

talk before an association of agriculturalists or before a gathering of historians with equal influence, for all classes of hearers realize that he is devoting his great store of learning for the time being with a definite purpose of showing them something about their own subject which they had not thought of before.

Chancellor Andrews has not confined his activity to university affairs alone. His lectures and writings on subjects of practical interest have at various times attracted the attention of the reading public. Especially was he before the public during the controversy over bi-metallism, when as

terms and later went to Wesleyan academy at Wilbraham, Mass., for another term. He then entered Brown university, graduating in 1870 after a four year course. Immediately after his graduation from Brown the future chancellor entered the Newton Theological seminary, from which he graduated in 1874. He was in the meantime principal of the Connecticut Literary seminary at which he had studied before going to Brown. In 1874 Mr. Andrews was pastor of the First Baptist church at Beverly, Mass., resigning this work in 1875 to become president of Denison university at Granville, Ohio. He remained here



JOHNSON, Nebraska Left End

an appointee of President Harrison he represented the United States at the international conference at Brussels. At the present time the chancellor is a member of various educational and humane boards, among these being the simplified spelling. He is also a trustee of Brown university.

A short time ago when President Harper of the University of Chicago died, Chancellor Andrews was prominently mentioned to succeed him. It is not known whether or not a tender of the position was made, but it was the opinion of many educators at the time that the Nebraska chancellor would make a fitting successor to President Harper. Earlier in the period of his connection with Nebraska the chancellor was offered the presidency of the University of Wisconsin, but this he declined in order that he might finish his work at Nebraska.

The Chancellor's Career.

Chancellor Andrews was born January 10, 1844, at Hinsdale, N. H.—He came of a family of ministers, both his father and grandfather having served in the Baptist church. His father, in addition to his theological activities, was a lecturer of considerable repute and was sufficiently interested in the affairs of his time as to hold a seat in the Massachusetts legislature for some years. Chancellor Andrews received his first education at a district school in Montague, Franklin county, Mass. He began his preparation for college immediately after finishing his elementary studies. He had scarcely begun his advanced work in the Connecticut literary institute at Suffield when the civil war broke out. Young Andrews left school and enlisted as a private in a Connecticut regiment, he then being only seventeen years of age. He served in this regiment, later known as the First Connecticut artillery, for three years, being promoted through the various grades to that of second lieutenant. He was severely wounded at Petersburg on August 24, 1864, and as a result lost the sight of one eye. He was mustered out October 30, 1864.

Following his service in the army, Mr. Andrews attended Powers Institute, Bernardstown, Mass., for two

four years, at which time he resigned in order to accept the chair of homiletics at Newton theological seminary.

President of Brown.

In 1882 Professor Andrews resigned from the theological school and went to Europe, where he studied political economy and history at the universities of Berlin and Munich, this being done in preparation for assuming the professorship of history and political economy at Brown. He filled this position until 1888, when he became professor of political economy and finance at Cornell university. In 1899, one year after his acceptance of the Cornell professorship, he returned to Brown university as president and professor of moral and intellectual phil-



COOKE, Nebraska, Quarterback.

sophy. In 1892 he served, by President Harrison's appointment, as one of the members of the International Monterey conference at Brussels. During his presidency of Brown university he attracted considerable attention throughout the country by his speeches and articles on public questions, particularly on monetary mat-

ters. He left Brown in 1898 and was for two years superintendent of the Chicago city schools. This position he filled with honor, leaving it in 1900 to become chancellor of the University of Nebraska.

Chancellor Andrews is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, of the Loyal Legion and of Delta Upsilon fraternity. He bears several degrees from different institutions. He received the degree of D. D. 1884 from Colby and he has taken the LL. D. degree from the University of Nebraska, from Brown university and from the University of Chicago. He has published an immense number of magazine articles, addresses and lectures, and a large number of important volumes. The principal ones of these are: "Brief Institutes of Constitutional History—English and American," 1886; "Brief Institutes of General History," 1887; "Institutes of Economics," 1889; "The Duty of a Public Spirit," 1892; "Droysen's Outlines of the Principles of History (translation)," 1893; "Wealth and the Moral Law," 1894; "An Honest Dollar With Seven Other Essays on Bi-metallism," 1894; "History of the United States" (2 vols.), 1894; "History of the United States in the Last Quarter Century" (2 vols.), 1896, and "The Problem of Cosmology," 1891.

Nebraska's Chancellor.

With the resignation of Chancellor Andrews, one of the most roseate periods in the history of the Univer-

sity of Nebraska is brought to mind in reviewing the course of the university under his administration. Yet it does not dishonor the memory of former chancellors of the university to say that the past eight years have been years of unexampled progress. Rather it adds to the honor of Chancellor Andrews that he has been numbered in such a company of progressive and successful educators. Throughout its history, covering a period of thirty-seven years, the university has been under the direction of earnest, capable men.

Founded in 1869, the first year of genuine academic work was done in 1871, this marking the real beginning of the school. From this time until 1876 Allen R. Benton was chancellor of the University. Mr. Benton is still living and resides at Indianapolis. He has retired from active work save some little lecturing and devotes most of his time to taking care of his personal interests. It was under Chancellor Benton that the first formative steps were laid upon which has been raised the great university which now graces the commonwealth.

From 1876 to 1882 the affairs of the school were under the direction of Edmund B. Fairfield. He was succeeded by Henry E. Hitchcock as acting chancellor from 1882 to 1884. Both Chancellors Fairfield and Hitchcock are now dead, they being the only ones of the men who have directed the university's course who are not

still at work in the interests of education.

In Later Years.

Chancellor Hitchcock was followed by Irving J. Manatt, who conducted the affairs of the university until 1888. Since leaving Nebraska Chancellor Manatt has continued in educational work and he is now professor of Greek at Brown university. He was succeeded by Charles E. Bessey as acting chancellor until 1891. It was understood at the time that Dean Bessey could have been chancellor had he desired to accept the position but he preferred to remain as professor of botany, which place he still holds.

In 1891 James H. Canfield became head of the university, remaining in that position until 1895. Chancellor Canfield did a valuable work in conducting the school through a period of expansion. He is now librarian of Columbia university. He was succeeded by George Ewing Mclean, who also held the office four years, resigning in 1899 to enter other fields. He is now president of the University of Iowa. During the interim between the resignation of Chancellor Maclean and the coming of Chancellor Andrews, Dean Bessey acted as chancellor.

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