

1909

# Old School Catalog 1909-10, The Department of Law

Valparaiso University

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1909-10

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THIRTY-FIRST  
ANNUAL ANNOUNCEMENT  
DEPARTMENT OF LAW  
VALPARAISO UNIVERSITY  
VALPARAISO, INDIANA

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Valparaiso University

ANNOUNCEMENT  
OF THE  
DEPARTMENT OF LAW  
VALPARAISO, INDIANA

1909-1910



Published by the University  
June, 1909

# TWO YEARS' COURSE

LEADING TO THE DEGREE OF LL.B.

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This Department was organized in 1879  
and has had a successful career. It has  
constantly increased in numbers, and has  
fully demonstrated the fact that a  
thorough legal education can be secured at  
a minimum expense. ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴



# Department of Law

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## FACULTY

H. B. BROWN, A. M., President.

O. P. KINSEY, A. M., Vice-President.

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M. J. BOWMAN, Jr., A. M., LL. M., Dean and Professor of Law.

HON. JOHN H. GILLETT, LL. D., Professor of Law.

Ex-Justice of the Supreme Court of Indiana; author of *Gillett on Indirect and Collateral Evidence*, and *Gillett on Criminal Law*.

HON. EDGAR D. CRUMPACKER, LL. D., Professor of the Law of Real Property.

Member of Congress; Ex-Justice of the Appellate Court of Indiana.

WILLIAM DALY, LL. B., Professor of the Law of Pleading.

C. B. TINKHAM, LL. B., Professor of Criminal Law and Procedure.

E. G. OSBORNE, PH. B., LL. B., Professor of the Law of Abstracting and Conveyancing.

H. H. LORING, LL. B., Professor of the Law of Corporations.

GRANT CRUMPACKER, LL. B., Lecturer.

WILLIAM H. DOWDELL, LL. B., Lecturer.

M. ROY METZGER, LL. B., Non-resident Lecturer on the Use of Law Books.

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ARCHIBALD F. REDDIE, Director of the Department of Elocution and Oratory.

CALVIN S. HOOVER, A. M., Professor of History.

GEORGE W. NEET, Pg. D., Professor of Psychology.

B. F. WILLIAMS, A. M., Professor of Literature.

H. N. CARVER, A. M., Professor of Political Economy.

CHARLES W. BENTON, A. M., Professor of Accounting and Business Practice.

KATHERINE E. CARVER, A. M., Professor of Latin.

# Calendar

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## FIRST TERM, 1909.

- Sept. 21—Monday. Registration of students and enrollment in classes for the term.
- Sept. 22—Tuesday. Recitations begin.
- Nov. 27—Saturday. Examination. First term ends.

## SECOND TERM, 1909-1910.

- Nov. 30—Tuesday. Enrollment in classes for the term.
- Dec. 1—Wednesday. Recitations begin.
- Jan. 8—Saturday. Hero day, oratorical exercises, 8:15 p. m.
- Feb. 5—Saturday. Examination. Second term ends.

## THIRD TERM, 1910.

- Feb. 8—Tuesday. Enrollment in classes for the term.
- Feb. 9—Wednesday. Recitations begin.
- Feb. 22—Tuesday. Washington day, oratorical exercises, 8:15 p. m.
- April 16—Saturday. Third term ends.

## FOURTH TERM, 1910.

- April 19—Tuesday. Enrollment in classes for the term.
- April 20—Wednesday. Recitations begin.
- June 18—Saturday. Final examinations begin.
- June 19—Sunday. Baccalaureate Sermon, 10:30 a. m.
- June 20—Monday. Exercises of Junior Class, 8:15 p. m.
- June 21—Tuesday. Final examinations end. Annual meeting of Society of Alumni, 8:15 p. m.; Banquet, 9:15 p. m.
- June 22—Wednesday. Commencement, 8:15 p. m.

## SUMMER TERM, 1910.

- June 27—Monday. Enrollment in classes for the term.
- June 28—Tuesday. Recitations begin.
- Aug. 18—Thursday. Examinations. Summer term ends.

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DEPARTMENT OF LAW  
VALPARAISO UNIVERSITY

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**THE COLLEGE YEAR.**

The college year for 1909-1910, in the Department of Law, begins Tuesday, September 21, 1909, and closes Wednesday, June 22, 1910, and is divided into four terms of ten weeks each. An interim of two school days occurs between terms, which is useful for organization purposes and the transaction by the student of necessary business matters. There are no other vacations and no holidays except Thanksgiving day and Christmas day. A year at this school therefore means **forty weeks of uninterrupted study**—a day's instruction for practically every school day.

**TWO YEAR COURSE.**

The course, at present, consists of two years of forty weeks each. An average of fifteen hours instruction in legal subjects is given each week, including work in the practice courts. It will thus be seen that the student receives during the eighty weeks of the course about twelve hundred hours of instruction, which is three hundred hours more than is required by the Association of American (three-year) Law Schools. The subjects are so graded and arranged, however, that the student is not overburdened. An average of not more than three hours per day of recitation in legal subjects is required, and the number of pages assigned for reading is not excessive. The elimination of holidays and enforced vacations permits students and instructors to proceed deliberately and carefully, but with the result that an unusually great amount of personal instruction is given each year. It is believed that no other law school affords a greater number

of hours of actual instruction in law subjects. If to the twelve hundred hours of instruction in strictly legal subjects be added the courses in Political Science, History, Parliamentary Law, Forensics and Public Speaking, Ancient and Modern Languages, Accounting and Business Practice, English, Literature, and other courses in the University, which are open to law students without additional expense, it is evident that the amount of instruction here afforded is limited only by the time and capacity of the student.

### **ADMISSION TO THE JUNIOR CLASS.**

The applicant must have, as a minimum requirement, the fundamentals of a thorough English or common-school education, acceptable credits for which he must present to the faculty before he can be enrolled as a regular student in the law courses. He must also either present upon entering or obtain in the University before graduation not less than twelve credits in academic subjects, apportioned as follows: Higher Algebra, two credits; Geometry, two credits; Rhetoric, two credits; Latin or German, four credits; Physics, one credit; Chemistry or Biology, one credit. A credit is equivalent to the work of five recitation hours per week for twelve weeks. An applicant who, upon entering, can present only a part of the foregoing twelve credits, may, if deserving, be admitted to conditioned standing in the Department, but all conditions must be removed before graduation. No student, however, can hope to maintain satisfactory standing in law subjects and at the same time make up all of the required credits in academic subjects, although very capable students may be able to make up three such credits during each year. An applicant who is deficient in more than six such credits, therefore, must take full-time work in the University outside of his Law courses before entering upon the work of the Junior year or, by special permission, during the summer between his Junior and Senior years. Persons whose preliminary education is deficient should arrange to enter the University a



sufficient time in advance of the September term to make up all credits and gain unconditioned standing in the Law courses. The faculty reserves the right to cancel the registration of any student whenever convinced that it is unwise for him to continue his connection with the school.

After 1910, twenty-four credits in academic subjects will be required for entrance.

### THE TIME TO ENTER.

Students should enter the first (September) term. The courses are graded with great care to afford a natural and orderly development of the main subjects of the law and to exhibit their relations and interdependence. **They should be taken in the order prescribed.** The work of the first two terms of the Junior year is of especial importance, because it is the foundation for all that follows. Junior students who can not remain in residence during the entire year should arrange, if possible, to attend the first two terms at least, and if then compelled to drop out they may return and complete the work with a subsequent class, or if not too far in arrears, they may make up during the Summer Term the work missed during the regular year.

It should be observed that the work of the law courses is sufficiently heavy, even if two entire years are given to its completion. While all possible care and attention are given to students who enter late, and the Summer term is devoted partly to their needs, such students necessarily encounter discouragements not experienced by those who have entered at the proper time. Students who enter late or who leave before the end of the Junior year, can not be permitted to enter the Senior year as candidates for a degree until all subjects of the Junior year have been completed or special permission has been given in exceptional cases to take part of such subjects with the Junior class. The satisfactory completion of all required courses is a prerequisite to graduation.

### **ADMISSION TO THE SENIOR CLASS.**

Candidates for the degree of LL. B. will be admitted to the Senior class the first (September) term only. To be entitled to such admission the applicant must have completed at this school the subjects of the Junior year and maintained good class standing, or pass satisfactory examinations in the subjects of the Junior year, or present the proper certificate that he has accomplished the work of the Junior year or its equivalent at another law school. Candidates for graduation subsequent to June, 1911, must also satisfy the entrance requirements hereinbefore set out.

### **RELATION TO THE UNIVERSITY.**

The Department of Law is an integral part of Valparaiso University, one of the largest institutions of learning in the United States. Law students are entitled, without additional charge for tuition, to the privileges of all the departments of the university except the colleges of Medicine and Dentistry, and private lessons in Music, Art, and Penmanship. Students desiring to strengthen their preliminary or general education are encouraged to take any work in the Preparatory or Scientific departments which they may need. Students in unconditioned standing have access to the School of Commerce, including the Departments of Bookkeeping, Shorthand, and Typewriting. To all who are prepared for advanced academic or collegiate work, the Scientific and Classical Departments offer special opportunities for supplemental work in Mathematics, Science, History, Latin, Greek, Modern Languages, Political Economy, Philosophy, English and Literature. Students who are entitled to full collegiate standing may, by extending their law work over a greater time than two years, pursue simultaneously courses leading to both legal and collegiate degrees, and may count certain courses toward both degrees, thus effecting a considerable economy of time. **One tuition covers all.**

Being thus an organic part of the University, the Department comes within the same regulations as to discipline and all other matters as the other departments.

The members of the Faculty make reports to the Office each evening of any absentees, of any who are not progressing satisfactorily, of any who need private help, of any cases of sickness. All these are given immediate attention and every necessary want supplied.

There are many literary societies in connection with the University, to which Law students are eligible. Since the students come from all parts of the world these societies usually go by states, or by sections of the United States, or by classes. Prominent among these are the Scientific Society, German Society, Music Society, Catholic Society, Foreign Society, Southern Society, Eastern Society, Western Society, Indiana Society, Illinois Society, Ohio Society, Michigan Society, Wisconsin Society, etc. These various societies give excellent literary and musical programs. They work in harmony with each other and the school.

### **PURPOSE OF THE SCHOOL.**

It is the aim of the Department of Law to fit its students for the practice of law in any part of the country, and to do this at the very least expense to the student. Instruction in the law should be both theoretical and practical—neither should be sacrificed for the other. The law school graduate entering the practice not only should have received a systematic training in legal modes of thinking, but he also should have acquired a very considerable acquaintance with the fundamental principles and rules of law. It is therefore the purpose of this school to teach law both as a science and as an art; to afford the greatest amount of training and the greatest amount of knowledge possible in the length of time spent in residence; in a word, to teach students both to know and to apply the law.

## SYSTEM OF INSTRUCTION.

Law is taught in the law school of the United States by three distinct methods—from cases, from text books and by lectures. The conviction of the Faculty of Law is that students gain the most thorough *training in the law* and the most definite *knowledge of the law* from the careful analysis of leading cases, together with the study of standard text-books, followed by quizzes, explanations and the informal interchange of ideas in the class room. Therefore the system of instruction pursued in this school is that of recitations, based upon the previous study by the class of cases or text-books, or both. Lectures are employed occasionally, when necessary to supplement the regular work, but no course offered by a resident instructor consists entirely or even mainly of lectures. By reference to the courses of instruction set out on subsequent pages, it will be seen that numerous courses are developed from the study of cases alone, others are based on text-books and selected cases, while in many courses, especially those which are fundamental or for some other reason of especial importance, both text-books and case-books are employed.

In the method of instruction here pursued, very great importance is attached to the study and analysis of cases. The adjudged cases are the official and authoritative repository of the law. By studying them at first hand, the student learns from the original sources and by concrete instances, and comes into direct contact with the highest exemplifications of legal modes of reasoning. In tracing growing doctrines from case to case and sometimes from age to age, he gains a sense of historical perspective and acquires that knowledge of what the law has been that is so essential to a correct apprehension of what the law is. The study of cases, therefore, is in essence analogous to the laboratory method of science and the source method of history. A higher claim could hardly be made.

Yet the study of the multitudinous rules of law from cases alone is laborious, wasteful of time, and necessarily fragmentary and unsystematic. Hence it is believed that the unmodified case method which now prevails among a number of law schools in the United States, is unsound in principle and ineffective in operation. The average student who is compelled to learn legal principles from cases alone becomes after a time so inured to cases that his power to receive new impressions and to discriminate is dulled. In a wilderness of single instances he becomes confused and is lost. The proper preventive and corrective of such a tendency is a good text-book. By the study of text-books he perceives how the cases that he reads are used as authorities, and gains strength and guidance from the labors of masters of the law who have gone that way before him. Cases and text-books are equally the working tools of the lawyer. It is the earnest endeavor of this department to teach the student the use of both.

A distinctive feature of the method of instruction pursued in this school is the large use made of hypothetical cases, or problems. At every stage of his progress the student is required to apply his knowledge to statements of fact placed in his hands and made a part of his daily preparation in finding and applying the law.

### **EXTENSION OF COURSES.**

In conformity with the tendency toward three years of instruction in law, which seems to be a necessary consequence of the need for a broader legal education, an extension of the courses of instruction is contemplated. Announcement of the change probably will be made in the next catalog. It will not, however, affect students who enter during 1909.

### **EXAMINATIONS.**

Entrance examination in preliminary subjects and examinations in law subjects for advanced standing will be held beginning Monday, September 20, 1909. Term examinations are conducted regularly on the closing Saturday of each term or at such other times as may be announced.

### **GRADUATION AND DEGREE.**

The degree of Bachelor of Laws (LL. B.) is conferred upon students who have satisfactorily completed the required courses of instruction. By special permission students who have not completed all the courses required for graduation with the class in June may receive their diplomas when they have made up the subjects in arrear. The courses of instruction which follow constitute a typical law school curriculum and cover the subjects most essential for the active practice of the profession.



# Courses of Instruction for 1909-1910

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## JUNIOR YEAR.

### FIRST TERM.

September 21, 1909, to November 27, 1910.

- 1a. **Elementary Law, A.** 5 hours a week for 4 weeks.

The course treats briefly of Private Rights and Public Rights; rights of personal security, personal liberty, and private property; real and personal estates in land; tenure and time of enjoyment of estates in land; title to estates in land; estates in chattels and the title thereto; rights arising from the domestic relations; the nature and functions of a state, and the mutual rights of the state and its subjects.

Robinson, *Elementary Law*, and *The Valparaiso University Quiz-book*. Blackstone's Commentaries and Kent's Commentaries are used for references.

- 1b. **Elementary Law, B.** 5 hours a week for 3 weeks.

The course treats briefly of Private Wrongs and Public Wrongs; torts, or wrongs violative of the various rights; legal remedies, and the proceedings in an action at law; equitable remedies, and the proceedings in a suit in equity; crimes, in general, and the specific felonies and misdemeanors; criminal procedure.

Robinson, *Elementary Law*, and *The Valparaiso University Quiz-book*. Blackstone's Commentaries and Kent's Commentaries are used for references.

It is the aim of courses 1a and 1b, taken simultaneously, to afford the student at the outset an introductory and outline study of the fundamental principles of the law, both substantive and adjective.

2. **Contracts.** 5 hours a week for 10 weeks.

The subject begun. (See also Second Term.) The course treats somewhat minutely of the principles applicable to contract in general, especially the elements and

formation of a contract, offer and acceptance, form and consideration, the Statute of Frauds, capacity of parties, mistake, and misrepresentation.

Huffcutt and Woodruff, *American Cases on the Law of Contract* (2 ed.), Huffcutt's Anson, *Law of Contract* (2 ed., 1906), and lectures on the history and classification of contract law.

3a. **Criminal Law.** 5 hours a week for 6 weeks.

The course considers at length the principles applicable to public offenses at common law, and particularly of the criminal act, criminal attempts, consent, general and specific intent, justification and excuse. It then proceeds to a treatment of the specific offenses against government, public health, and morality, and against the person, dwelling-house, and property in general, and briefly considers the general principles governing statutory offenses.

Clark, *Criminal Law* (2 ed.), and Fisher, *Cases on Criminal Law*.

4a. **Introduction to Law.** 5 hours a week for 2 weeks.

This is a brief course of reading supplemented by lectures, and is designed to give a general view of the sources and classification of the law, the purpose and functions of courts, the meaning of jurisdiction, and the use and force of decided cases as precedents.

Woodruff, *Introduction to the Study of Law*, and lectures.

5a. **Property I.** 5 hours a week for 5 weeks.

The course is designed to give the student a general survey of the law of personal property and an introduction to the law of real property. To this end, property is presented as one of the basic concepts of the law. The various topics are considered in relation to the other courses of the curriculum, and special reports on assigned topics and cases are required, pursuing methods developed in Course 4a.

Smith, *Personal Property* (1 or 2 ed.), and selected cases.

A. **History of England.** 5 hours a week for 12 weeks.

Optional.



**SECOND TERM.**

**December 1, 1909, to February 5, 1910.**

- 2a. **Contracts.** 5 hours a week for 10 weeks.

The subject completed, treating at length of fraud, duress, and undue influence; legality of object; the operation, interpretation, and discharge of contracts; contract and quasi-contract.

Cases, text, and lectures. (See First Term.)

- 3b. **Criminal Procedure.** 5 hours a week for 6 weeks.

The course considers jurisdiction, extradition, arrest, examination, grand and petit juries, indictment, trial, criminal evidence, verdict, judgment, new trial, error and appeal.

Clark, *Criminal Procedure*, and selected cases.

- 6a. **Torts.** 5 hours a week or 10 weeks.

The subject begun. (See also Third Term.) The course affords an extended consideration of private wrongs other than those whose essence is breach of contract, takes up the particular torts specifically, differentiates certain harms that are not torts, and discusses the parties to tort actions, the remedies for torts, and the discharge of torts.

Burdick's *Law of Torts* (2 ed.), and Burdick's *Cases on Torts*.

7. **Domestic Relations.** 5 hours a week for 4 weeks.

The subject begun. (See also Third Term.) The course treats specially of the topics husband and wife, parent and child, guardian and ward, master and servant, and the disabilities consequent to infancy, insanity, coverture, and alienage.

Selected cases.

- B. **Constitutional History of England.**

5 hours a week for 12 weeks.

Optional.

**THIRD TERM.**

**February 9, 1910, to April 16, 1910.**

- 6a. **Torts.** 5 hours a week for 5 weeks.

The subject completed. (See Second Term.)

7. **Domestic Relations.** 5 hours a week for 1 week.

The subject completed. (See Second Term.)

- 8a. **Civil Procedure I.** 5 hours a week for 9 weeks.

*Common-Law Pleading.* The course and conduct of civil actions at common law is considered both as a system of practice and with reference to the formative influence of procedure upon the modern rules of substantive law. A critical study is made of the more frequent forms of action, and of the declaration, the demurrer, the various pleas, the replication and subsequent pleadings, and of the rules of common-law pleading. It is believed that no subject is more intensely practical and at the same time more deeply theoretical. Hence great emphasis is placed on this course and Courses 8b, 8c, 8d, 4d, and 4e, which follow it.

Perry, *Common Law Pleading*, and lectures. Chitty on *Pleading* and Stephens on *Pleading* are also used for reference.

- 4b. **The Study of Cases.** 5 hours a week for 4 weeks.

The course continues and amplifies Course 4a. It explains with greater fullness the use made of the adjudged cases as precedents, discusses the rule of *stare decisis* and the power to overrule, deduces the rules for discovering the doctrine of a case, and considers *syllabi* and digests, the weight to be given to decisions, *dicta*, and text-books as authorities, and gives instruction in the writing of briefs.

Wambaugh, *Study of Cases*, lectures, and practical exercises.

- 2b-6b. **Agency.** 5 hours a week for 10 weeks.

The course treats of the law of principal and agent, and of master and servant, and particularly of the formation and termination of the relation and the mutual rights, duties and liabilities of the parties and of third persons, in contract and in tort.

Huffcutt, *Cases on Agency* (2 ed), and Huffcutt, *Agency*.

9. **Equity Jurisprudence.** 5 hours a week for 1 week.

The subject begun. (See Fourth Term.)

- C. **Public Speaking.** 5 hours a week for 12 weeks.

Optional.

- D. **Political Economy.** 5 hours a week for 12 weeks.

Optional.

**FOURTH TERM.**

**April 29, 1910, to June 22, 1910.**

**8b. Civil Procedure II.**

- (1) *Equity Pleading.* 3 hours a week for 10 weeks.

The course first considers the nature and object of pleadings in equity, and the parties and proceedings in an equitable suit. It then proceeds to a careful analysis and classification of bills in equity, and discusses minutely the natures and offices of the disclaimer, demurrer, plea, answer, and replication. The course throughout is treated in the light of its natural connection with equity jurisprudence (Course 9) and common-law pleading (Course 8a).

Shipman, *Equity Pleading.*

- (2) *Introduction to Code Pleading.*

2 hours a week for 10 weeks.

This is a preliminary course in the origin, sources and elements of the reformed system of pleading. It considers the nature and extent of code pleading, traces the history of the movement in England and America for a statutory reform of pleading, and briefly presents the cardinal characteristics of pleading under the codes. The course aims especially to furnish the necessary connective between the older systems at common law and in equity and the newer system of the codes.

Hepburn, *Historical Development of Code Pleading.*

- 9. Equity Jurisprudence.** 5 hours a week for 10 weeks.

The subject completed. (See Third Term.) The course opens with a history of the origin, rise, and progress of equitable principles toward a system. It then proceeds to treat *in extenso* of the equitable maxims and their application; equitable rights and estates; trusts, mortgages and equitable liens; equitable grounds of relief, as fraud, mistake, and accident; equitable remedies, as contribution, exoneration, subrogation, marshaling, accounting, specific performance, injunction, partition, reformation, and discovery.

Eaton, *Equity*, and Hutchins and Bunker, *Cases on Equity Jurisprudence.*

10. **Bailments and Carriers.** 5 hours a week for 10 weeks.

The course considers bailments in general and gives particular attention to the law of pledge, innkeepers, common carriers of goods, especially railroads and express companies, the quasi-bailment relation of carriers of passengers, and the postoffice, telegraph and telephone companies as carriers of messages.

Goddard, *Cases on Bailments and Carriers* and Goddard, *Outlines of Bailments and Carriers*.

- C. **Public Speaking.** 5 hours a week for 12 weeks.  
Optional.

## SENIOR YEAR.

### FIRST TERM.

September 21, 1909, to November 27, 1909.

- 5b. **Property II.** 5 hours a week for 10 weeks.

*Real Property.* The subject begun. (See also Second Term.) The effort has been to make Courses 5a, 5b, 5c, and 5d the strongest possible. After reviewing and amplifying the distinctions pointed out in the earlier course in the Property series and framing a careful outline of the subject, Course 5b proceeds to a systematic exposition of the kinds of real property, as lands, tenements, and hereditaments; the holdings of real property, alodial and by tenure, together with a study of the feudal system; legal estates in real property; equitable estates in real property, including express, resulting, and constructive trusts; estates of freehold; estates less than freehold, including the law of landlord and tenant; estates in severalty and the various joint estates; absolute and qualified estates, including mortgages and the special equities associated with them; present and future estates, including reversions, remainders, executory estates and the rules against perpetuities and accumulations; title by descent or intestate succession; title by purchase other than by alienation; title by purchase by alienation, including a study of common-law deeds and modern conveyances; and title by devise.

Reeves, *Real Property* (2 vols., 1909), and selected cases.

8c. **Civil Procedure III.** 5 hours a week for 10 weeks.

*Code Pleading.* Especial prominence also is given to courses 8a, 8b, and 8c, in connection with Courses 4c, 4d, and 4e. Course 8c attempts an adequate treatment of the civil action according to the reformed American procedure, giving emphasis especially to the statutory single form of action, the parties thereto, the joinder of causes, the limited series of pleadings, the union of defenses, and the counter-claim, set-off, and cross-complaint.

Pomeroy, *Code Remedies* (4 ed.)

11a. **Partnership.** 5 hours a week for 5 weeks.

The course affords a thorough study of the legal principles governing the partnership relation, including joint-stock companies and limited partnerships.

Shumaker, *Partnership* (2 ed.), and selected cases.

11b. **Private Corporations.** 5 hours a week for 5 weeks.

The subject begun. (See also Second Term.) The course presents a thorough treatment of the creation and citizenship of corporations, their relation to the state, their powers and limitations, the dissolution of corporations, membership in corporations, management of corporations, the rights and remedies of creditors, and foreign corporations.

Clark, *Corporations* (2 ed.), and Elliott, *Cases on Corporations*.

4c. **University Moot Court.** 2 hours a week for 10 weeks.

In this course arguments are made on issues of law as reached by demurrer, stated in instructions, or presented by a motion for a new trial. Oral arguments are held, written briefs filed, and authorities are cited. It is the aim of the course to make practical application of the methods studied in courses 4a and 4b. The course is required, and credit is given on the basis of excellence of work and faithfulness of attendance.

**SECOND TERM.**

December 1, 1909, to February 5, 1910.

5b. **Property II.** 5 hours a week for 5 weeks.

The subject completed. (See First Term.)

- 8d. **Evidence.** 5 hours a week for 10 weeks.

The course aims to give due weight to both the theoretical and practical aspects of this most important subject. It deals particularly with the topics judicial notice; burden of proof; presumptions, admissions, and confessions, especially as bearing on the duty of adducing evidence; the leading rules of exclusion and their grounds, including character evidence, opinions, and the rule against hearsay and its limitations and exceptions; real evidence; proof of the authorship and contents of writings; the parol evidence rule; and the rules as to the competency, examination, and privilege of witnesses. Throughout the course the student is given abundant illustrative material, consisting of facts and situations which arise in the course of a trial, to which to apply the principles of the subject.

McKelvey, *Evidence* (2 ed.), and practical exercises.

- 11b. **Private Corporations.** 5 hours a week for 5 weeks.

The subject completed. (See First Term.)

- 2c. **Sales of Personal Property.** 5 hours a week for 5 weeks.

The course provides an analytical study of the law of sales. It deals with the formation of the contract and the subject-matter thereof; the nature and effect of executed and executory sales; representations, conditions, and warranties; bills of lading and the *jus disponendi*; the seller's lien and right of stoppage *in transitu*; remedies of the seller and the buyer, and the measure of damages.

Benjamin, *Principles of Sales and Cases*, and selected cases.

- 5c. **Property III.** 5 hours a week for 5 weeks.

*Wills and Administration.* The subject begun. (See also Third Term.) The course affords an intensive treatment of the law of wills, including probate, contest, and the administration of estates. It briefly considers the historical development of the subject as affecting the present state of the law, and treats more exhaustively of the nature and extent of the testamentary power; testamentary capacity; the execution, revocation and construction of wills; and the different classes of devises and legacies together with their numerous incidents.

Page, *Wills*, selected cases, and lectures.

4d. **University Common-Law Court.** 2 hours a week for 10 weeks.

In this course actions are brought and prosecuted to judgment according to the practice at common-law. Declarations in debt, detinue, covenant, trespass, replevin, case, assumpsit, and trover are filed, general and special demurrers interposed, issues of fact reached by the various defensive pleas and by subsequent pleading, and arguments heard on points of practice. Chitty on pleading and Stephen on Pleading are considered as authorities. Chitty's Precedents, the Encyclopedia of Forms, the Encyclopedia of Pleading and Practice, and the Cyclopedia of Law and Procedure are used for reference. Credit based on work and attendance.

E. **Constitutional History of the United States.**

5 hours a week for 12 weeks.

Optional.

**THIRD TERM.**

5c. **Property III.**

5 hours a week for 5 weeks.

*Wills and Administration.* The subject completed. (See Second Term.)

12a. **Constitutional Law.**

5 hours a week for 10 weeks.

A careful consideration of the principles of American constitutional law, Federal and State. After a discussion of the formation of the Federal Union and the respective spheres of the state and national governments, the course proceeds to a study of taxation, money, commerce, constitutional limitations upon state and nation, the police power and state sovereignty, jurisdiction of federal and state courts, the powers of congress over the territories, the leading rules governing construction and interpretation, and other important topics.

Boyd, *Cases on Constitutional Law* (2 ed.) and Cooley, *Principles of Constitutional Law* (3 ed.)

2d. **Bills, Notes, and Checks.**

5 hours a week for 5 weeks.

The subject begun. (See also Fourth Term.) A practical treatment of the formal and essential requirements of negotiable instruments, their acceptance, indorsement, transfer, presentment, and notice of dishonor, the rights and duties of the holder, and the liability of the various parties. In this course not only is the law of the subject

accorded extended treatment, but its practical aspects also are thoroughly enforced by abundant illustrative material.

Norton, *Bills and Notes* (3 ed.), and McMaster, *Irregular and Regular Commercial Paper*.

4e. **University Circuit Court.** 5 hours a week for 7 weeks.

A court with a full staff of officers is organized and equipped with records and legal blanks such as are used in the regular courts. The practice is under the code. Civil actions are brought, process is issued, parties defendant are actually or constructively served, returns are made by the proper officer, and causes are prosecuted to judgment and execution, or to appeal. Especial attention is given to the formation of issues of law and fact, and much attention to proceedings after verdict. An actual legal record of proceedings is kept, and causes are brought to issue and tried with a view to the record. The main effort, throughout the course, is to furnish the nearest possible approach to actual practice. Accompanying the course is a special course of lectures and readings based upon a printed *Outline for Practice in the University Circuit Court*. The presiding judge has had many years experience on the bench of the Circuit Court and higher courts of the State. A second instructor also meets with the class during the sittings of the court, and after the sitting offers such suggestions and criticism of the work done as seems helpful. The class is also taken in small sections to inspect the records of the courts of the county, and a careful study and explanation made. The course is required, and credit is given on the basis of excellence of work and faithfulness of attendance.

4f. **Legal Ethics.** 5 hours a week for 3 weeks.

The course deals with the office of the advocate, compensation, contingent fees, promotion of publicity, general practice, criminal practice, the attorney and the courts, relations with clients, relations with the bar, legislation, and the oath of the attorney. The lectures are based on Warvelle's *Legal Ethics*, Sharwood's *Ethics*, and especially the Canons of Ethics adopted by the American Bar Association.

Text and lectures.

F. **Sociology.** 5 hours a week for 12 weeks.

Optional.



**FOURTH TERM.**

**April 20, 1910, to June 22, 1910.**

- 2d. **Bills, Notes, and Checks.** 5 hours a week for 3 weeks.  
The subject completed. (See Third Term.)

- 4g. **General Practice.** 5 hours a week for 10 weeks.

A consideration of numerous theoretical and practical questions which confront the young practitioner in preparation for trial, during trial and after trial.

Elliott, *General Practice*.

- 5d. **Property IV.** 5 hours a week for 10 weeks.

*Abstracts and Conveyancing.* On the theoretical side, the course gives considerable incidental review of the principles of real property, especially in their modern application, and affords a thorough study of the sources of information in the compilation of the abstract; the examiner's indexes and references; the official records; the method of compiling the abstract; the inception of title; congressional and legislative grants; government land patents; the congressional survey; subdivisions and land plats; the classes of individual deeds; the formal and operative parts of deeds; official conveyances; tax deeds and tax titles; leases; liens and incumbrances; *lis pendens* and attachment; judgments and decrees; adverse title; the giving of opinions of title; and numerous other matters of form and substance considered from the examiner's and conveyancer's points of view. On the practical side, the course provides practice in conveyancing, drafting papers, and passing upon typical abstracts.

Warvelle, *Abstracts* (3 ed.), and practical exercises.

- 6c. **Negligence.** 5 hours a week for 5 weeks.

The course considers the essentials of actionable negligence, contributory negligence and assumption of risk; the liability of master and servant, carriers of passengers and carriers of goods; duties connected with the occupation of land; dangerous instrumentalities; and death by wrongful act. The course affords a valuable review of some of the fundamental principles in the law of torts and of their modern application in accident cases.

Barrows, *Negligence*, and selected cases.

## BOOKS.

Students must provide themselves with all the books named in the foregoing courses of instruction. The law books used in this Department are modern and standard, without most of which the young practitioner's library is incomplete. Inferior works and older edition of the books named should be avoided. Good law books are necessarily expensive. If purchased new and retained, the books in use would cost between \$50.00 and \$60.00 for each year. However, the school is conservative in making changes in the books used. Abundant opportunities therefore exist for purchasing and disposing of second-hand law books, and although the unvarying experience of law schools has proved that the renting of law books is financially unprofitable, the University has made provision for renting part of the books to students. By availing himself of the various opportunities offered, a student who is compelled to economize may easily secure the use of all books necessary for a year's work for \$15.00 or \$20.00, and by rooming with another law student may cut even this expense in half. The student, however, will find it immensely to his advantage to own the books that he uses, and to preserve them for reference during his course and for later use in the practice.

Students who can do so are urged to obtain a copy of the latest compilation of statutes of the state where they expect to practice, and to make constant use of the same as part of their daily preparation.

## PUBLIC SPEAKING.

The Department of Elocution, Oratory and Physical Culture is justly regarded as one of the strongest in the University, and law students are encouraged to avail themselves of the exceptional opportunities offered. The department is under the charge of a Director and assistants, while the collateral branches are in charge of the other professors in the University regularly teaching the subjects. The Di-

rector is a man of reputation in professional platform work, who has achieved success, not only as a performer in the largest cities, but as a teacher in the largest and best technical school in the country. The work offered is that of the leading speaking-voice specialists of the day.

Students of law can readily find work suited to their particular needs among the courses regularly offered in the Department. These courses are six in number, among them being Orthoepy and Sight Reading, Junior Class in Elocution, Senior Class in Elocution, Advanced Special course in Elocution, and a Post-Graduate Course in Elocution. The Advanced Special Course, in particular, is adapted to law students and is freely open to them. Students who desire may also obtain private lessons from the Director at a comparatively small expense. Further information concerning the Department is obtainable from the general catalog of the University.

### **SUMMER TERM, 1910.**

The special Summer Term will begin Tuesday, June 28, and continue eight weeks. The tuition for this term is \$12.00, and the same privileges in other departments are accorded students as during the regular terms. The work is more briefly presented during this term than during the other Law terms of the year, and necessarily is not of equal thoroughness. It is offered to meet the needs principally of persons who have studied law privately or in an office and desire an opportunity of reviewing and grounding themselves in the work, of students having back work to make up, of persons desiring some knowledge of legal principles for business purposes or as part of their general education, of any who seek some definite idea of law in contemplation of possible future study, and of those preparing for bar examinations.

The work of the Summer Term is not a substitute for the work of the regular year, and in no sense is to be

regarded as affording anything like a "short cut" to a degree. Ordinarily, full credit for this work is not given, but students who desire credit in the regular courses of the Department of Law for work done during this term may enroll with the Dean as applicants for advanced standing in the subjects in which credit is desired, and upon satisfying the instructor as to their attainments and passing a satisfactory examination on the subjects so taken, credits therefor will be given.

Persons who contemplate entering the summer school are invited to write to the Dean, stating the subjects they will desire to take, a sufficient time in advance to enable the faculty to determine what courses may best be offered. In most respects the regulations which control during the school year obtain also for the Summer Term, but the usual entrance requirements will not be fully enforced with respect to students of this term who are not candidates for a degree. In all cases, however, certificates for attendance and for work done will be promptly furnished when desired.

### **LIBRARY.**

A well selected, working law library is kept in the Law building, and its use is free to law students. The general library of the University is also open to students of the Department of Law without additional expense.

### **TUITION AND EXPENSES.**

Tuition for the year of forty weeks is \$50.00 if paid in advance, or \$15.00 per term of ten weeks. This includes instruction in all the other departments of the school except the colleges of Medicine and Dentistry, and private lessons in Music, private lessons in Art, and private lessons in Penmanship.

Board and furnished room, \$1.70 to \$2.75 per week, or \$17.00 to \$27.50 per Law term of 10 weeks.

Board, Tuition, and Furnished Room for one year may be had for \$118.

In all of the rooming halls maintained by the University the rooms are provided with everything necessary. The laundry work for the rooms is done by the institution, so that there is no expense in any way except for heat and light. Heat in the coldest weather costs forty cents per week, and light whatever the students chooses to make it.

Graduation fee, \$5.00.

Information on any point not covered by this catalog may be obtained by addressing the President of the University or the Dean of the Department.



## Graduates of 1908.

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Jose S. Alegria .....	Barceloneta, Porto Rico
E. Lee Allen .....	Los Angeles, Cal.
Wilkie Wright Barton .....	Pleasant City, O.
Basil Blaine Bassett .....	Little Sioux, Ia.
Charles Besly .....	Allendale, Ill.
John B. Brenza .....	Nantichoke, Pa.
Reuben Samuel Cox .....	Onalaska, Wis.
Richard Mansfield Donahue .....	Chicago, Ill.
Michael Joseph Grattan Dougherty .....	Kewanee, Wis.
Louis Ward Dunn .....	Providence, R. I.
John H. Fetterhoff .....	Halifax, Pa.
William Homer Finley .....	Buffalo, Mo.
Bernard B. Flaherty .....	St. Paul, Minn.
John G. Friedson .....	Worcester, Mass.
Halbert Earl Gorman .....	Spring Valley, Wis.
Harvey Gross .....	Hidalgo, Ill.
Jessie Mae Hall .....	Valparaiso, Ind.
Carl M. Holm .....	Chicago, Ill.
Wilson C. Irvine .....	Morril, O.
Fay Hamer Irwin .....	Columbia City, Ind.
Thomas Jefferson Karnes .....	Galatia, Ill.
Ferdinand John Kerstan .....	Bierne, Ark.
Sam P. Long .....	Shannon, Miss.
Julian Lopez .....	Guayma, Porto Rico
Merle C. Loucks .....	Ulysses, Pa.
Alvin E. McGovney .....	Mokina, Ill.
Joseph A. Meade .....	Marion, Ill.
George A. Meekison .....	Valparaiso, Ind.
Lusco E. Mifflin .....	Crab Orchard, Ill.
Charles William Morrison .....	Duncannon, Pa.
John Nisbet .....	Genesee, Idaho
Lennie Jesse Oare .....	Herrick, Ill.
Roscoe E. Parks .....	Valparaiso, Ind.
Martin A. Peterson .....	Waupaca, Wis.
Ed. L. Pomeroy .....	Mesa, Ariz.
Benjamin Lincoln Price .....	Mt. Carmel, Ill.
Michael J. Roche .....	Rock Island, Ill.

Noah Earl Rowley	Hanna, Ind.
Thomas Scott, Jr.	Bakersfield, Cal.
Carl W. Seet	Jerseyville, Ill.
Claude Franklin Singer	Sanborn, Ind.
Erie Grant Sproat	Covington, O.
Arthur W. Stow	Grand Rapids, Mich.
Albert F. O. Sundell	Shelby, Mich.
William D. Watkins	Walnut, Ill.
William H. Welter	Lucan, Minn.
Harry Garfield Young	Salem, W. Va.
Marguerite Young	Salem, W. Va.



## Undergraduates of 1908--1909.

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### SENIOR CLASS.

John Alfred Alphson	Luverne, Minn.
James Lloyd Armstrong	Cannonsburg, Pa.
Judson Corvallis Awkerman	Valparaiso, Ind.
Robert Darian Bailey	Wyoming, W. Va.
Curtis Fillmore Ballenger	Bevier, Mo.
George Allbright Beck	Valparaiso, Ind.
William Maxwell Black	Angelica, Wis.
Oran Alpheas Brewer	Mendon, Ohio
Frank Burns	Lake City, Ill.
Leslie Lee Burr	Valparaiso, Ind.
John Burrows	Valparaiso, Ind.
Stephen Aloysius Callahan	Fort Wayne, Ind.
George Byron Cutting	Byron, Minn.
Harris Leslie Danner	Rushville, Ill.
Jose Esteban Diaz	Barcelaneto, P. R.
Walter Marion Everett	Hickory, Miss.
Alfred Horace Floyd	Greenville, Ill.
Roscoe Forth	Wayne City, Ill.
William Isaac Godfrey	Valparaiso, Ind.
Clifford Gorby	Rogers, Ohio
Elmer Garfield Greathouse	Mt. Carmel, Ill.
Milton Groah	Market, W. Va.
Claudius Cullie Gruber	Jamestown, Pa.
Otto Harris	Stonefort, Ill.
George Delos Higgins	Valparaiso, Ind.
Lester E. Hix	Zearing, Ia.

Fred Johannes, Jr. ....	Evansville, Ind.
James Floyd Johnson .....	Good Bars, Tenn.
Ove Andreas Johnson .....	Latimer, Iowa
Gustavus Lienhardt .....	Allport, Pa.
Edward Strong Lyman .....	Muskegon, Mich.
Frank Mauk .....	Olive Hill, Ky.
Frederick Andrew Meyers .....	Vandalia, Ill.
George Peter Michaely .....	Michigan City, Ind.
Perry Houston Murphy .....	Scotts Hill, Tenn.
Robert Dudley Murphy .....	Scotts Hill, Tenn.
Thomas Earl Nickel .....	South Portsmouth, Ky.
Marius Broch Nielson .....	Howells, Neb.
Charles Chester Sherrod .....	Knoxville, Tenn.
Clarence Edwin Soward .....	Rosiclare, Ill.
Frederick Arthur Thorpe .....	Washington, Ind.
Carlos Travecier .....	Humacao, P. R.
Harutaka Uranaka .....	Yawatahama, Japan
Ernst Linwood Vass .....	Munfordsville, Ky.
David Annesley Veeder .....	Toms River, N. J.
Henry R. R. Von Bloeker .....	Chicago, Ill.
Samuel W. Wallace .....	Johnstown, Pa.
Cass Lewis Walker .....	Madisonville, Ky.
William Harvey Woodruff .....	Valparaiso, Ind.
Harry Ytkin .....	Easton, Pa.
Thomas Yuon .....	Switzerland

#### JUNIOR CLASS.

George Leonard Alexander .....	Montreal, Canada
Sam Daviess Allen .....	Mayfield, Ky.
Richard Armitage .....	Cordova, Alaska
Charles Emery Baldwin .....	Cecil, Ohio
Robert Fleming Bankert, Jr. ....	Altoona, Pa.
John Guy Barger .....	Gaylord, Minn.
Vernon B. Bauder .....	Broken Bow, Neb.
Chester Swan Bavis .....	Holliston, Mass.
William Ervin Beckett .....	Brown City, Mich.
Marvin Edward Beckrink .....	Jamestown, N. Y.
Monsall Ray Bell .....	Chicago, Ill.
William Taylor Bennett .....	Valparaiso, Ind.
Charles Eustace Berg .....	Mt. Erie, Ill.
Sven Bjornson .....	Presho, S. D.
John Claude Bockoven .....	Pelican Rapids, Minn.



Oscar Martin Boock	New Ulm, Minn.
John Boman	Forest City, Iowa
Ray Frank Bowers	Marcellus, Mich.
Archie Earl Brightman	Larsen, Wis.
Carl John Broo	Kokomo, Ind.
John Herrick Brooks	Horseheads, N. Y.
McLin James Brown	Woburn, Ill.
Drue Edward Cavender	Harrisburg, Ill.
Fred Chelan	Wingate, Ind.
Roy Chowen	Chicago, Ill.
Andrew Christianson	Herscher, Ill.
Roscoe Edison Collier	Burlington, Iowa
George Otis Compton	Columbia City, Ind.
Richard Worthington Cone	Chicago, Ill.
William Benjamin Cooksey	Indiana Harbor, Ind.
Saylor Victor Craun	Mt. Sidney, Va.
Douglas Crook	West Newton, Mass.
Charles Nicholas Crum	James Creek, Pa.
Theophilus Charles Crumpacker	Hammond, Ind.
Luke Francis Cunniff	Chicago, Ill.
James Leo Curran	Pittsburg, Pa.
Robert Raymond Dalton	Mahanoy Plane, Pa.
John Sherman Danforth	Raymond, S. D.
Myrten Wellington Davie	Dighton, Mich.
Manuel Davila Diaz	Manati, P. R.
Harvey Eugene Dillinger	Dillingersville, Pa.
Clyde Robert Douglas	Trenton, Me.
John Patrick Duffy	Twin Lakes, Minn.
J. Perry Dukes	Pembroke, Ga.
David Wallace Dunbar	Zela, W. Va.
Edgar Hart Dunn	Murray, Ky.
Ernest Milton Dunn	Union City, Ind.
Joseph Loyd Dunn	Chicago, Ill.
Herman Ealing	Monroeville, Ind.
Demeter Economoff	Troian, Bulgaria
Kimpton Ellis	Los Angeles, Cal.
Louis Peter Erny	Walton, Ind.
William Allen Ford	Sidney, Ill.
Carl Donald Forsyth	Johnstown, Pa.
Norman Austin Foster	Findlay, Ohio
Charles Albert Finley	Buffalo, Mo.
John Logan Fowler	Crabb Orchard, Ill.
Edwin Fraser, Jr.	Waterman, Ill.
Paul William Fredrich	Chicago, Ill.

Ira Chester Fultz .....	Royal Center, Ind.
Renner Charles Gaede .....	Fairfax, Mo.
Louis Geiman .....	Harvey, Ill.
Michele Giaquinto .....	Sommana, Italy
Louis Jacob Grossmann .....	Belleville, Ill.
Samuel Gubin .....	Northumberland, Pa.
Gus Hadwiger .....	Alva, Okla.
Robert David Halpin .....	Cedarburg, Wis.
John Nelson Hanaway .....	Delphi, Ind.
George Robert Henderson .....	Brewster, Minn.
Kenneth Earle Herrick .....	Jamestown, N. Y.
Raymond Hilleary .....	Danville, Ill.
Michael Hoban .....	Jackson, Minn.
Richard McCune Holliday .....	Louisiana, Mo.
Clyde B. Howard .....	Water Valley, Ky.
William Arthur Hubbert .....	Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.
Boone Murphy Hunter .....	Gomez, Tex.
Sam Johnson .....	Bearden, Tenn.
Dan Johnston .....	Modesto, Ill.
Hans Hubert Johnston .....	Ann Arbor, Mich.
Walter H. Jones .....	Milford, Iowa
John A. Kemper .....	Albany, Minn.
William Leander Kidd .....	Mapleton, N. D.
Dwight Monroe Kinder .....	Fargo, N. D.
Frank Whitney King .....	Aux Vasse, Mo.
Robert Lee King .....	Major, Va.
Rollin McLaughlin Laird .....	Bakersfield, Cal.
Martha Elizabeth Lattimore .....	Valparaiso, Ind.
Charles Tillison Lawrence .....	Hurleyville, N. Y.
Herman Dietrich Lempke .....	St. Louis, Mo.
Wayne Stanley Lewis .....	Valparaiso, Ind.
Edmund S. Lincoln .....	Valparaiso, Ind.
Antonio Lopez .....	Caguas, P. R.
Alexander McCall .....	Mandan, N. D.
Vernon Andrew McGirr .....	Mesford, Canada
Paul Linus McIlree .....	West Union, Iowa
Daniel McLaughlin .....	Detroit, Mich.
Amos Franklin McKee .....	Centralia, Ill.
Ernst McNabb .....	Lebanon, Tenn.
John Conard McNeill .....	Lenox, Mo.
Curtis E. Mains .....	Valparaiso, Ind.
Thomas James Mangan .....	Morris, Minn.
Field Ray Marine .....	Valparaiso, Ind.
Silvio C. Martinelli .....	Springfield, Mass.

William Alexander Mathieson	Muskegon, Mich.
Matthew Abraham Merton	Kinsley, Kan.
Clarence David Middleton	Assumption, Ill.
Nils Moen	Milan, Minn.
William Stinson Moran	Granville, N. D.
Olin Richmond Moyle	Waterford, Wis.
Daniel Saunders Murray	Duluth, Minn.
John Gustavus Noren	Jamestown, N. Y.
Hilding Norlin	Nyland, Sweden
Wesley Hendricks Nuttle	Fort Wayne, Ind.
Krekor Ohanian	Grand Rapids, Mich.
John Olsen	Kenmare, N. D.
Richard Ottom	Minneapolis, Minn.
Percy Clinton Otwell	Plainview, Ill.
Hiram Hercules Owens	Coalport, Ky.
LeRoy Perkins	Sunfield, Mich.
Edward Frederick Peters	Oconomowoc, Wis.
James Petropolous	Italy
John Shell Phillis	Beverly, Ohio
Roy Pierce	Royal Center, Ohio
Leonard Forster Pierson	Summit, Va.
Claude Haven Pollard	Fulton, N. Y.
William Hanley Powell	Melbourne, Ark.
Willie Ell Ratliff	Lookout, Ky.
Daniel John Redding	Altoona, Pa.
Louis Reidelback	Valparaiso, Ind.
Frederick William Rennick	Wyoming, Ill.
Alva Claude Reynolds	Addison, Ohio
Anthony Rieg	Michigan City, Ind.
Victor Kenneth Roberts	Indianapolis, Ind.
Grover Donald Rose	Pioneer, Mich.
Roscoe Fordyce Rupp	Leola, Pa.
Don Clay Sargent	Calvert City, Ky.
John Henry Schade	Brownstown, Ill.
Thomas Fleming Shaw	Stewardson, Ill.
William John Sheehan	Dunkirk, N. Y.
James Willie Shelton	Murray, Ky.
Calvin Nolan Smith	Dishman, Ky.
Kent Stotlar	Herrin, Ill.
Gordon Clark Swift	Edinboro, Pa.
Martin Julius Teigan	Forest City, Iowa
Robert Everett Thomas	Lake Crystal, Minn.
Andrew Amos Toivonen	Mass, Mich.
Theodor Tsecoff	Kustendil, Bulgaria

George Frederick Tunnard .....	Cheyenne, Okla.
J. Castello Vergne .....	Porto Rico
Francis Michael Ward .....	Chicago, Ill.
Spencer Charles Warner .....	Payne, Ohio
Bernard Francis Webber .....	Kellogg, Minn.
Louis Reinhart Weiss .....	Guthrie, Okla.
James Carrol Whitson .....	Kinmundy, Ill.
Frank Oscar Wilking .....	Indianapolis, Ind.
William F. Wochatz .....	Berlin, Germany
Richard James Wolf .....	Bellows Falls, Vt.
Myron Angus Woodhall .....	Madelia, Minn.
Russell Harrison Yeager .....	Warsaw, Ind.
Milo De Witt Yelvington .....	Newton, Ill.
Raymond Albert Yenter .....	Oxford, Iowa

**SPECIAL STUDENTS.**

Clyde J. Dennis .....	Kalamazoo, Mich.
Oscar Alexander Featherstone, LL. B. ....	Murfreesboro, Ark.
Ray Earl King, LL. B. ....	Bristol, Ind.
Clyde Lytton .....	Stillwater, Okla.
Louis B. Lumbard, LL. B. ....	Laporte, Ind.
Robert C. Martin, LL. B. ....	Chicago, Ill.
William J. Wanmer, LL. B. ....	Schenectary, N. Y.

**SUMMARY OF STUDENTS.**

**Year 1908-1909.**

Seniors .....	52
Juniors .....	161
Special .....	7
Total .....	220

# Valparaiso University

THIS IS ONE OF THE LARGEST EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN THIS COUNTRY. THE ANNUAL ENROLLMENT IS MORE THAN FIVE THOUSAND DIFFERENT STUDENTS. THE ADVANTAGES ARE UNSURPASSED.

The following departments are maintained:

Department of Literature, Science and Art.

Department of Music.

Department of Law.

Department of Civil Engineering.

Department of Psychology and Pedagogy.

Department of Fine Art.

Department of Modern Languages.

Department of Elocution and Oratory.

Department of Manual Training.

Department of Commerce.

Department of Medicine and Surgery.

Department of Pharmacy.

Department of Dentistry.

Department of Shorthand and Typewriting.

Preparatory Department.

For catalog of any of the above departments,  
address

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Valparaiso

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Indiana

