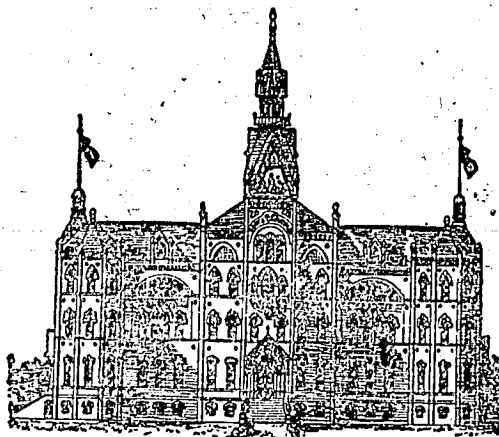


UNIVERSITY ARGONAUT.

VOL. 1.

NOVEMBER, 1898.

NO. 1.



Moscow, Idaho.

OUR BUSINESS WITH YOU.

Our motto is "Good morals, good education, good government." We wish to ask your pardon for appearing but since we have appeared we ask your support in our honest endeavors to educate ourselves in a new line. A university education necessarily implies a universal scope of knowledge. And besides educating ourselves we wish to acquaint every citizen of Idaho with the advancement of the University, and the advantages which it affords. If you will subscribe we will try to print enough to supply you all. If our amount of cash runs short, we will try to let you know how to supply the deficit.

UNIVERSITY OF IDAHO

University Argonaut.

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A New Influence.

The settlement of the Spanish-American war has brought to general notice some questions of international law. And the settlement of some of these will mark a new era in that branch of national ethics.

The peace commissioners are lingering long and fighting hard to force upon Spain the knowledge that she is powerless; that she must pay the price of her long misrule among her dependencies.

For long years Spain ruled with a high hand; supported a bevy of human vampires and robbers upon the "blood-sweat taxes of a peaceful people." At last the "pedestal of pride" was torn in fragments by the torrent of rage which Spain herself had started. She is fighting hard in her dying moments. Her terrible methods of warring upon her own peoples at last roused the indignation of our liberty loving people. By international law we were given the moral right to interfere in the cause of humanity and eternal justice.

Thus we are placed in a novel position. Having warred with a nation with no idea of conquest, no thought of gain we are now compelled to dispose of the spoils of war in such a way as not to retract from our original position.

If we take possession of Spain's lost colonies we say to the nations: "The excuse of humanity we now lay aside. We are looking out for U.S."

Besides these colonies in question are pledged for enormous debts contracted upon their security. If we accept the sovereignty we must as-

sume all debts contracted for them in time of peace.

This would make the outcome of the war more disastrous to us than it would have been merely to have acknowledged Cuban belligerency and have allowed them to fight their own fight. So that we should be morally censured for entering a war, the outcome of which is more disastrous than the wrongs averted.

So upon our decision rests the future policy of other great nations as well as our own.

The Rough Riders.

If you need lessons in Americanism, lessons in what citizenship and freedom will do for a man, you need no other example than Colonel Theodore Roosevelt and his gallant men. No more apt example could be given than the brave rough riders. They were men collected from the cities, from the mountains, from the wild free plains. And among their number figure those who surprised us more, American students from American colleges. All were men who had learned in life to figure for themselves. Everyone was a general, whose plan of fighting was to whip the enemy. That they did. And that was evidently enough.

Thos. F. Bayard.

All in politics is not so bad as some would have you think. The recent death of Thos. F. Bayard recalls to mind the noble character of one who since his young manhood has figured in the political world. In the rebellion, although he was born and bred in the dominion of slavery, he had the manhood to stand among his associates and

condemn their customs. He was our Agricultural Colleges are afterwards twice elected to the Un- founded. ited States Senate, was Secretary These valuable institutions teach of State under Cleveland in '88, us that a "man of one idea may and in '93 was appointed Minister succeed" in some pursuits but not to England. Here his gentleman- in farming. The farmer of the ly character so attracted the Eng- highest success must be a man of lish nation that upon his depart- broad views, cultivated mind and ure the English papers expressed well developed resources. The time their deep regrets. He, by his has passed when the opinion of noble and upright work perhaps, the olden times should be enter- did more to bring England and- tained, that the merest ignoramus America together, than any other was competent to do well enough man. His name is the synonym on the farm, and that the boys of of gentleman; this character the the family who were intending to representation of the highest type be farmers did not require as good of American manhood. He is an an education as those who were in- example for the humblest citizen- tending to follow some other call- however lowly, to follow faithfully. ing or profession. The farmer of the present and future must be

The Value of Training.

Agriculture, the foundation of all other industrial pursuits also furnishes the source of all physical and intellectual energy. No one can compute the deplorable condition that would follow the suspension of agriculture for even one year. Famine would spread through the land. Depopulation would follow in the path of starvation. The suspension of any other of the branches of industry for one or several years, could not be attended with such serious results.

Over one-half of the world's population are farmers. New fields are constantly being discovered, and now the plow and seeder have reached to all corners of the earth. We can no longer depend upon new discoveries to supplant the failing yields, caused by excessive cultivation. Through necessity we are forced to provide a means by which our lands can be made more productive. To supply this need

The Social Reception of the Students.

There are a few people in the town of Moscow who regard the University as a sort of millstone on the local community. The students even are looked at, by some, with a gaze of suspicion. This is not right and in every way unjust. We do not try to hold the University students up as models in the least, but we do claim that they are exceptionally quiet and courteous. Of course some people

who are not acquainted with college life in a college town, do not realize what real school life is; especially among the boys. Boys who are away from home, with naturally exuberant spirits, must find some way of "letting off extra steam." When they arrive in a strange community, unacquainted, coldly received, they naturally turn to a more jovial class. The people in this city—we do not say all, for some have received the students as cordially as their most intimate friends are received; but some have turned a very cold shoulder to the social needs of the students. We have heard some cranks who said that if they had their way some of the students would be "run out of town." Yet these very people are the ones most benefitted by the collegé. They attempt no return for "favors received;" but their doors are closed to the students, their good words remain unspoken. Every home in town should be open. Small parties should be given the students. Attempt any way to entertain them. If cordial entertainment is freely given the desire to "loaf" will quickly be eradicated. Now try to be good.

Attention:

We desire to call attention to our list of advertisements. It is always the desire of progressive spirits to call attention to success. We call ourselves progressive, to a certain degree. In Moscow a liberal response has come whenever there has been a call by the University. But there are some, and they are those too, who are most benefitted by the college, who manifest a most

cold and conservative mind when it comes to helping the students who are trying to prepare themselves for a life of usefulness.

Now we like to see a conservative spirit. But when it comes down to showing a degree of gratefulness for favors received, we think that a generous return should be given.

Some people seem to forget that the students leave a large sum of money in Moscow every year. Now you who receive benefits from you benefits are expected. If you will not support the students you can not expect them, surely, to patronize you. That surely is fair.

So with this in mind, kindly look over the advertisements of our progressive business firms and make up your minds who are the generous supporters of all that is beneficial to their own city.

Athletic Association.

In the beginning of our fall term of '98, stock in the Athletic Association was considerably below par. No one desired to renew his membership; enough students could not be collected together to hold an election. Some of the more enthusiastic started a movement to organize a foot ball eleven, but were met with discouragement from every quarter. Men that were willing to play were too light; those that had the weight positively refused to assist on the gridiron. The faculty was appealed to, in hope that they would allow us to use outside men in the University team. Again we were met with a disappointment, they claiming that this would conflict with the faculty rule: "That anyone taking part in

the athletic sports under the University name, must be a regularly enrolled student." A meeting of the student body was called. Contrary to expectations a large body of students were present. A warm discussion was carried on as to whether we should, in the face of the present difficulties and the late date, try to organize an eleven to compete with Pullman and Whitman. Hanley, Chas. Fisher, Lancaster, led the opposition. Lude Brunzell, Edgett, Doctor McCurdy, Moody and others, favored the immediate organization. Edgett introduced a motion, "to elect a manager, select a team and begin practice." The motion, after a warm debate, was lost. The full-noon hour having been used in this discussion, by a suggestion from McCurdy the meeting was adjourned until the following Monday, when it was announced an election of officers would be held. In the meantime a paper was being circulated to obtain members for the association. From the way everyone signed it was plain that the tide was turning in favor of the association; on the assembling of the adjourned meeting the secretary announced that about thirty new names had been added, making the membership a strong one. The election of officers and a board of managers occupied nearly all the time of the meeting. Matters pertaining to the good of the association are receiving hearty support by the members. A movement is on foot to obtain the long hall on the 4th floor of the unfinished part of the building as training quarters for the '99 base ball team and

track men. If this can be secured and fixed up properly it will afford one of the most commodious training quarters in the Northwestern colleges. With such a splendid room for winter training, with such abundant material to select from, why can we not uphold the University name on the diamond and in the Field Day events.—G. M.

* * *

Saturday, November 5th, a committee consisting of J. T. Wright, H. H. Hoagland and Gainford Mix met at Pullman with a committee from Whitman and the Agricultural colleges, for the purpose of arranging for a schedule of base ball games for the spring of '99. A series of six games will be played to determine the Inter-collegiate championship. The first two games are to be played between Pullman and Whitman at Walla Walla the latter part of April; the middle of May, Whitman plays one game at Pullman and one at Moscow; about the first of June the University team goes to Walla Walla for the final contest. The committies claimed their school's outlook for strong teams was the best in their history. Our outlook for a strong team is especially flattering.—G. M.

"Our President."

Our new president arrived in the city on October 31. He was met at the train by the enthusiastic students.

Since the opening of the year work there has been a general desire felt on the part of the students to see our new President, a man, who would, as we felt, make a great change in our midst.

Although the work had been ably conducted by the faculty during his absence, Dr. Blanton was heartily welcomed at Assembly on Wednesday, November 2, when he greeted all members of the Institution with a short and impressive address, which thrilled the hearts of all present and gave the assurance of the future progress of our institution.

Prof. Joseph Philip Blanton, A. M., L. L. D., is a native of Virginia and graduated at Hampden-Sidney College. Since leaving College he has devoted his time entirely to educational interests. For several years he was principal of the Troy, Mo., Collegiate Institute.

While superintendent of the public schools of Mexico, Mo., they ranked as the best in the state.

His executive ability was displayed to a large degree during the ten years he was President of the Kirksville, Mo., Normal School. This position he voluntarily relinquished to assume the chair of Dean of the Normal Department of the University of Missouri, which position he very successfully filled until he resolved to come further west and aid in building up the educational interests of our western country by accepting the position of President of the University of Idaho.

Dr. Blanton is a gentleman of high character, excellent scholarship and broad general culture.

Another important thing in his favor is his ability as a public speaker. His wide reading, broad sympathies and natural gift of oratory, make him a speaker of unusual power and force. He knows

men as well as books and has unusual ability in dealing with human nature. His affable cordial nature wins for him hosts of friends. He has a phenomenal degree of power of inspiring his students and stimulating them to do their best. The University congratulates itself in securing the services of a man who comes to us so highly recommended for his extraordinary executive ability and powers of organizing.

He is a man of firm conviction and earnestness of purpose. The receiving of the reins of government by Dr. Blanton marks a new epoch in the history of the University of Idaho, which hopes in the near future to rank among the high institutions of learning.—M. M.

Habit.

"Gaps" are catching. There are many small habits that have a similar influence. If one person in a crowd opens a watch all persons around him who have watches will pull out those instruments and note the time of day. A scheme is sometimes used by pick-pockets. These parties sometimes in a crowd will cry out "watch out for pick-pockets." Immediately every unsophisticated genius around will clap his hand on the pocket where his cash is located, and generally this settles his case.

Musical Department.

The Philharmonic club of the University, the oldest musical organization of the school, held its first meeting for the year in October and elected the following officers for the scholastic year: President, Ava Sweet; Vice Presi-

dent, Clara Playfair; Secretary and Treasurer, Rosa Forney; Corresponding Secretary, Nina Keener. The object of the Society is for advancement in the study of instrumental music, and for this purpose a program is given the first Thursday of every month at half past three. Occasionally evening programs are rendered and the first to be given this year will be on Friday, November 18th. All students are cordially invited to attend the musicals and those who possess musical talent are urged to become members of the society.

* * *

The Cecilian Society, organized for the purpose of voice culture, held its first meeting in October and elected its officers for the following year: President, Edna Clayton; Vice President, Eva Nichols; Secretary, A. Martin; Treasurer, C. W. Gibson; Librarian, Glen McKinley; Sargeant-at-arms, Chas. Peterson. This society presented the cantata of "Queen Esther" last year with great success and it is now preparing to study a new operetta, the "Rose Maiden." It offers an excellent opportunity for improving the voice.

* * *

The two societies combined have in view the plan of engaging the Pullman Glee Club to give an entertainment in the University sometime in January; and also a vocalist, Miss Jessica Wolf, who has been well recommended, to the department.

* * *

The organization of a Mandolin Club, consisting of six mandolins, two guitars and piano; and of an

orchestra of six or eight pieces. is contemplated by the musical department in the near future. Such a step will be a great addition toward aiding the social side of the University, as well as its individual department. An attempt of this kind should be heartily encouraged by the institution as a whole.

Notes.

We give below, brief extracts that our readers will be glad to see, from a letter two from Manila, written by two University boys. A vigorous correspondence has been carried on by some of the soldier boys and those left behind (as vigorous as distance will allow) and it is hoped it will continue. The boys have entered a rough school and their connection with this institution may be the best influence on their lives for some time to come. In speaking of the fire on board the Morgan City, one says:

"Within five hours after it broke out, we knew all about it. It would have been impossible to have kept it from us, for the smoke and gas drove those below upon deck."

"We passed an active volcano one evening and I spent the most delightful three hours of the voyage watching the glow on the sky, and the volumes of smoke that rolled out. Many of the boys compared it to a hill with a big bonfire on top; but I think their imaginations are very limited, if that is all they saw."

"At noon we entered Manila Bay and in a few hours lay anchored among the wrecks that Dewey's fleet had used so roughly.

That night as we watched the flashes from the cannon of the two forces, we felt that we had not come all that distance in vain."

"We broke camp at six thirty Saturday morning and marched to within half a mile of Malate, the nearest Spanish outpost. There we were halted in a clearing, in an excellent position to see the movements of the fleet. The squadron commenced to advance about 9:20 and opened fire at 9:40. This lasted about forty minutes, then we were ordered to advance. We could hear the crash of volley firing on our right and fully expected the time had come to show our mettle. As we filed into the trenches with the Utah battery a few spirited bullets sang spitefully over our heads, but no one was hurt. We helped haul the Utah battery through the mud to the old Spanish fort, Malate. By the time we got there the white flag was up and the fighting over."

"Old Manila is indeed a queer place for one to visit that is used to 19th century civilization. It is my idea of the 17th century fortifications. The massive stone buildings, with the dungeons and prisons, the high stone wall, moat and drawbridges are all there."

"You should have seen me after the battle. I had on at one time all the clothes I possessed, a shirt with one sleeve torn out, a pair of old socks and shoes, pants with both legs torn off at the knees and patches of many colors all over what was left of them."

"Before the city was taken we had to take turns in the trenches and it was no fun. We had to lie

or sit in two feet of stagnant mud and water and if one showed his head above the works, the enemy's sharpshooters would take a shot at him. That kind of life gets old in 48 hours."

An historical relic in the shape of a piece of the Spanish flag of truce hoisted over Manila, is in the hands of one of the students—a happy possession.

For the first time in the history of the University, the senior class has hoisted its banner to the breeze; and such breezes as it has to contend with, everyone around here realizes. May its vigorous and successful struggles to cling to the class tree be indicative of the victorious battles the members of the class of '99 shall win. It is hoped that other class customs will be established and that other classes will perpetuate them. Caps and gowns were donned by the class of '98, but as yet have not appeared on the students forms of this year's seniors. Let us have them and everything else that pertains to a large and flourishing college.—A. S.

The Avalanche.

On the high icy peaks of the Alps, the accumulating snows, unable longer to sustain their own weight, break away from their moorings and rush down the mountains spreading ruin upon every side. Think, the contented hamlets dwell under the impending danger of the avalanche; which many times changes their peace and prosperity into unsightly destruction and devastation.

For over a century there have been gathering quietly yet persist-

ently upon our shores, those who threaten to impair or to destroy our cherished liberties.

Immigration is as old as mankind. History, both sacred and profane, narrates how tribes and nations migrated to more goodly lands.

In some countries immigration is tolerated and even urged; as when Edward III imported Flemish weavers into England in order to establish the cloth industry; and Colbert introduced Venetian glass makers and Swedish iron workers into France.

So, later, people of almost all nationalities migrated to the New World. The Puritans came to found an orphan asylum for the oppressed. The revolutionary fathers were hardy patriots from many lands, who fought bravely the battles of liberty, and it is to them we owe our debt of gratitude. Most of us today have foreign blood flowing in our veins, our ancestors having come to this free land to enjoy the priceless boon of liberty.

But notwithstanding all this we must look more closely to the classes of people who are flocking here in such great numbers.

Are not immigrants degraded and poor, rushing almost unrestrained into the United States and filling up the unoccupied land which ought to be left to the increase of our own people? And does not the greatest number rush into the large cities and there form what is called the slums?

Since 1820 over 15,000,000 foreigners have come to the United States, more than one-half of them

since 1870. They come with few resources and when they fail to get work, their scant resources are soon exhausted, and they are obliged to apply to some public or private charity. The greater per cent, are paupers and are wholly unskilled in any labor.

The Secretary of the State of New York in 1887, reported that there were in the county poor houses 9172 native born paupers, and 9288 foreign born, while in the city poor houses there were 1800 native born paupers and 34,167 foreign born.

Of course New York suffers from this more than any other state in the union, as a large per cent of all foreigners land at her ports.

From the time of the Immigration Act, until 1887, only 839 of the worthless, degraded class were returned to their native homes at an expense to our government of \$18,000, or over \$21 per person.

It is alleged that immigrants are an aid to capitalists. In one way they are, as they make labor cheaper. But is it the capitalists merely whom we are to consider in so important a question? Let it stand as you have it. Which constitutes the majority? The laboring class most assuredly. Then it is their well being which we are to consider most. While the surplus number helps the capitalist very little, it does a great injury to the laboring class in reducing the wages.

In large cities where so many of the filthy class of foreigners congregate, their unsanitary condition creates disease. Neither are they law-abiding. They have been accustomed to a different form of

government, they know nothing of who would praise up America to ours, and consequently they abuse any who were dissatisfied and persuade them to buy tickets. And it.

Many of the strikes which cost more than this, the charitable societies would buy tickets for the the government large sums of paupers and other poor who were money, are created by foreigners. It was said that in 1894, 70 per cent. of those connected with strikes and other revolutionary movements were aliens. While the country cannot be relieved of these elements of national peril, it may at least protect itself against further reinforcement from abroad.

It is the Chinese immigration which concerns mostly the western part of the continent.

In 1852 the arrivals were over 20,000 and the departures over 17,000; but since 1854 not more than 8,400 have come annually and the departures were 3,000 or 4,000. Chinamen work so cheaply that they take a great amount from our laborers. So you see a very small proportion of the money is refunded to us.

They cannot vote, they are not promotive of general welfare and intelligence. When they collect in large cities they live in such filth that they are promotive of disease. Then, why should they be permitted to live with us?

To be sure, the government has taken some steps as to restriction, and has to a marked extent checked the steady flow. But they are only a little less desirable than many classes of European immigrants, and why should there not be some measure taken to check others?

In the little country of Switzerland, there is reported to have been 400 licensed emigrant agents

who would praise up America to ours, and consequently they abuse any who were dissatisfied and persuade them to buy tickets. And more than this, the charitable societies would buy tickets for the paupers and other poor who were not able to care for themselves, and send them to our America where they could never hear of them again.

Mortality, sickness, crime, pauperism, insanity and all bodily afflictions, become more frequent with advancing age, and principally from the vast amount of immigration.

The laws certainly are too loose when 14 per cent. of the foreigners who are allowed to enter, can neither read nor write. Shall we suffer our America, "The Land of the Free," to be merely a collection of almshouses, prisons and asylums for the low and degraded of all other nations? If not, there must be closer restrictions.

The morality of a community, its observance of law and order, its intelligence, its standards of thrift and cleanliness, its freedom from degraded pauperism, its observance of family ties, its charity, and finally its social habits and ideals are even more the indices of civilization than the trial by jury or a high rate of wages.

These are the flowers and fruit of civilization, and in them certainly must consist the successful pursuit of happiness, which our ancestors coupled with life and liberty as the inalienable rights of man.

Restriction of immigration would tend to diminish its evils, while preserving its benefits. The diffi-

culty would be first to define and then to carry into execution the principal of exclusion.—S. M.

The Dominion of Mathematics.

“Master Mathematics.” You apply yourself in diverse ways. Your influence is felt through the scientific world. I, whom they call music, have not called on you without a response. You have lent me your scientific wisdom and my harmonies have been improved. For this I am thankful, and I ask of you to continue your kindness toward me.

Aid me who am called Physics in my purpose, master Mathematics. Without you I can do but little. I most deeply need your help. Light, heat, sound and electricity are more than I can fathom alone. I have many facts which have been discovered by your aid, but they are a burden to my overtaxed memory. I beseech you to lend me your symbols and your science of combining them into formulae. How pleasant all becomes when governed by your constant, unerring wisdom. It is through you that I can grasp the greatness of my realm. Bestow abundantly, I pray you.

I also come before you pleading. O, venerable Mathematics, that you will not withdraw from me what you so kindly gave me many years ago when I was yet in my infancy. I am known before the world as Chemistry. My reputation is not restricted to a certain section; every nation knows me, and feel my influence. I am dignified, respected and loved. The physician consults me and I give him advice. He uses the result of my aid to heal

the afflicted and to preserve the healthy. As I said to you, master science, I have a place in the hearts of the people, a place in the scientific world and I pray you never withdraw from me your kind aid. Without you I shall crumble. In my structure, I admit to you, are golden traces of your dominion, without which I never could have been raised to my present standard, and without which I cannot exist. Give us answer, Mathematics. Make known to us thy great will.

Worthy Physics, Chemistry, and others, I am kind and merciful, I love to be charitable. I feel that you are weak and need help. You have become powerful by my aid, but would become weak if it were withdrawn. I have always listened to your demands, for I know you cannot prosper without me. If I knew that it were possible for you to raise yourselves to a high standard of excellency by your own efforts, diligent and devoted, I would turn a scornful look upon you. Answer “no” to your demands in the sternest voice. I would admonish you to glorify yourselves by your own research, to be independent.

I once was young, ignorant and narrow. All the dominion that I am now master of was in a misty unexplored realm. By searching and working for centuries, depending on no one but myself, I cleared the mist and brought to light those universal facts which have raised me, the Science of Mathematics, to a dominion above all. By research I became strengthened, by perseverance, wise, and by age, perfect, firm and immortal. I am known as the

science unchangeable and true, wealthy and charitable. I mean to tell you that I came thus by my own efforts, but you, the so called sciences, have not been able to grow by yourselves; you are in your nature dependent, ~~therefore~~ I will continue to give you my aid. I will not withdraw my influence from you Chemistry, and let you fall. I will lend to you all, although I have many obligations to fulfil elsewhere. Astronomy asks my support in his field of investigation, the broad universe. I must lead him to the end of my dominion, help him to peer into the vastness and seek out facts. By my mathematical calculations, I must reveal to him the wonders of nature in the heavens, the stars, the comets, the planets and their satellites. I compute for him their size, their distances from one another and their actions. My principles are applied to all places, even to infinity, and never fail. I have demands from all directions. But still I will stand in my lofty castle and deal out to you all. I am like the God of all, perfect and omnipotent.—C. W. G.

Music.

Of making music there seems to be no end. Musical activity is constantly on the increase. It permeates the body social from the reed organ invested regions of remote country districts to the art centers of our large cities where art and achievement culminate in recitals, symphony concerts and the opera. New York is the Paris of the New World art, and whoever and whatever can successfully run the gaunt-

let of New York critics and receive the stamp of their approbation, generally achieve an easy conquest in other localities.

The increasing number of local orchestras, organizations of trained choruses and of women's musical clubs, throughout the states is a favorable indication of the advance of the art along correct lines and may be conceded as an index of a growing, healthy musical taste.

Colleges and conservatories of music are exerting a powerful influence for the elevation of musical art standards, of taste and achievement, not to mention the music departments of leading educational institutions in the east and west.

The rapidly increasing disposition to recognize the science and art of music as an essential element of a liberal education, may be taken as a favorable sign of the times.

Probably the oldest and best equipped institution for musical training in the country is the Chicago Musical College, of which Dr. F. Ziegfeld is the popular, energetic and successful president.

One novelty of the present season will be the appearance upon the concert stage of the young artist, Prof. Hofmann, formerly known as the "Little Prodigy." Now, at the age of twenty one, he takes rank among the foremost pianists of the day. Leopold is expected to concertize in the Northwest in February, 99. Willie Burmister, protege of J. M. Burlow, and virtuoso violinist, is to play in the states this season, after a four years study with Zracliner.

While vocal music is the more generally popular art production,

the state of advancement of musical thought and taste is measured more accurately by the appreciation of the higher forms of instrumental music, and one valuable factor for the attainment of higher standards and truer tenets of criticism is the musical club formed in almost every city and larger town, and in the majority of them the personnel is entirely of the fair sex, who are faithful and appreciative devotees of the art divine. The influence of these clubs in the establishing of higher ideals and producing artistic results can scarcely be justly estimated and represents one phase of the spirit of the period—that of co-operation and organization.—I. J. C.

A Hot Game.

At last the W. A. C. and the U. of I. will meet in a foot ball game. This is the first meet in three years. The 'Varsity has secured, as coach, McFarland, the famous Indian half-back of Carlyle. McFarland is one of the best coaches in the Northwest and has great confidence of making our boys play Pullman the hardest game that they have had this year. The game will be held Thanksgiving Day at 3 p. m. Let us all turn out and yell!—yell!

Stale Jokes.

Was it Wheels or Water?

Hamer to Miss C.—Do you know what I think?

Miss C.—No, but I know what is running in your head.

* * *

Valuable Practice.

"I wonder how Tredway became

such a success as the writer of fiction?"

"I think it was his college practice that did it."

"How was that?"

"When he used to write home for money he told the most ingenious fairy stories imaginable."—D. F. P.

* * *

Reality.

"My boy," said the man of ideal temperament, "if you want to become a master of your profession you must study night and day."

"Yes," replied the youth, "and while I am away studying the other fellow will be rustling all the business."—Indianapolis Journal.

* * *

Railroad Accident.

"Man's back across the track. Engine roars; man snores. Engine rushed; man squashed. Widow snorts; seeks court. Lawyer weeps jury sleeps. Judge charges heavy largess. Jury hollers \$5,000.

"A eel is a fish" says one of the zoological students, "with his tail all the way up to his ears.

* * *

What is home without a mother?

"A smartly dressed young lady was rambling along one of our roads," says the Cape Ann Advertiser, "when she met a small urchin lugging a bird's nest with eggs in it. She brought him up sharply with 'you are a wicked boy. How could you rob that nest? No doubt the poor mother is now grieving for the loss of her eggs.' Oh she doesn't care said the boy, edging away, she's on your hat."

She—It is said that Dame Fortune knocks at every man's door.

He—Well, it was her daughter Miss Fortune, who called on me.—
B. F.

* * *

"Ah, my young man," said the proud father, "in trusting you with my only daughter's future happiness, I give you my most precious possession."

"Indeed," said the young man who had lingered late at night, "may I borrow your wheel to ride home?" "Not much," said the inconsistent father; "I would not trust anybody with that wheel, it cost me one hundred dollars."—
Outburst.

* * *

He—"The war with Spain has had a strong christianizing influence."

She—"How is that?"

He—"Because the yachts were all converted and many rumors were confirmed."—Outburst.

* * *

An artist in New Jersey painted a dog so naturally, that the animal had the hydrophobia during dog days; a beer bottle with such skill that the cork flew out just as he was finishing. After he was married, he painted a picture of his first baby, so life like, that it cried and his wife whipped it before she discovered her mistake—W. F. S.

* * *

Why is a baby like a wheat field?

Because it is first cradled, then thrashed and then becomes the "flower" of the family.

Professor, instead of the ordinary recitation this morning, I will substitute a written examination. (Great excitement.) I am a great believer in the honor system, so I will not exercise any supervision over you. However, for convenience, I will have you sit two seats apart. Although I have implicit confidence in your honor, I will divide the class into two divisions, and give each alternate row a different question. You will please bring your note-books to my desk and leave them there, lest they get in your way and interfere with your writing. While the examination goes on I will stroll around the room to benefit my liver. The examination will now begin.—E.H.

* * *

A Yankee once asked a Spaniard for an ass. The Spaniard replied: "I have not an ass here," at the same moment the animal began to bray. "Ha" said the Yankee, do not I hear your ass braying in the stable?" "What," said the Spaniard, "would you take the word of an ass in preference to mine?" "Yes," said the Yankee, "at all times, in all places and upon all occasions."—W. E. S.

* * *

A Spaniard seeing the Oregon heavy laden and scarcely above the water edge, exclaimed: "Upon my soul, if the ocean was but a little higher, the ship would go to the bottom!—W. E. S.

* * *

Labor lost—An organ grinder playing at the deaf and dumb asylum.—W. E. S.

Prof. Frink to Freshman surveying class.—I suppose you have all heard of things being "expressed in round numbers," haven't you?

Freshman class.—Yes, what about it Professor?

Prof. Frink.—Well, when any member of this class is absent I intend to "express it in round numbers," like this O. If you want to know how to "square" this number or change it to a 4, 6 or 8 or double it thus: OO, call at my office, and I will be glad to give you the necessary information.

† † †

One of the young ladies of the university went out into the country to visit her sister who was teaching school. During the night the pigs broke into the yard and the school teacher put her head out of the window and said "souey". Her sister said in a half dazed manner "How can tell which one is Sarah?"

† † †

"Are you fond of Hogg's Tales?" said a rather verdant lady to a shepherd. Yes, I likes 'em roasted, with salt on 'em, was the response. "No, but I mean have you read Hogg's Tales?" "Noa," said the bumpkin, "my hogs are all white or black; I don't think there is a red one among 'em."—W. E. S.

† † †

A gentleman lately died, who during life refused to believe in another world. Two weeks later his wife received thro' a medium, a communication which read: "Dear wife, I now believe, send me my thin clothes."—W. F. S.

Spaniard—What are you doing with that snow on the fire?

Yankee—I am going to dry it and sell it to you for salt.—W. E. S.

† † †

An Idaho politician reported that he couldn't find a work in the dictionary because "the blasted work had no index."

† † †

"Gentlemen," wrote a farmer to the chairman of an agricultural society, "put me down on your list of cattle for a calf."—W. E. S.

University News.

A. J. Coffee '97, is studying law in the law department of the University of Minnesota.

A large delegation of students went to Pullman to witness the foot ball game between the W. A. C. and Whitman college of Walla Walla. All report an excellent time and say the game was fair, clean and upright in every respect. The score was 0 to 0, neither side getting very near the goal.

The Watkins Gold Medal will be awarded this year as usual. This contest is one of the most interesting events of the year. To make it successful all students who expect to compete should begin training early. The contest is open to all students having a good record. The medal is a beautiful one and worthy of the highest efforts of any student.

Miss Clara Ransom '98 is teaching in the Moscow city schools.

Since the arrival of the new President change appears to be the order of the day, and it is noticeable that all are for the improvement and betterment of the Institution. The change in the arrangement of the study tables in the library is one that will be fully appreciated by all.

Our worthy ex-President, F. B. Gault is engaged in the insurance business in Tacoma, his old home.

The "awkward squad" has been assigned to the companies and is fast learning the ways of the soldier under the careful instructions of Capt's Hoagland and Hattabaugh.

Lieutenant J. L. Gilbreth has left for Manila with recruits for the 23rd Infantry. Lieutenant MacNab has also joined his regiment in the Philippine Islands.

Let each student in the Institution appoint himself a committee of one to give instruction in the college yell. When we meet other students in our Inter-collegiate contests we will need this training. Let us begin this essential part of our college training and carry it along with our other work. While the pronoun "himself" is used it is not intended that the young ladies are not capable of giving these instructions. In fact many of our girls are very proficient in this branch—others should endeavor to become so.

Miss Maggie McCallie '98, is taking post-graduate work in Art and Elocution.

Miss Olive McConnell '98 is taking a course at the Lewiston State Normal. Miss Olive was very popular at the University and her absence is noticed by all who, in the past, have become accustomed to her pleasant company.

Read the bulletin boards and keep informed on what is taking place. Many important announcements are made through this medium, and failure to read them often causes unnecessary confusion.

Arthur Adair of the class of '96 and Chas. Simpson '98, are attending Cornell College. Mr. Adair is a senior, we understand, while Mr. Simpson is taking special work.

Supt. L. B. Anderson was a visitor to the University the early part of the month.

Mrs. Allen, mother of our obliging librarian, has recovered from a severe illness and we note with pleasure the presence of our librarian among us again.

Paul Draper, "our hero" of the Sixteenth, who distinguished himself at the battle of San Diego, was compelled to lie over several weeks in Chicago on account of a relapse in his fever; but it is thought and hoped that he has reached his regiment at Huntsville, Ala., before this.

Miss Florence Corbett '96, has accepted a position as teacher of Greek and English in the Congregational college at Tacoma.

Foot Ball From a Woman's Standpoint.

It is a well known fact, that a college without an athletic association is looked down upon in scorn, almost contempt, and that all fingers point to the foot ball team as the center star of that association. The age demands that all such sports be entered with a fervor and whole-soulness that is expected of every college student in this latter part of the nineteenth century. To become a student of a college which cannot, or will not support athletics, is like clerking in a store which does not advertise, being literally buried alive. We heartily commend the athletic spirit, and when a battle is fought and our "foot ball heroes" wear the laurels, each one of us is supremely happy.

But let us look at foot ball from another point of view. In life the things most sought after are grace and refinement. All that is thought to be uplifting and educational is cultivated to the highest extreme. Foot ball can not boast of any such. Far from it. One who does not understand the game would naturally expect to see a rough and tumble fight, if you will excuse the the expression, after the first mad rush; would not be much surprised to hear the Indian war-whoop follow soon. For to him there is about as much meaning in the grotesque dance of the Red man on the war path as in the ungraceful positions assumed by the foot ball player.

There is something about most games which wins the admiration of all who witness them; the graceful attitudes or the skill exhibited. For instance, our national game of

base ball. It is one of science and skill. The graceful runner is given a chance to show his adroitness. Who can help admiring the one who, while running, catches the ball sent from the bat of the striker with all his power. Foot ball is a game of ruggedness and strength. There is nothing scientific or graceful about it. The player's manly form is made clumsy and ungainly by the padded suits. He cannot move with the easy grace with which he is accustomed to saunter through the corridors. Hair disheveled, face covered with dust, clothes dirty and disarranged, the "foot ball hero" presents a tragic, rather than an attractive appearance.

No one can detect the least bit of refinement in the game. The participants rush wildly at each other, pushing and kicking. It has the tendency to remind one of the ancient sports, where strength brutal and cruel, was the one purpose aimed at. Is the mind being widened by such? Is it the proper thing to teach and encourage our rising generation in such coarse, rough sports? Should they not instead be taught that which will make them manly and kind? The eye of the world is attracted by beauty and repulsed by unsightliness. While we would not prohibit athletic sports, we would plead that some other game admired for its beauty and skillfulness be substituted for the rough, cruel game of foot ball.—C. A. T.

Every business man in Moscow should subscribe for the ARGONAUT. Why? Because it is your duty to support and help build up the University of Idaho.

From the Chemical Laboratories.

Two analyses which will be of interest to the public were made last month in the senior laboratory. The first was an analysis of Babbitt's Lye obtained from a grocery in the city. This lye is labeled "lye, double strength of common potash."

The analysis showed each constituent to be in combination with sodium rather than potassium as the label indicates.

It is therefore not a potash, but a soda lye. Analysis:

Sodium hydroxid, 86.90 per cent.
Sodium chlorid, 7.56 per cent.
Sodium sulphate, 4.85 per cent.
Insoluble matter, .01 per cent.

The second analysis was of vinegar—bought in one of the city groceries, but manufactured by the Alden Vinegar Co. of St. Louis, Mo.

In Idaho there is no law governing the adulteration of foods but New York laws demand 4.5 per cent. of acetic acid for vinegar, and Mass., 5 per cent.

The sample tested contained only 2.1 per cent. acetic acid. This company manufactures an inferior vinegar, but this is 2 per cent. lower than any other analysis of their vinegar shows.

It was colored with caramel—a black, bitter substance, and tests prove it to be, not a fruit, but a spirit vinegar made from malt. The composition was as follows:

Ash, 15.4 per cent.
Total solids, 79 per cent.
Acetic acid, 2.10 per cent.

All students or anyone connected with the University, who have anything in the line of college

news, are requested to hand the same to Henry Lancaster, or to call his attention to the matter so that nothing will be left out which is of interest to the students. The collection of the news of the college is no small matter and cannot be accomplished by one individual without the co-operation of students and members of the faculty.

Lawn Tennis as a College Sport.

In 1883 a few college students met at Trinity college and organized an Intercollegiate Lawn Tennis Association. A constitution was drawn up, a set of by-laws adopted and a membership roll opened. The association started out with three members. Yale, Harvard and Trinity College. The first tournaments were held at Hartford in which twelve players competed. In 1884 the success of the association had so increased its membership that the tournament was held at New Haven on account of lack of room at Hartford. The tournaments have ever since been played at New Haven. In these meets each college was represented by three single and two double teams. At first more attention was paid to the doubles and team work was sought after. Not much was expected in the way of individual skill, and college players did not dream of first-class form in the singles. Gradually these annual meets developed consistent college tennis and the best players went the round of the national tournaments, as their summer training. By observing the "big cracks" at play, they were able to materially add to their game, and the obstacles

between New Haven and Newport warmly received by the baseline were gradually being overcome. About 1888, a new style of play was inaugurated by several of the leading players, which was the net play. Before this the base line play was the only style in vogue, and this fact readily shows us why the champions of ten years ago who are on the courts today, do not have a better ranking. In the base line play the server does not run to the net as in the game of the present day, but takes his position at the middle of the base line. The striker out on receiving the ball retreats to the baseline and the game seesaws from one corner of the court to the other. Most all of the balls were taken from the ground and described a wide arc in their flight, subsequently giving the player plenty of time to recover his position for the next stroke. This style of playing of course was very slow, and brilliant playing almost impossible. In the next play the server runs in and takes his stand on the service line. The ball drops deep into the other court and therefore draws the striker out, to the other net also. The net player is open to attack in two places, by the side line pass and the lob, that most dangerous of all modern strokes. This, of course, makes speed a very important factor in the game, for if the player play a slow ball he is absolutely defenseless unless the slow ball is a "cut" or some form of deceptive delivery. "Placing" is a fine point in the game and a player with a good and accurate "placing," is the most dangerous of opponents. At first the net play was not

players and nothing was expected from it. The next play demands a dash, endurance and nerve, which the baseline style does not, therefore it appeals strongly to the younger element or the college players. The game was rapidly developed and new features added. New Haven became the seat of the new method. In 1889 Q. A. Shaw, Jr., a Harvard player, appeared in the national championship at Northport, and by playing the net game won the "all comers" against the leading baseline players of the day. This exhibition opened the eyes of all tennis players and the slow, awkward baseline game disappeared, while the swift and brilliant net game took its place. In 1890 the success of the Intercollegiate Lawn Tennis Association had been so complete that an Inter-scholastic Lawn Tennis Association was formed which included in its membership all of the preparatory schools to all of the leading colleges of the east. The first two tournaments were held at Cambridge and the preceding ones at Newport. By this time the college player was a strong factor in the national championships at Newport, and in 1893 D. R. Wrenn, the young Inter-scholastic champion, fought his way through the best field of players America could produce, and won the proud title of champion of America. In 1895 F. H. Hovey, the Inter Collegiate champion, appeared at Newport and defeated Wrenn, and the National Championships practically evolved themselves into an inter-collegiate struggle. International

tennis in the meantime had proven a success and in the matches between the United States and Canada for the last six years, eighty per cent. of the representatives of the United States have been young college players.

Last year a representative team of Great Britain's tennis strength, consisting of Dr. Eaves, then champion of Ireland, H. S. Mahoney, then champion of all England and H. A. Nisbet, a coming player of the British Isles, crossed the Atlantic and played a fine schedule with a team of American players. W. A. Larned, R. D. Wrenn and M. D. Whitman, the Inter-Collegiate champion, represented the United States, and out of the sixteen matches played the American players won thirteen and lost but three. This was a remarkable performance, for England is the very heart and home of lawn tennis. Probably the reason for the great success of the American players was the difference in style of the two games. The Englishman's game is swift, steady and very accurate, but they could not understand the fierce cross court plays and low ground strokes of the American experts. The English player is more steady than the American, and less susceptible to "off days," but does not possess that energetic brilliancy that characterizes the game of Larned and Hovey. This year the tennis season has just closed and it is noted for its surprises and uncertainty. Whitman, Ware, Davis and Hackett, all college players, proved to be the men of the year. Whitman, of Harvard, won the championship of

America at Newport and distinguished himself in all of the national tournaments. Ware is ranked as second and heads his victories with the Inter-Collegiate championship and the championship of Canada. Davis, the third ranked man, proved to be a great find and played in first-class form, but like all other left hand players, was unsteady at times. Of the first fourteen ranked players of the season, everyone is a college player and played in the Inter-Collegiate Tournament at New Haven. This proves conclusively that lawn tennis, as a college sport, is a success. On the Pacific coast lawn tennis has taken quite a hold and some very fine tournaments are being held each year in California, Oregon and Washington. One of these tournaments is the Pacific Coast Inter-Collegiate tournament, held at Oakland, Cal. It appears to the writer that tennis has not received the support that it has deserved in the University of Idaho, and that the upholding of the tennis club has rested upon the shoulders of a few. Lawn tennis is one of the four departments of athletics set down in the University catalogue, and should receive as much attention as any of the other three departments. It would be well for the Athletic Association to consider the proposition of a tournament next spring with our neighboring college, the W. A. C. The University is fully capable of putting forth a tennis team which would uphold the name of the institution with honor. All that is needed is a little help and encouragement.

—R. H. B.

The Christian Association.

The Intercollegiate Young Men's Christian Association movement originated in the Universities of Virginia and Michigan in 1858. Since that time the number of Associations has increased and multiplied very rapidly. At present there are over thirty-thousand young men connected with this student movement in the United States.

The Young Women's Christian Association is not as old, but the work among young women in colleges and seminaries has been as marked and successful.

Both these associations were organized at the University of Idaho in 1895 and have grown in strength and influence.

Founded upon the Bible, with faith in the divinity of the lowly Nazarene, and in the efficacy of his teachings toward the betterment of mankind, not only in moral and spiritual matters, but also in physical and mental, the Christian Associations are organized to disseminate those principles and teachings among the students gathered here from all over the state and who are to leave these halls of learning only to step out in the ranks of citizenship and wield the destinies of the state.

The importance of Bible study among students is realized by these associations. Its place, as essential to a well-rounded education, demands that Bible study receive special emphasis from the college student. There are men in nearly all our colleges today who sneer at the Bible, and some of its so-called friends who ignorantly continue to

apologize for it.

No man—not even he that disbelieves its divine origin—can afford to do this. He should recall the words of Froude: "The Bible thoroughly known is a literature of itself, the rarest and richest in all departments of thought and imagery which exists." He should be reminded that in this Book is to be found the basis of the best systems of law and political economy that have endured; that it contains the most faultless history ever written, the history of a race that has influenced history more than the history of the Greeks and Romans, to which he justly pays so much attention; that its philosophy is the most profound and satisfying which the world has ever known; that its system of ethics is absolutely unsurpassed; that it contains the most truthful and inspiring biographies ever written, and notably that single biography which has influenced mankind more powerfully than all others combined. Can a man graduate from college today, and honestly call himself educated, if he has neglected this most remarkable library of essential knowledge?

To the students of the University the Christian Associations extend an invitation to co-operate in their plans and lend your aid. In so doing you will not only gain much good yourself but will help others.

Robert Browning is establishing a school at Asolo, Italy for the benefit of girls employed in the silk mills there. Thus his name will be linked more closely than ever with the place.

The reception tendered to the faculty and students of the University and the teachers and pupils of the public and high school was a great success and will be remembered by all as one of the most pleasant features of the school year. Dr. Watkins presided, in his very pleasing and social way, and a short program was carried out, consisting of music, recitations, and very interesting talks by President Blanton on behalf of the 'Varsity and Prof. Meurman in behalf of the public schools. After the program an hour or so was spent in social intercourse and then all retired to the basement where refreshments were served. It was not until a late hour that all had repaired to their homes, feeling that the evening had been very pleasantly spent. These annual receptions by the different churches of the city are getting to be an established custom. The influence is far reaching and help largely to make students life pleasant.

† † †

A "chemical club" was formed last week by the members of the department of chemistry. The object of the club is to study and discuss chemical questions. The officers are: President, Clara Playfair, vice president, Lude Brunzell, secretary, Gainford Mix.—C. P.

† † †

An interesting game of football was played between the Whitman college and Washington Agricultural college teams, October 5, an account of which is given in the athletic department of the ARGONAUT. Score 6 to 0.

During the reception Friday evening we heard a young lady make the remark that she had a "name of her own," but she expected to change it for another as soon as the war was over. Thereupon several of the ladies said those were their sentiments. This almost makes us wish the war would continue, for we positively cannot afford to have these names changed. This matter should be laid before the discipline committee and this wholesale changing of names stopped at once.

† † †

What has become of the "Cuban volunteers?" Surely they were not all killed. This matter should be looked after, and the proper steps taken to reorganize the "old guard." We also notice that there is a lack of interest in "The order of the United Sons of Ease." These essential and time honored orders should be kept up, and supported by the members of the "home guard."

† † †

Mr. Swinburne is one of the finest living Greek scholars, yet he never took a degree in his university. He is still living "wedded to children and muses," a hermit's life at Putney.

† † †

"Every day is a little life, and our whole life but a day repeated. Those, therefore, that dare lose a day are dangerously prodigal; those that dare mispend it, desperate.

† † †

"The man of best mind is the one who is thoroughly saturated with one book, who has lived years with his Shakespeare or some other author, faithful to him alone."

Alexander Pope.

"How often in life has the lonely thatch, cottage or inn been the first home of the world's humble benefactors!" Within a linen draper's building in Lombard Street, London, was born May 22, 1688, a delicate, sickly child, by nature deformed and destined to remain so for life. This child was Alexander Pope. When a youth Pope had the true taste for books. He was an inexhaustible reader and, like Garfield, literally devoured a book and made its treasures his own.

His father was a wealthy merchant and a Roman Catholic, whose religion excluded Alexander from public schools and was a drawback to his early career. He acquired Latin, Greek, and French from various masters; but never received what we call a college education.

Of all the English poets his favorite was Dryden, whom he studied in the most classical style.

When Pope was twelve years of age he wrote a tragedy taken from Homer's *Illiad*; at fifteen he composed an Epic poem of four thousand lines. By these accomplishments Pope was introduced into the literary society of the Queen Ann Age. For Pope this was a bad society, for while he was in this society he formed the habits of pleasure and vice, which appeared ever afterward in his poetry; this hurt him in the estimation of most critics.

Pope had but one aim in life and that was to achieve fame, which is the most accursed aim for successful men. The "Ode to Solitude" was published when Pope was twenty one years of age. After writing this poem he won a warm

place in the heart of Oliver Cromwell. His next publication was his "Essay on Criticism," which fairly dazzled the people and won for Pope many strong admirers. In 1712 appeared his masterpiece, "The Rape of the Locke," which has been severely criticised by some, owing to indelicate expressions, but which is admitted to be a poem of high value.

His "Elegy on an Unfortunate Lady," "Elvisa to Abelard" and "Dunciad," are ranked as poems of worth, exhibiting strong passion. Pope made a translation of the *Illiad*. For power of expression and depth of thought, his "Essay on Man" comes first. In it he proves himself a perfect master of style and form. Each verse, each phrase, being a story itself when taken alone; there seems to be no object, no action, which he was not able to describe.

Pope held no office of trust and tried to keep out of politics, but failed. He made many enemies by writing saucy articles for publication. Probably there never was a poet who quarreled more with men of his day, and at the same time stood so high. He has been called a vicious and haughty man, but his critics have been too severe. We should judge Alexander Pope from his day and time, not by the standards of the present century. Laying aside all prejudice, Alexander Pope is a poet of unrivaled ability and his writings are of real merit.

The poet was cared for by his faithful and devoted mother until she was ninety-three years of age. Pope calmly passed away on the 22nd of May, 1744 leaving his poems as a legacy—a gift breathing kind thoughts to wondering humanity.—M. R. H.

Manila Presents.

The Christmas box sent to the boys at Manila was the cause of a great deal of interest. Miss Cushman and Miss Poe led the organization of the young ladies and Messrs Hattabaugh, Hoagland and McKinley, the young men. The young men purchased all the presents ready made. The young ladies were in a more complicated position. They wished to make some of their presents. Much merriment was called forth in the selection of articles suitable to go into the box. Queer Christmas presents they seemed; but circumstances alter cases. Therefore they purchased articles necessary to the comfort and happiness of the receivers, rather than articles of ornamental appearances. Next after the purchasing, came the evening delightfully spent in making comfort cases, court plaster receptacles and stamp holders for the box. Those who made the little sacrifice, which this effort perhaps occasioned, made it cheerfully, feeling that it was only a sacrifice of joy. It is the desire of the students of the University to express their heartfelt thanks to the merchants and friends of Moscow who so generously contributed to the making up of the box. Let them be assured that they have suffered no loss from the generosity, for the momentary loss will be more than made up to them in the future, by the hearty support of the students. Co-operation is the key to success, the stimulus of any project, and so it was tested in this undertaking, when on Thursday afternoon the large desk in the commandant's office was heaped

high with Christmas appearing packages, sufficient to fill a two hundred pound box. Then the fun of packing that box! Down in the engine-room, the preceptress at the head! All good people have proven, and it can't be proven too often, that there is no happy equal to that which comes from making others happy. Judging from the expressions both of words and faces of all at the University of Idaho, happiness reigned supreme. The box was finally ready for shipment which had been prepared that the noble cadets at Manila might enjoy a Merry Christmas and that their joy might be full.—N. E. N.

Moore—I cannot understand how it happened that Pennsylvania lost her match with Harvard.

Mix—I could not tell unless it was because some of the Pennsylvania students had been wasting their time on their studies.

Farmer—"Didn't you tell me you would hold the plow?"

Pat—"Be aisy, now, how could I hold it and two horses pulling it away. Just stop the craytures and I'll hold the plow."—W. E. S.

A soldier in the cavalry was recently courtmartialed because he carried his horse and forgot the "mane."

"Twas Harry who the silence broke:
Miss Kate why are you like a tree?
Because, because—I'm bored, she spoke,
Oh, no because your wood'said he.

"Why are you like a tree, said she;
I have a heart, he asked so low,
Her answer made the young man red,
Because your sappy, don't you know.

"One more, she asked. Why are you now
A tree? He couldn't quite perceive,
Trees leave sometimes, and make a bow,
And you may also bow and leave."

University News.

Gainford Mix was the busiest man in town on election day. "Gub" was looking after the interests of the Institution. The Institution is in need of more students like Mr. Mix who has the courage to go to the people and tell them what we want and need.

Willard Hales informs us that fall wheat is looking excellent in the near vicinity of Moscow and says the prospect for an immense crop was never better.

The Websterian Society, and the Athenaeums of Whitman college at Walla Walla, will hold an interesting debate here about December 17th. The question: "Resolved that the late Hispano-American war has been a general benefit to the U. S.," is up-to-date. Whitman will support the affirmative. The debaters are Messrs Robert Oleson, Wm. Proctor and Wm. Worthington of Walla Walla; Messrs. McKinley, Hattabaugh and Wolfe of the University.

President Blanton announces that hereafter at each assembly a short program will be carried out, consisting of orations, essays, declamations, instrumental and vocal selections. President Blanton says that all students will be required to do their part when their turn comes and that this will constitute part of the rhetorical work required of all college students.

On Friday evening, November 4, the faculty tendered a reception to President Blanton and Prof. Huggins. The main corridor was

tastefully decorated for the occasion and a very pleasant time was had by all. It was not until a late hour that the sumptuous refreshments were served and this representative gathering of educators retired to their several homes, feeling that the evening had been very profitably and pleasantly spent.

Samuel Davies, of Pullman, was a visitor to the city last week. We understand that Sam "rooted" for Moscow during the Pullman-Walla Walla football game. Evidently Sammy is becoming very much interested in Moscow society.

J. S. Knudson, of Spokane, spent a week in the city during the first of the month. Joe was a student of the 'Varsity for two years, but left the institution a year ago to enter the Blair Business College. He graduated from that institution and was fortunate enough to secure a lucrative position at once, with the Hazelwood Dairy.

In view of the fact that no officer could be secured from the War Department, the executive committee of the board of regents, have appointed G. E. Huggins, major. Major Huggins comes to us very highly recommended as a man of extraordinary military ability. He held the position of cadet major of the Battalion of Cadets in the University of Missouri, and was major of the National Guards of Missouri.

Room 32 has been remodeled and is now used as a study room for the "Preps." They are required to report there each morning at 8:15, and when they have a "vacant

hour" are required to repair to this room for study. The room has direct entrance to the library and altogether is a very convenient and pleasant place to spend a "vacant hour."

The necessity of having the building completed is becoming more apparent every day. It is almost impossible to arrange the schedule so the classes can recite, owing to the lack of rooms.

The students of the Zoological department have succeeded in procuring a complete skeleton of a horse and are engaged in cleaning and setting the same together. Completed this skeleton will be a valuable addition to the already complete collection of this department.

J. M. Herman is making arrangements for the construction of a large skating pond at his home on Van Buren street.

Our boys in Manila were not forgotten by the male students of the 'Varsity. The boys here gave with a cheerful heart and all contributed something toward sending a box of presents to our soldier boys. One of the interesting features of this Xmas box is the minutes of a meeting of the students to devise ways and means of raising the necessary money to buy the presents, also a Christmas Greeting signed by each student who contributed to the good cause.

We notice two Boston "Teck" pins worn by two of our young ladies. Evidently Chas. and Earle passed their examinations.

W. W. Yothers has been suffering considerably with gout the past few weeks, but is recovering again.

The senior Mining Engineering students are building a complete stamp mill and concentrator. When completed this mill will be one of the most complete small mills in the West. F. C. Moore '98 is at the head of the gigantic enterprise and is doing the "head" work, assisted by R. Jamieson '00, who is doing the carpenter work.

In a letter to one of his 'Varsity friends, one of "our heroes" in the Orient states that if he ever gets back to his native land he will never get patriotic again except on the Fourth of July.

In a letter to Henry Lancaster, Mr. Burr gave the occupation and condition of some of our boys, in the following language: "Armstrong is the fattest and laziest man in the company; Burke writes specials to his junior partner in the U. S., while Herbert has his hands full helping Mautz sleep; Howland keeps himself employed "sniping" quaint shells from the natives; Nixon is studying Spanish, Sheridan is his acting tutor and Rains—well Jesse is still gathering bugs."

Pres. Forney, of the Board of Regents, has received word from the War Department, to the effect that no officer can be sent to the University at present. It is likely, however, that when the Spanish peace commission has procrastinated long enough to "preserve the dignity" of their country, we may be supplied with a commandant.

Thanksgiving.

Don't forget to be thankful;
That we live in the 19th century.
That we may live to see the
wonders of the 20th.

That the war is over and we
may eat the bread of peace.

That some of our boys stayed at
home.

That those at Manila are alive.

That our Lieutenant went thro
the Cuban campaign safely.

That Hallow'een ghosts spared
the University their pranks.

That there will be no broken
bones in our foot ball team this
year.

That there are to be no more
stray couples left out in the cold
corridors.

And most of all—That our new
President has arrived.—A. S.

Adrian Nelson '97 and Burton L. French, former students of the University, were both elected to represent Latah county in the next legislature. With these two young, ambitious and enterprising representatives, how can the interests of Alma Mater suffer? The institution has a right to feel justly proud of these two gentlemen, both of whom led their party, and one of whom received the highest number of votes cast for any one man in Latah county. Boys, in behalf of the young men of the institution, we congratulate you. You have stepped out of the University into the halls of the legislature. When the time comes, remember your Alma Mater. Be loyal to those who were loyal to you; help those who helped you.

The game of football between the "Senior Preps" and the "Sophs" was called promptly at two o'clock last Saturday. From the start the game was one of interest and excitement. The score stood 10 to 4 in favor of the Preps. Some excellent individual playing was done by members of both teams. Capt. Horton and J. L. Sedgewick of the Preps were their star players while Capt. Mix and O. L. Brunzell did noble work for the Sophomore team. It would be proper for the Freshman class to defeat the victorious Preps, but owing to the fact that the Freshman team has no time for practice, it is not probable that this will be done.

He—"When will there only be twenty five letters in the alphabet?"
She—"When "U" and "I" become one."

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