microscope, polariscope, and attachments for projecting the spectrum. There are also Nichol prisms, tourmaline plates, and achromatic prisms for studying the wave theory of light. For the study of electricity there are four galvanometers, a static, a sine and tangent, a reflecting, and a dead-beat and ballistic. There are a standard Wheatstone bridge and resistance box correct to 1/5%, Clarke standard cells, a slide-wire meter bridge, and, for beginning students, a set of simpler construction. For the study of magnetism are provided a "diagramatic" apparatus, a dipping needle, an electrometer and magnometer, and for frictional electricity a 26-inch Toepler-Holtz machine. A vacuum pump, an Atwood machine, and specific gravity balances complete the list.

The biological lab displays microscopes from Germany, one with three eye-pieces and a series of twelve objectives, one of which is a 1/12 oil immersion. There are some large dissection microscopes and a camera for photo-micography. A set of staining fluids, glass slips and covers, and a reducing and enlarging camera make it possible to prepare lantern transparencies. Last, but not least, is an articulated human skeleton.

In the museum attached to the department there are specimens preserved in alcohol of 99 land and water invertebrates and of 105 salt and fresh water fishes, the outcome of a request to the National Museum in Washington D. C. For botany, five hundred specimens, nearly all from Montana flora, are available. A voluntary gift from the National Museum is a set of 98 rock and mineral specimens. Mr. Robert Cobban has loaned his collection of minerals; and Charles Emsley and L. D. Tracy of Missoula
have donated the beginnings of a collection of mounted specimens of wild animals. It is worth a pause to consider the amount of labor that went into merely unpacking the items of the three laboratories and of the library in those seventy-two days before opening. Not everything was in place for the inspection, but some ordered display had been arranged.

On the first floor of the building were the president's office and the lecture rooms for the "Arts" and allied courses. In the basement a space 24 by 52 feet was reserved for a lab for shop practice for bench work in wood-turning, and in pattern-making. Tables for mechanical drawing, however, had to be set up in the modern language lecture room on the first floor. Courses in iron-working were to be set up through arrangement with the Missoula Iron and Foundry Works, in their plant on the north side, reached usually by students by the N. P. railroad bridge just past Orange Street.

The President had said that the building was easy of access from all parts of the city, but the climate in a valley broad enough to have some characteristics of the prairies of North Dakota made long winters rigorous, and many students brought their lunches. That a lunch room was an afterthought to the original plans for accommodation of students is evident. One of the first registrants in the Preparatory Department tells of a group of girls caching their lunches in the interstices of the wood-pile in the basement. Great excitement prevailed when the lunches were stolen. It is easy to imagine the indignant whispering campaign of accusation and detection and the final appeal to the janitor for help. The solution was forthcoming. The thief was a mountain rat. Traps were set, and a lunch room was planned.
On the formal opening of the University to the public, September 11, 1895, the faculty held its first meeting. The minutes of that meeting are inscribed by a newly-arrived young member from Lafayette, a friend and former student of Dr. Craig at Purdue — engaged to teach mechanical drawing and other engineering courses, but on arrival requested to take over also French and German, in both of which he was fluent (having received his early training in France, Germany, and Spain). This young member was Frederich C. Scheuch, later to be known affectionately as "Prof." — to grow up with the school; to learn to teach by teaching; and to serve the University for forty-three years in various capacities, from secretary of the faculty to acting president; and in 1938 to receive from the University the honorary degree of L.L.D. and the title of President Emeritus. He died at the age of 82, January 17, 1954, in Los Angeles where he was spending the winter with his daughter Natalie and was buried in the Missoula Cemetery April 10 of that year beside his first wife, Jimmy Straughn Scheuch. At this first faculty meeting he became secretary to the faculty and the minutes of five hundred and thirty-one meetings, through to the summer of 1909, are in his delicate, precise script slightly European with its Greek d's.

There were no deans of men and women at this meeting; no registrar, business manager, personnel adviser; no superintendent of grounds and buildings or maintenance engineer; no social directors. One might say there were simply five musketeers — one for all and all for one — in an exciting, responsible adventure, gathered for a "most interesting conversation" behind an uncertain wall of hopes and possibilities.
Besides the secretary and Dr. Craig, who, in addition to his executive duties, was to teach history and literature, three others were present at this first meeting. Professor S. A. Merritt, brought from the Helena high school, had charge of all the work in science.

Miss Cynthia Reilly, who had been teaching under Missoula City Superintendent of Schools, James M. Hamilton, (and with him had given what high school courses Missoula had so far demanded) was to handle mathematics. Of her Dr. Hamilton said, in an address read on Charter Day — celebrated February 17th, 1925, thirty years later (after he had joined the faculty in 1900, become vice-president, and, in 1904, resigned to become president of the State College at Bozeman):

"At this time I should like to pay my tribute to Miss Bettie Reilly, as she was known — not a profound scholar, and often a plodder, but 100% woman and Old Faithful itself to the end. Some of the best men and women who have grown up and been educated in Missoula, both in high school and university, owe many of their habits and ideals to Bettie Reilly, who served many years with due diligence."

William Aber, a classmate of Chief Justice Taft at Yale, came from the University of Utah to take charge of Latin and Greek. He had been the oldest man in his class at Yale and was called Father Aber there. In 1919, when Professor Aber died, Ex-president Taft was to write in condolence:

"... Professor Aber was older, by nearly ten years, than most of our class; and, in the thoughtlessness of the college boy, we were disposed to poke fun at 'the old man'. . . . . . We paraphrased Macaulay's lay by a doggerel: 'Oh, Father Aber, Father Aber, to whom the Romans pray' . . . . . Afterwards we came to love Aber as a man of directness, simplicity, sweetness, and the highest ideals. Each recurring (class) meeting brought Aber to us; and each meeting increased the affection we had toward him. His speeches were greatly enjoyed, and disclosed the human sympathy and interest, the sane view, the happiness of mind and the consciousness of a blameless life which held our profound respect for him. We mourn his loss."
Of inexhaustible compassion for young human beings, Professor Aber was to become beloved on the campus so that after fifty years he was still referred to as "Daddy" Aber; and students, until 1955, observed in his honor a day named for him in 1915 — whether the nature of the activities in toto was wholly compatible with his ideals of campus development was a moot question in some years. The grove of maples north of the Law School and the evergreens at Aber Corner on Maurice Avenue just south of the first Student Union were planted by him — the latter as a windbreak for students waiting there for the streetcar, which by 1912 was run by electricity. He also devised the cement-curbed triangle for shrubbery at the west curve of the oval. With some help from students he brought down the trees and the original shrubs from the hills.

Miss Mary Cray, not present at this meeting, had charge of music. It was possible to introduce this work because she consented to remain unsalaried and to depend for remuneration on a generous per cent of the money paid in for music fees. She was a graduate of Boston Conservatory of Music — in those years accounted one of the greatest institutions of its kind in the country. Her music added to the program of the opening exercises of the University, at which she offered Litolff's "Spinning Song" and Beethoven's "Sonata Pathetique".

Another young woman not listed as present at faculty meetings, the president's daughter Mary — a graduate of Purdue, and as courageous as her father — accepted the office of librarian and, from her own student experience at Purdue, bravely tried to impose order on the equipment of the library and on the methods of handling books.
At the very first faculty meeting there is evident the basic principle of delegating work and some authority to committees, some of which soon became standing committees named in later reports as responsible for definite and continuous duties. The faculty was so small that every member was on several of these committees, and every member of each committee had a definite part of the work to do. There must, therefore, have been a general feeling of joint responsibility and cooperation and it is easy to experience vicariously the earnest goodwill and modest sense of power that comes through the secretary's conscientious recording. The meeting checks arrangements for entrance examinations and discusses high school credentials and the possibility of admitting to the freshman year some applicants with conditions. Finally the president distributes leaflets to be used in daily "Chapel" every morning at 9:15 except on Saturdays and Sundays. The leaflets contain five hymns and readings for each day in the week. Daily "Chapel" continued until April, 1898, when faculty vote changed it to a weekly convocation on Wednesdays.

The Daily Missoulian of September 12, 1895, gives an account of the opening of the building to the public for inspection and for entertainment in the assembly room on the afternoon of September 11. Addresses were given by Lieutenant Governor A. L. Botkin, Senator W. F. Sanders, Senator Thomas Carter, President James R. Reid of the State College of Bozeman, (which had been opened in the fall of 1893) and President Craig. Ensemble music was furnished by a mandolin-banjo-guitar club of four mandolins, two banjos, three guitars and a harp. The harp was not the small, easily-carried type that the "Minstrel Boy" took to the wars, but the full-size one, and was taken along in wagon or other conveyance even on the serenading sorties the club made around the city.
This club was an organization of considerable importance to the
dancing set of Missoula, for it furnished their music. Next to the
site of the three-story Florence Hotel was the Eddy Block, covering
the space now occupied by the Garden City Floral. On the ground floor
was the Louvre Saloon; on the second floor, professional offices; and
on the third, the Knights of Pythias Hall. This hall, reached by a
passage through the Florence, was the scene of the dances. Dances were
held at the Fort also, where the military band played, and the staff of
officers, graduates of West Point — in dress uniform and displaying
the formal deportment in which they had been trained — must have given
many a lady thrills long remembered.

In the spring of 1896, events moved swiftly. Generous citizens of
Missoula had fenced the campus site at the foot of Mt. Sentinel with a
board fence; and on Arbor Day — with appropriate ceremonies on the prairie
enclosure — the Board of Trade, the GAR, school children, lodges, churches,
faculty, and university organizations began planting a double row of poplars
around three sides of the campus, and arranged for their watering. Congress­
man John M. Evans, in a letter to the registrar (Mr. J. B. Speer) in 1927 —
when, under President Clapp, an attempt was begun to collect as much of the
early history as possible — says, (speaking of himself)

"Shortly after (?) the site was selected he went to
Corvallis, Montana and purchased 400 Carolina poplar trees,
which were placed around the grounds. There being no water
pipe lines in that vicinity, these trees were kept alive for
about two years by watering same from the sprinkling wagon.
The expense was borne by a Committee of Citizens."

The last of these trees — the giant poplar that stood beside Hello
Walk between the Library and the Law School — was removed in January, 1954.
The others had all been removed or replaced gradually with maples, elms,
and other trees less demanding of root space and not a menace to underground
piping.

From that first planting on Arbor Day, 1896 it was the custom of individuals and organizations for many years to plant a tree or shrub on the campus on that day — or later, on days of some special significance. This custom produced the beautiful horse chestnut trees that used to grow east of the old Craig Hall, whose blossoms were like Christmas candles burning in June. The class of 1911 planted the woodbine that grew up the walls of the Law School. This practice continued on the campus until about 1930.

Dr. Craig’s report for 1900 tells of the planting of a double row of poplars around the oval. Small elms were planted in their shelter later, and the poplars removed as the new trees became mature. In this year, too, the oval drive was graveled and a board sidewalk was laid from the campus gate past Science Hall to the steps of University Hall.

In November ’95 the enrollment had been 118. In November ’96 it is 143 and is expected to reach 160 by the following June. A solution to the puzzling problem of high school accreditation had been begun and five cities are on the accredited list: Helena, Butte, Great Falls, Anaconda, and Missoula. It seems to be implied in the beginning that not all the accredited high schools are four-year schools, but that as many years as they give are in accordance with preparatory work for entrance requirements for college and may be accepted as such.

In this year (’96-’97) two literary societies have been formed: one for boys and one for girls — the Hawthorne and the Clarkia, respectively. A few of their annual programs still available show that among the presidents of the Hawthorne were W. L. Murphy, Ben Stewart and Guy Sheridan.
Presidents of Clarkia include Mabel Jones and Winifred Feighner. The Hawthornes accomplished one very important piece of work. Some maps sent out from the Smithsonian were being examined by the boys, and it was found that they were inaccurate in some details of Montana. Counsel was taken, and with the help of Mr. Murphy's uncle in Missoula, a letter was drafted to Judge Hunt in Helena, who took the matter up with the authorities in Washington. The maps were recalled, corrections were made, and a true representation of the geography of Montana was sustained. Among members mentioned in these few programs are some others who have brought honor to their alma mater, such as George Barnes, Harold Blake, Grant McGregor, C. O. Marcyes. The names of Fanny Haley, Margaret Ronan, Pearl Scott, Edna Fox, Bertha Simpson and Sadie Harris are names in Clarkia. The Hawthornes debate as to whether students receive more benefit from literary societies than from a course in mathematics. The Clarkias discuss various phases of Thomas Bailey Aldrich.

In this year too, there is an Athletic Association. There will soon be an oratorical association, for Dr. Buckley of Missoula has founded the H. N. Buckley oratorical contest with an annual prize of $20 in memory of his father. His beautiful home on Gerald Avenue later became the Walter McLeod home, then the Oakley Coffee home, and in 1954, the home of the Vedder M. Gilbert family. The contest was discontinued when Dr. Buckley died.

There is also happy expectation of buildings in the near future, and plans have been drawn suggesting the location of buildings and the development of the grounds. In the Maintenance Office are still preserved two sketches—one by Professor Scheuch and one by George Westby—of the early engineering courses, both dated 1896. In Professor Scheuch's sketch,
University Hall and Old Science are set where they were eventually built, and northwest of the former a "Ladies' Hall" is projected, probably merely as a hopeful suggestion, since no official consideration had yet been given to dormitories. An oval, from Dr. Craig's and Professor Scheuch's memories of Purdue, and Professor Aber's memories of Yale, has in its center a fountain, and walks crossing the oval to it. Drives, in solid black ink, curl like Mephistophelian antennae from the steps of University Hall, gently diagonal to points north and south on Maurice Avenue. It is interesting to note that University Hall stands partly on the northern half and partly on the southern half of the original forty acres, which reached north nearly to Connell Avenue and south nearly to McLeod. A line drawn east and west about through the middle of University Hall will (almost, but not quite) meet a line coming up from the middle of University Avenue — a most amicable solution of honoring both donors of the site. North-south streets in this area all bear Higgins names; and east-west streets bear names of some members of the South Missoula Land Company, such as Beckwith, McLeod, Keith.

George Westby's plan has a fountain with walks to it also, in the center of the oval, encircled first with grass and outside that with flower beds, which the waste waters of the fountain were to irrigate. An athletic field is in the southeast corner of the forty acres, and a garden (presumably vegetable) in the northeast corner near the mountain.

In the fall of 1896 Dr. M. J. Elrod was appointed Professor of Biology, to join the staff in February, 1897, for the second semester. He remained one of the most active and versatile members of the faculty for thirty-seven years, until illness interrupted his work in 1934. In 1938 he was
honored with an LL.D. degree and the title of Emeritus; and was well enough to be brought onto the stage in a wheelchair to be invested with the hood. In 1956 South Hall was renamed Elrod Hall in his honor.

In the fall of '96 Mrs. Blanche Whitaker joined the staff to direct the work in music. Her own training had been acquired in London; and her students there had taken honors in examinations given by the Royal Academy. Her resignation on January 31, 1910, was a generally lamented loss to the University and the community.

Because of increase in number of students, Eloise Knowles, daughter of Judge Hiram Knowles, while still an undergraduate became an assistant in English in the Preparatory Department; and later, after graduation and further study elsewhere, took charge of the courses in Art. She is credited with having founded Penetralia, that became a chapter of National Mortar Board in 1927; but Robert Sibley, a graduate assistant at the University of California when recommended by President Wheeler upon Dr. Craig's appeal to him in 1903 for someone to head the engineering school, writes as follows:

"I had the privilege of founding a women's society known as Penetralia — the word signifying the innermost sanctuary for admission of women in the Greek temple of long ago. Upon organization, after adopting the constitution, the first official act was to fire me (a mere man) from further participation."

Nevertheless, it was Eloise Knowles who was memorialized as founder in a room named for her in the Student Union in 1935; and her portrait photograph was hung there. No one who knows the history of Penetralia (now Mortar Board) can be unaware of how much her active idealism accomplished.

In the year '96-'97 the first of the University's series of scientific summer expeditions is being planned and it is hoped that it can be carried out jointly with the United States Government. Such a development
had no doubt been stimulated by the independent work of Mr. Earl Douglass, B. S., from Ames College, Iowa, who had already been collecting fossils from miocene lake beds and assisting in physics and geology; and in 1899 he was granted the first Master’s degree from the University.

The weekly grind of considering student petitions goes on in faculty meetings. Professor Aber makes a motion, repeated annually for many years, to abolish 8 o’clock classes for the winter months — a motion almost always voted down. Girls petition to drop physics; to drop Latin. Boys are suspended for three unexcused absences. Noon classes become necessary because of the variety of courses and the scarcity of classrooms in the Willard School building to accommodate the larger body of students. There are social affairs such as an all-day visit by students and faculty to Fort Missoula, on the invitation of Colonel Burt. There are programs by the literary societies and recitals by the music students; and more petitions from girls to drop Latin or physics — refused because, as the faculty minutes state it, “such petitions are becoming a feminine habit.” Later the faculty relented in regard to physics.

By November, 1897 the enrollment has increased to 176. Louise Hathaway and Mary Craig have been helping with mathematics classes and United States history. Even the classics have become popular; and Professor Aber’s report names 141 students in Latin and five in Greek — calling this a "gratifying increase" over the previous 111 in Latin and three in Greek. The library has 1,960 bound volumes and 2,186 pamphlets, and receives 35 magazines and 31 newspapers.

But the greatest gain of all is the 1897 legislature’s authorization for the issuance of $100,000 worth of building bonds, to be secured by income from the University lands — the amount to be increased to $150,000
as soon as the income would justify such increase. The legality of this
security was questioned in 1905 by Attorney General Galen? and in 1907
these bonds were given other support. The Interest and Income Fund is
for maintenance, not for buildings. These bonds, however, at the time
sold promptly. The Governor, Robert B. Smith, appointed a Building
Commission: E. A. Winstanley, J. R. Latimer, Alfred Cave, Joseph Wood,
George Higgins, and later F. C. Stoddard. The commission promptly con­
sidered architects and chose A. J. Gibson of Missoula, designer of the
first Missoula high school building, the present court house, the Greenough
residence (among others), several churches, and the Marcus Daly residence
near Hamilton. By fall of '97 the foundations of University Hall and
Science Hall were completed and a sewerage system to the river and a water
supply arranged through the Montana Water Company. The two years of wait­
ing had seemed long, and the problems discouraging. But Dr. Craig has the
conviction and courage to close his report for '96-'97 with the following:

"The University is a business proposition, whether viewed
from the standpoint of financial arrangement or the general
direction of its scholastic work; and as such, is subject to
all the laws that govern business operations.

"There must be a fixed policy, not just for a year or two
at a time, but for an extended future. Continued success cannot
result from a policy subject to change at a moment's notice. If
the University cannot look forward with certainty and plan for
the future, the present must be hesitating and uncertain. Unless
the support of the University be continuous and permanent, the best
results cannot be obtained. There is a necessity that some plan
for permanent support of the state's Higher Educational Institutions
be provided at an early date.

"The integrity and intelligence of the citizenship of the
state determines its level. Public education is not charity.
The state owes it to its children and citizens that the means
should be provided to prepare them for positions of honor and
trust."
With the arrival of Dr. Elrod in February, 1897, biology was made a separate department. He had been for six years Professor of Biology and Physics at Illinois Wesleyan University. He was full of enthusiastic plans. Additional equipment was obtained: notably, ten compound Bausch and Lomb microscopes and an incubator. Valuable donations were being received: 100 shells from the Smithsonian Institution; 3,000 pounds of fossils loaned by Earl Douglass; birdskins to a total of 300; and 1000 specimens from Dr. Elrod's own collection. Most of these donations must be left in packing to wait roomier quarters in the new buildings.

In the meantime, Dr. Elrod is getting acquainted with the new country. Fruit growers are trying to find the perfect apple for the climate; and he goes to their meetings — often accompanied by Daniel Bandman, who enlivens the program by readings (and formal evening clothes). With horse and buggy Dr. Elrod has been out collecting specimens as far away as Flathead Lake. He is given charge of continuing the Weather Bureau records kept by Fort Missoula for 19 years, for Colonel Burt and the 25th Infantry are off to the Spanish War. Dr. W. J. Winninghoff, who graduated in 1910 and went immediately to M.I.T. for his doctorate, (probably the first Montana alumnus to earn a Ph.D.) and Robert C. Lins, (the first to win eastern graduate scholarships), who visited the campus in the late 40's, said that while working his way through school here he was one of three students who took and recorded the weather conditions every day — rain or shine, sleet or hail.

Dr. Elrod has also entered into campus activities other than teaching. He has brought up the matter of a college paper, and is chairman of an advisory committee for it and author of an article in its first monthly issue — the Kaizmin, June 1, 1898. (Kaizmin is an Indian word meaning anything written.)
Contributing to the later success of this monthly must have been another Kalmin, of which Ben Stewart was the first editor. No copies of it were found in the file. Mr. Stewart graduated in 1902, so he probably entered in the fall of 1898. Possibly there was a news Kalmin initiated that fall. The first issue on file is in quarto size with covers of light bristol board. George Pixley, elected by the faculty, is editor-in-chief? but resigns in September and turns the position over to Ellis Sedman, also duly elected by the faculty. The June 1898 number, celebrating the first commencement of Montana State University, has 21 pages of two broad columns of about 9-point print. The editorials (two full pages) show flashes of awareness such as:

"There is by no means a lack of university spirit among the students; but it is necessary to renew it occasionally by sheer effort.

"The university will have other graduations; but never a first one again.

"How can we reconcile our actions (Spanish War) to our boasted policy of arbitration and the pleading voice of Christianity deploiring war?

"Speeches of visitors at Chapel are of two kinds. The first is of a conventional form and character, consisting of excuses and expressions of delight, and congratulations and encouragement. The second kind is rare, heartfelt, studied, and burns an impression on the mind.

The issue carries ten cuts, one of them a group picture of the first official football team of the U. of M., with George Kennett as captain. W. N. Lander, manager, stands at the right in morning coat and white tie — his left hand holding a derby and resting on the handle of a voluted cane. The cut is accompanied by an unsigned evaluation of each member of the team, stating frankly his good and poor points. The average weight of the men is 151 pounds — Goodfellow, center, weighing 200 pounds and Ebert, one of