

# THE CREIGHTON COURIER

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## FOUNDERS' DAY CELEBRATED.

One of the most elaborate celebrations of Founders' Day was that which culminated on Saturday evening, February 21st, in a banquet at the Rome Hotel at which Honorable Joseph W. Woodrough was toastmaster and Honorable John Burke, Treasurer of the United States, the principal speaker. The large banquet hall was brilliantly illuminated and specially decorated for the occasion, presenting a scene of unusual splendor as the guests, grouped about round tables sat down to enjoy an elaborate menu. At the head table places were reserved for the toastmaster, Mr. Burke, the Mayors of Omaha and Council Bluffs, the President of the University and the Deans of the Colleges. The combined faculties, judges of the local courts, prominent educators and business men occupied the central portion of the banquet hall and the alumni formed a jolly group at the rear.

The guests commenced arriving at 7:30 for the reception held for Mr. Burke and the hotel lobbies soon witnessed a general hand-shaking and exchange of greetings, which put everyone at his ease and prepared him for the program which commenced at 8 o'clock when a procession was formed and the guests marched into the banquet hall, to the accompaniment of an inspiring march, and took their places. After grace by the President, the toastmaster proposed that the guests drink to the health of the President of the United States, which all did standing. During the meal a five-piece orchestra dispensed sweet music and the menu itself proved appetizing in the extreme. After the diners had done full justice to this part of the program, cigars were lighted, chairs pushed back and the toastmaster in a ringing speech sounded the praises of the Creighton Founders, and told in glowing terms of the University's significance, its achievements and its prospects. He then introduced Mr. Burke, who held the close attention of the banqueters as he narrated the story of the life of Edward and John A. Creighton. Earlier in the day, Mr. Burke appeared at the Public Affairs luncheon of the Omaha Commercial club and made a short address after being introduced by Honorable T. J. Mahoney, Dean Emeritus of the College of Law.

The religious celebration of Founders' Day occurred on February 7th, the seventh anniversary of the death of Count John A. Creighton, and the banquet would have been held on that date had it been convenient for Mr. Burke to have attended then.

Following is a list of the guests at the banquet: Honorary: Judges Troup, Crawford, Day, English, Leslie,

Sutton, Sears and Estelle. Messrs. Maloney, Council Bluffs; Woolery, McMillan, Rosewater, Crosby and Drs. Connell and J. H. Wallace. Faculty, College of Law: Messrs. Martin, Reardon, TePoel, Rine, Fitzgerald, Young, Simeral, Woodrough, Benne- witz and Woodland. Faculty, College of Medicine: Doctors Gerald, Dis- hong, Connett, McClenaghan, Holst, Tubbs, Stevens, Young, Edward Chal- oupka, Uren, Langfeld, Akin, Charles McMartin, Simanek, Conlan, Seybert, Rix, Wightman, Muirhead, Schleier, Arnold, Nemece, Foote, Porter, Mack,

Reverends McManus, Jennette and Tracy. Business men: Messrs. P. C. Healy, George Parks, J. M. Galvin, J. A. Schall, W. D. Hosford, C. T. Kountze, T. B. Coleman, John Halpine, Ralph Dowd. Alumni: J. F. Coad, H. V. Burkle, X. H. Mapes, H. J. Mc- Carthy, John Little, Dr. B. J. Haller, J. P. Ford, Dr. H. A. Waggener, J. J. Gleason, W. W. Lupton, Dr. S. H. Je- linek, R. F. Farrell, M. T. Martin, W. O'Keefe, T. J. McShane, M. Hinchey, J. J. Hinchey, W. J. Coad, F. O. Mc- Caffrey, George Merten and W. C. Fraser.

Following is the menu:

Fruit Cocktail en Bellevue

## PHARMACY COMMENCEMENT.

On Monday evening, February 23rd, the mid-year commencement of the College of Pharmacy was held in the University Auditorium and degrees were conferred upon forty-five gradu- ates.

The Auditorium was filled by several hundred friends of the class and after an entertaining musical program by the University Orchestra, the Univer- sity Glee club and Mr. F. W. Hodek, a member of the class, the diplomas were conferred by the President of the University. The address to the graduates was delivered by Mr. Anson H. Bigelow, one of the professors of the College of Law.

On the preceding Thursday evening, the class banquet was held in the rath- skeller of the Hotel Loyal. The speakers' table was placed in a little recess at the south end of the room and the members of the class were seated around small tables, extending the entire length of the room. After doing full justice to the substantial meal provided by the committee, the guests listened to short talks by Dean Arledge, Supervisor Whelan, Profes- sors Gerald, Forbing, Harley and O'Brien, Mr. C. B. Fricke, a former professor in the school, Mr. Floyd W. Marshall, an alumnus, and Dean Paul L. Mariin of the Law College. A num- ber of the members of the class were called upon for remarks and a delight- ful evening was spent by all present.

On the following afternoon the class was entertained at the Richardson Drug company and was shown over the six floors of the establishment. In the laboratory light refreshments, con- sisting of ice cream, wafers and coffee, were served with cigars for the gen- tlemen and a box of candy for each lady of the class.

The graduates were:

Joseph LeRoy Bills, Edgar F. Brown, Carl E. Burns, Charles H. Chase, T. Herbert Daniels, Albert M. Deetken, Joseph Dusek, J. Earl Evans, Fred A. Griffin, Jr., Fred B. Gruesel, Gene- vieve L. Hayes, Emil J. Hermansky, Frank J. Hiber, Elmer W. Highley, John H. Hingst, Harley M. Huebner, L. B. Jewett, William Jiskra, Joseph A. Kafka, John T. Kearney, Henry G. Lee, William P. McCabe, F. A. McCunniff, Roger J. McElroy, Henry F. McGowan, Garth H. Leese, Elmer C. Malm, Maurice R. Miller, William D. Miller, Floyd L. Newcom, Henry J. Noll, F. S. Pexton, Robert B. Porter, Albert J. Putnam, A. T. Reams, Robert J. Re- bal, Mrs. E. L. Roth, Ivan C. Schroll, John C. Shyne, Elmer S. Swanson, Gil- bert F. Taffe, J. E. Thayer, Othmar A. Treinen, Leo C. Weber, Carl P. Woody.

Fifteen members of the class had a general average of 90 per cent or above for their two years' work, and as a result were not required to take the final school examinations. The two women, Mrs. E. L. Rolph, South Omaha, and Miss Genevieve L. Hayes, Franklin, Neb., were among the num- ber. The others are: F. A. McCunniff, John T. Kearney, Leo C. Weber, W. B. Miller, O. A. Treinen, A. T. Reams, Robert J. Rebal, William Jiskra, Robert B. Porter, Joseph LeRoy Bills, Elmer W. Highley, John H. Hingst and Albert J. Putnam. G. H. McLeese, Davenport, Neb., is president of the class, while A. J. Putnam, one of the fifteen, is vice president, secretary and treasurer.



HON. JOHN BURKE, Treasurer of the United States.

Detweiler, Crowley, Conlan, Jones, Riley, Barstow, Craig, Boler, Dermody, Bushman, Tyler and Shramek. Faculty, College of Dentistry: Doctors Bruening, Hipple, Woodbury, Shearer, M. L. King, K. McMartin, Reed, Ross and H. E. King. Faculty, College of Pharmacy: Professors O'Brien, Har- ley, Arledge and Forbing. Faculty, College of Arts: E. A. Magerney, Pres- ident, and Professors Cassilly, Kelley, Livingstone, McMenemy, Meyer, Pal- mer, Quinlan, Weiss, Whelan, Fitzgib- bons, Reilly, Schmitt, Weisenhorn, Ryan, Gillespie and Reed. Clergy:

Salted Almonds Queen Olives  
Young Radishes  
Blue Points baked en rock salt casino  
-- Cream of Fresh Tomato, Chantilly  
Fillet of Kingfish, Joinville  
Parsley Potato  
Milk Fed Chicken, Country Style  
Asparagus Tips en Toast  
Parisienne Potatoes  
Punch Benedictine  
Head Lettuce with Roquefort Cheese  
Dressing  
Moringe Glace Chate Suisse  
Cafe Noir  
Clysmic Water Cigars

## THE CREIGHTON COURIER

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### THE FOUNDERS.

Forty years ago Edward Creighton died at the comparatively early age of fifty. Four years later, or to be exact, on September 26, 1878, Creighton College of Arts was opened for the free education of young men, regardless of color, race, social position or creed. Between these two events there may seem, to the casual observer, to be little connection, the more so if upon a slight investigation he finds that Mr. Creighton died without a will; but as the examination proceeds, it will appear that Mr. Creighton was survived by a devoted wife to whom in his lifetime he had often expressed a desire to found a free college for boys. At liberty to do with her husband's fortune as she wished, not restricted by any legal obligation, Mrs. Creighton chose to carry out his desire and in her will provided \$100,000 for the erection and maintenance of a free college for young men.

How puny the institution was in the beginning is evident from this that the highest class was the Sixth Reader Class and even for this elementary instruction there were not enough pupils to take all of one teacher's time. However, with the rapid growth of enrollment more and more advanced students applied and in 1891 the first degrees were conferred, among the recipients being Bishop McGovern, now of Cheyenne, Wyoming. From that date to the present, the story of Creighton University has been full of achievement, which promises even larger results in the future.

There are few people hereabouts who knew either Edward Creighton or his esteemed wife and these noble founders of the institution may therefore be said to belong to history. Fortunately there are still many residents of this vicinity who knew Count John A. Creighton, but though his memory may be said to be fresher, there are thousands of people in this part of the country who have never heard the story of his life—there are many students in the University to whom he is merely the generous benefactor of the institution, a sort of nebulous entity, without fixed form, figure or personality. yet he is dead only seven years.

It is therefore fitting that at least once a year the University should set a day apart for the proper commemoration of these two illustrious men and their noble wives. It is fitting, too, that the exercises should be not only religious in character but public as well, for they belonged in a peculiar way to the whole people of the middle West. Their fortune was expended without stint, for the public

welfare, and the public may well pause to reflect upon the far-reaching benefactions of these sincere givers in whose minds there was no thought of self advancement other than gifts.

Since therefore the public is so vitally concerned in the Creightons and their institution, it was eminently proper that the Founders' Day celebration this year should be graced with the presence of the Treasurer of the United States, himself a pioneer like the Creighton brothers, and a westerner who by dint of native ability and prodigious industry, won his way to the forefront not only in North Dakota (where he twice served as governor) but of the United States as well, having been prominently mentioned prior to the last democratic nomination for the high place of candidate for the Presidency. With such a guest as principal speaker, and such a gathering of representative men as come annually to these commendable exercises, it is easy to say that this year's celebration was peculiarly well adapted to its purpose, the challenging of public opinion to the fact that the Creightons were extraordinary men who wrought extraordinarily well.

The story of their lives is too long to be narrated here but even he who runs may read of their splendid achievements for education and humanity if he but notices the magnificent buildings which they constructed for the enlightenment of human ignorance and the alleviation of human suffering. Time may, perhaps, bury under its heavy weight the details of their lives, but time ought never efface the splendor of their glory as viewed in the things they did for their fellowmen. To them wealth meant added opportunity, not for personal gratification, but for service, and true to their finer feelings they eagerly availed themselves of the chances to be helpful. As Mr. Burke in his address well said, Edward Creighton died before the harvest had come and had he been spared until he attained his four score years and ten, his fortune would have been colossal. Perhaps this might have added to the number of those who knew him, at least by name, but it could not have added one jot to the esteem in which he is now rightly held by all who have learned the story of his life. John A. Creighton attained a ripe old age and his life went out in the certainty of that happiness which comes from a long life filled with deeds of kindness, but had he remained with us twice his allotted span, our sense of gratitude could scarcely have been more deeply aroused, for in the days which were he gave undisputed proof of a nobility of character, a breadth of sympathy and a far-reaching affection which must ever make us turn to his memory, not merely with respect but with fondness and devotion increasing as we realize the better how well he wrought.

It is fitting then that Founders' Day should be celebrated each year and that the University as a whole should pause in its labors to tell again the story of unselfishness, of devotion to high ideals, of noble service for fellowmen, as exemplified in the lives and achievements of those whom she is pleased to call the Founders.

## THE TRAINED LAWYER.

\*Paul L. Martin, A. M., LL. B.

The second question, namely, whether schools should try to teach the intricacies of practice is a discussion which still wages merrily. In the olden days when the lawyer's office was the sole place of preparation for the Bar, the youthful Blackstonian was apt to be rather better prepared in practice than in the theory of the law, but when the schools gradually absorbed the task of law teaching, the opposite was and still is quite likely to be true. In other words the theoretical, as distinct from the practical, side of law is quite generally emphasized to a degree out of all proportion to the relative difference and importance of the two branches, and it is precisely here that the failure of the schools has been most apparent. Just now the pendulum is swinging back and there is no end of discussion about the proper way of obtaining suitable training on both sides of the law. For instance, Dean William Draper Lewis of the University of Pennsylvania says (Proceedings A. B. A., 1906, II. p.): "Any law student intending to practice law should know his profession as an art as well as a science." The Law Examiners of the state of New York have had abundant opportunity for investigation and comparison and one of their number, Judge Danaher, said in 1909, (Proceedings A. B. A., 1905, p. 556):

"I say from the standpoint of the examiner who has studied the subject at first hand, and under the direction of the Section of Legal Education, that the teaching of pleading and practice, as far as the law schools are concerned, is an absolute dead failure. It was the rule in New York up to 1895 that all students should spend not less than one year in a law office. In 1895 the judges of the Court of Appeals, in revising the rules regulating admission to the Bar, changed that requirement; and the rules now prescribe that a man may take his three years of law study, two years if he is a college graduate, either in a law school or in a law office, or partly in one or partly in the other. We have come in the State of New York to consider that change unwise. We find that, no matter how much a young man may know about substantive law, how much he may know about the Constitution, about torts and about insurance, he knows little or nothing about either practice or pleading. So we now have under advisement the necessity of compelling all applicants for admission to the Bar to spend not less than a year in the office of a lawyer to learn those important subjects in which they are most deficient."

Lucien H. Alexander of Philadelphia said in the same year (Proceedings A. B. A., 1905, p. 624):

"But there is another development of the law school system with which the profession must contend, and which must be overcome if the Bar is to retain its prestige, but which, like

\*Dean, Creighton College of Law. Concluding portion of paper read before the Nebraska State Bar Association at Lincoln, December 29, 1911.

the proverbial cat with nine lives, will be difficult even to scotch; indeed, at present the cat seems to have each life in full vigor. I refer to this continual thrusting of law school graduates upon the Bar with no adequate conception of practice and methods of procedure. It is unnecessary to discuss the fact or attempt to prove it, for the American Bar Association knows that as yet no law school has successfully solved the problem of teaching practice thoroughly. Some have zealously striven to do so, and many think they have but others deny it, and declare, 'We have not the time in a three-year course to do it properly.' I need only to refer to the discussions in 1902 upon the able paper of Professor H. S. Redfield of Columbia, indicating the deficiencies of law schools in teaching practice, particularly the remarks of Professor Joseph H. Beale, Jr., of the law school of Harvard and Chicago University, in which he clearly proved that a law school faculty in preparing the curriculum for a merely three years' course cannot afford, in the interests of the student to apportion a sufficient amount of time to teach practice thoroughly. He said:

"Is the best thing we can do for a student to teach him how to go into court and conduct a litigation? Evidently not. The first thing to do is to teach him law, the substance and the soul of law. This should take more than three years, but that is all the time we have to give to it. We have to lop off something\*\*\*\*"

And he proceeded to show that in a properly apportioned three years' course it was necessary to eliminate much of the teaching of practice which would be desirable if the course were longer.

This is the issue the Bar of America has got to face in dealing with the law schools, and face it squarely we must. If, as Professor Beale suggests, for a law school to teach a student how to go into court and conduct a litigation is not the best thing that it can do for him—which I do not dispute, the best of the law schools having now but a three years' course—then we of the Bar must recognize that one of the best things that the courts and the Bar of America, acting in behalf of the people of the nation, can do for the proper development and maintenance of the administration of justice in our country—aye, an essential thing to do—is to see to it that no man shall be admitted to the Bar, and thereby granted the valuable franchise to practice on behalf of clients, unless he is trained so that he knows how to go into court and conduct a litigation and conduct it properly. This is another plain, simple duty which the profession owes not only to itself, but to the public."

It must be apparent from these quotations that though the law schools of the country have made tremendous strides, they have still failed to settle one of the most vital questions. Admittedly, they have mastered the problem of well balanced instruction in the science of law and have proven themselves worthy of patronage, but they have still to grapple with the problem of effective instruction in the art of law. In this respect legal education is far behind medical education. No reputable medical school attempts to prepare its students for practice in less than four years, a large part of the last two years being given to practical work both in hospitals and dispensaries. Law students, on the other hand, are being sent to the Bar for the most part with an equipment which enables them to ascertain the rule gov-

ing in a particular situation, but gives them no adequate idea of how to take the steps necessary to obtain redress for a client whose rights have been infringed. Legal educators are quite agreed that the present three years' course is none too long for proper, scientific instruction in the law, and it is not unlikely that relief from the present embarrassing situation can be obtained only by adding a fourth year of instruction, thus making the law and medical courses of equal duration. Some states, for instance, New Jersey, require that even the graduate of a three-year law school must serve an apprenticeship of fifteen months in the office of a New Jersey practicing lawyer before he may be admitted to the Bar, and the New York Examiners have recommended that a period of apprenticeship in an office should precede admission.

Professor Williston of Harvard says in Proceedings A. B. A., 1908, p. 792: "It is probable that in the future it will more and more be thought requisite that a young lawyer, after completing his course at a law school, spend a novitiate in the office of an older lawyer already established in practice. The extreme length of the German training appalls and repels us, but the double period of training, that in the theory of law by study at a university, and that in practice subsequently by actual work under the direction of a competent person, seems the best way to make sure of giving a sound theoretical training, and also giving some training in practice and local rules, as well as in the art of applying the power which the law school training should have given.

However admirable an apprenticeship may have been in the days when practitioners of ability had the disposi-

tion, time and energy to instruct their juniors, that time is now past, and just as the school has superseded the office as a place of instruction in the science of law, so must it in large measure supersede it in teaching the art of law. Not that the schools can hope to ever entirely bridge the gap between actual experience and the lack of it, but I see no reason why they cannot give a thoroughly systematized course of instruction in pleading, evidence, practice and procedure. The very things which have made law offices unsuitable places for theoretical instruction will also render them unsuitable for practical instruction, and the same reasons which have compelled medical schools to add a fourth year and to insist upon some practical work, will likewise drive the best law schools to maintain a four-year course, a large part of which will be designed to fit the graduates for the practical conduct of their professional duties. The prime object of law schools is to fit men for the arduous duties of the bench and bar, and this object is not attained by grinding out graduates whose heads are full of learning which they do not know how to use. True, if they are fortunate enough to form an association with an able practitioner, they may eventually acquire facility in putting their scientific knowledge into effect; but the schools should relieve the bar of this burden and not stamp with the seal of their approval men who are not trained in the art of their profession. The medical student and the engineering student are expected to be able on graduation to do things and not simply to be qualified for an apprenticeship in the office of a practitioner. So, too, the law graduate ought to be able to assume the discharge of his duties as a practitioner and not be sent out, as unfor-

tunately too many now are, wholly unprepared for practice.

LAW BANQUET.

Monday evening, February 16th, was a red-letter day in the history of the Law school for it witnessed the first Good-Fellowship dinner held at the Omaha Commercial club rooms with one hundred and thirty-six in attendance around tables which were arranged in the shape of a large letter "U". The arrangements were entirely in the hands of the student-body and the success of the affair was therefore the more gratifying. The purpose of the banquet was to cement the bond of fellowship of the students and to demonstrate what could be done by concerted action. The officers of the Commercial Club entered into the spirit of the occasion and co-operated with the students in every way possible.

Mr. Walter T. More of the senior class presided as toastmaster and after explaining the purpose of the affair, wittily introduced the different speakers, whose subjects were as follows: "First Impressions," Mr. Maurice T. Griffin, '16; "Adrift," Mr. Edwin D. Mitchell, '15; "Night," Mr. Claude B. Matthai, '15; "Dawn," Mr. John O. Moran, '14, and "The Lean and Hungry Look," Edward J. McVann, '14. The principal address of the evening was given by Mr. William F. Gurley, who took as his subject "Brothers-in-Law," and thrilled his audience as he dwelt upon the importance to the lawyer of a proper appreciation of his significance in the scheme of government.

An orchestra in the balcony played a program of popular music and the banqueters sang a number of parodies composed by Mr. E. J. Nicholas of the senior class.

The following committee had charge of the banquet: G. W. Pratt, chairman, H. E. Gantz, treasurer, Messrs. E. J. Nicholas, F. A. Hebenstreit, C. C. Katleman, L. L. Ryan, G. B. Bushman, E. J. Kean, C. L. Morgan, L. D. Kavanagh, W. J. Barnard.

Those present at the banquet were as follows: Alumni: Messrs. W. A. Schall, W. C. Fraser, A. Rosenblum, H. Monsky, Charles McCaffrey, Carl Malm, W. W. Hoye, Arthur Jaquith, Philip Horan, Donald Burke, H. L. Mossman, R. D. Shields, Howard Smith, A. D. Fetterman. Faculty: Professors Daniel, TePoel, Martin, Reardon, Cassilly, Whelan, Leary, Young, Bennewitz, Fitzgerald and Simeral. Judges: Sutton, Estelle, Crawford, Leslie, English, Sears, Troup and Day. Office: Misses Goodall, Carrick and Byrne. Senior Class: Messrs. Simon, Moran, Barrett, Nicholas, Day, More, Hannon, Pratt, Jones, Setz, Schmitt, McGuire, Marshall, McGovern, McCarthy, Hronek, McVann, Keegan, Katleman, Lovely, Ineichen and Curran. Juniors Day: Miss Marsh, Messrs. Hebenstreit, Caldwell, Finerty, Travis, Kelly, Reel, Cohan, Sugarman, Barnard, Boehler, Keenan, Chapman, Gleason, McCarthy, Robins Mitchell Kavanagh, Stumbo and DeDual. Freshman Day: Messrs. C. Morgan, McCarville, Hawk, Burke, Conway, Gross, F. McGovern, Schliessmann, Wilkinson, Barret, Sheehan, Collins, Griffin, Gantz, W. M. Maher, W. J. Maher, Ryan, Cronin, Dougherty, Olson, Dressel, McGuiggan, Flood, Ratchford, Beveridge, Shannon, Swoboda, Flynn, Ensor, Kean. Juniors. Night: Misses Schick and Wilson, Messrs. Beale, Berger, Monahan, Matthai, Ryan, Gillespie, M. Ryan, Mahlin, Weingarten, Becker. Freshmen Night: Messrs. Adams, Childe, McDermott, Stapenhorst, Puthoff, Bushman, Compton, Shaddy and Yucht.



LAW SCHOOL BANQUET, OMAHA COMMERCIAL CLUB, FEBRUARY 16th.

## MINING.

\*Patrick J. Scott, B. S., M. E.

In metal mines the main passages are known as levels and are connected at intervals by winzes or small shafts. Levels serve the purpose of exploration and development and are run at every sixty to one hundred feet of vertical depth. In irregular or buncy deposits the development work is kept well in advance of the active extraction of ore in order to insure a regular and uniform output. When the development work of a mine has sufficiently advanced, the active work of extracting the ore begins.

The active operations include not only the actual excavation of the mineral but also haulage and hoisting by which it is brought to the surface, timbering, drainage and ventilation of mines. The method of mining to be adopted will depend upon the nature and character of the deposit, country, rock and the depth. If the mass of mineral is of considerable size and extent and lies on the surface, one method is necessary; if it is in relatively flat and widely extended beds, as in the case of most coal seams, another must be adopted; and if the deposit is steeply inclined but relatively thin, still another. In working a mine safety is the first consideration. The principal item in mining costs is that of labor, which is expended in breaking down the ore by hand tools with the aid of explosives. In most metalliferous mines the working places are so arranged that the minerals fall into chutes leading to a haulage track. These chutes are placed at short intervals to facilitate shoveling the ore. In the Butte, Montana, mining district the overhand stoping method is in use in breaking down the ore.

A stope is that portion of the work assigned to a party of miners and the block of ground is usually divided into stopes varying in height above the main level, the lowest being called the cutting-out stope, the others, the first and second stopes in ascending order. When a party of miners have advanced far enough with the cutting-out stope a second is started and so on until the next level above is reached. When the ore broken down is left in the stope to support the men and machines, no timbering is required, but where the ore or material is removed as it is broken down it is necessary to timber the stopes thus excavated to form a working bench for men and machines in breaking down the ore from above.

A stope removed of ore is filled in with waste materials from the driving of new passageways and development work, thus lessening the expense of otherwise hoisting such waste to the surface, and at the same time making secure the excavations from which the ore has been removed. The haulage tracks are laid at the bottom of the stope which forms the level. The ore is conducted through chutes to the haulage tracks, here it is run into cars and conveyed to the hoisting shaft by men, or animals, or air and electric motors. The loaded cars are either

brought directly to the surface on the cage or the ore is dumped into a skip on the cage. On reaching the surface the skip automatically discharges the contents into ore bins, from which the ore is loaded into cars and conveyed to the smelters. The small ore cars used in the mines have a capacity of from 1,200 to 3,000 pounds; skips have a capacity of from three to ten tons.

Large gallows frames, carrying grooved sheaves over which a cable passes, are erected over the main hoisting shafts. In some of the deeper mines as much as 4,000 feet of cable or wire rope is wound around a drum directly connected to a hoisting engine; the free end of the cable passes over the sheave and is fastened to the cage. The cage running in guides in the shaft used for raising ore in cars, or in attached skips loaded underground from cars or bins, and for raising and lowering men and materials.

Shafts are made of from one to several compartments. Most all deep mines have at least two hoisting compartments, and the hoisting is done in balance, that is, while the empty cage and skip is being lowered the loaded one is being raised, and as the cables are wound in opposite directions upon the same or connected drums, the dead load hoisted is the weight of the minerals. No independence of motion is permitted where the cables are wound on the same drum but with connected drums the cages may be operated either independently or in balance.

The shafts are always in perfect alignment and well timbered. In deep shafts hoisting speeds of from 3,000 to 3,500 per minute are maintained. As a shaft is sunk, stations, which are large rooms adjacent to the shaft, are cut. From these stations cross-cuts or passageways are driven to the vein. When the vein is reached the stoping operations begin. Operations are simultaneously carried on on several levels.

The handling of the water met with in sinking a shaft or working a mine is no small problem. Where mining property is located on the mountain side it is usual to drain the water to the mine furthest down the fulch or mountain side and from there it is pumped to the surface in a single lift or by stages, depending on the depth. In sinking or shaft work a sinking pump is carried down the shaft as the work progresses, keeping the shaft free from water.

One of the largest metalliferous mining camps in the country is the copper camp at Butte, Montana, known as the Butte camp, which has the distinction of being the largest copper camp on earth. This camp had a modest beginning as a gold placer camp in the early sixties; later silver mines were opened and in the course of development the great producing copper mines of today were discovered. Upward of 10,000 men are employed in the underground workings of the Butte mines. When working at full capacity approximately thirty million pounds of ore are extracted and hoisted to the

surface each twenty-four hours. The deepest shaft has a vertical depth of over three thousand feet. Ninety per cent of the ore from the Butte district is hauled by train to the great smelters at Anaconda, Montana, twenty-four miles from Butte. The Butte camp has been producing continuously for more than a quarter of a century, the greater portion of the minerals coming from an area one mile wide by one and one-half long. The Anaconda hill upon which all of the great producing mines are located is called the richest hill in the world; from it millions upon millions of dollars have been extracted, in the form of copper, gold, silver, lead and zinc. Other camps have become famous in richness, and great for a time, but the Butte district, now in its infancy, the marvel of the mining world, is destined to outlive and outclass them all.

### A RARE WORK.

Through the kindness of Mr. Charles N. Dietz, one of Omaha's well known book lovers, the University library has been enriched by what is at once a literary curiosity as well as treasure. It is a History of Rome in six folio volumes done into English from the French. The authors were two French Jesuits, Catrou and Rouille, the latter of whom supplied the copious and learned notes accompanying the text. The original in twenty-one quarto volumes made its appearance in 1725, with a second edition in 1737. It was translated into Italian by Zannino Marsecco and published in Venice in 1730. Subsequently it was gotten out in English by Richard Bundy and published in London in 1737. Incidentally it furnishes a fine specimen of the substantial if somewhat heavy binding prevalent in those days. Its author, Father Catrou, was also famous in the world of classical literature for his exceptional attainments. His "Traduction de Virgile" was a constant companion of the Historian Gibbon during his early studies. "I always consulted the most learned and ingenious commentators," he writes in his autobiography, "Torrentius and Dacier on Horace and Catrou and Servius on Virgil."

### ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Mr. William H. Shaw, LL. B., '10, was recently elected President of the Klamath Falls, Oregon, Bar association.

Dr. J. M. Boehler, Dentistry, '08, Pan Alumni Vice-President for the College of Dentistry, visited the college on February 23rd. The Doctor is enjoying a nice practice at Alma, Nebraska, and is taking a very active part in the work of the Pan Alumni association.

Class leaders in the recent first semester examinations in the College of Law were as follows: Day Freshmen, H. G. Dressel; Day Juniors, Edwin D. Mitchell; Day Seniors, Walter T. More; Night Freshmen, George Bushman; Night Juniors, Mark Ryan.

Dean Muirhead of the College of Medicine, and Dr. A. D. Dunn, Professor of Medicine, attended the annual meeting of the American Medical Association and the Association of American Medical Colleges held in Chicago during the last week of February.

The last session of the Model House in the College of Law was held on February 18th, addresses being made by a number of the students and by Professor Bigelow, who has charge of the House.

Mr. J. C. Travis, Law, '15, is the author of a 132-page book recently

published and entitled "The Stockman's Legal Guide." The first edition amounted to five thousand copies and the demand for the volume has been brisk, as it contains in handy form a great deal of information of value to stock raisers and shippers.

Among the recent distinguished visitors to the University was the Most Reverend Sebastian Messmer, D.D., Archbishop of Milwaukee. He was returning from the West whither he had gone on a short vacation and having a few hours in Omaha, paid his many friends at Creighton the honor of a brief but very welcome call.

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