

# UNIVERSITY ARCONAUT

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## Some Thoughts on Education.

The question 'what shall enter into my education' must be the all-absorbing one for college men and women. With little experience of the needs of life, and with less knowledge of its possibilities, we enter college. There we are presented with a catalogue offering a diversity of courses, and are told to choose that course which best fulfills our idea of an education. Too often we come to realize, if not on graduation day, at least before we have long dealt with the world, that we have made some very grave mistakes. On this account it is a truism that one needs to graduate from college to be prepared to enter it. It is inevitable that such should be the case; the ideas of a boy of seventeen cannot be expected to be reliable when the ablest minds in the nation are confused by our educational problem.

Our country is new, and does not yet understand itself; each section of the country has its own individual life, with peculiar conditions to meet. The result is that our educational traditions are not intelligently established, and while many men, both of great fineness of feeling and of practical shrewdness, are busy in trying to find some solution for the problem, thought-

less, conventional conservatism and rash, narrow-sighted radicalism each cry aloud, and are each equally successful in darkening council. One class is ruled by old-fashioned classical traditions, and its representatives are often *aesthetically* educated to the point of effeminacy and snobbishness; then they are no longer virtually concerned with the task of helping their country in its material advancement—our eastern universities contain many such men —The other class is ruled by men who have confined their attention exclusively to some one branch of science, and have lost sight of all that makes for refined life; its representatives are *practically* educated to the point of boorishness.

It would be presumptuous for one who has been in educational work so short a time, and who has but a hazy conception of the special needs of this state, to suggest what studies should enter into an ideal course. However, it may not be misleading if we discuss together the general results which the individual ought to approximate through his college education.

Every student should have for an ideal a well-rounded personality. To this, four qualities of character and mind are essential: wisdom, justice, gentleness, humaneness. \* Wisdom is 'the power or faculty

\*This classification is taken from an article by Prof. Albert S. Cook, in the Journal of German Philology.

of forming the fittest and truest judgment in any matter presented for consideration.\*

The wise man, then, is the man of sound judgment, and sound judgment implies analysis and selection. Analysis and selection are cultivated only as one studies the relations of things, the relation of cause and effect, of antecedent and consequent, of genus and species, of the individual and environment. The student who would become wise must not accept ready-made the deductions of others but must decide for himself; thus, one becomes wiser, not by reading a textbook on Chemistry but by investigating the operation of the laws of combination and equivalence. Wisdom is not the possession of an infinite number of facts; rather, it is a quality of mind. One person may read all of the plays of Shakespeare and gain less wisdom than another who makes a thoughtful, discriminating study of Macbeth. Almost any course offered by a college, if properly conducted, may cultivate wisdom.

Secondly, the individual should become more just. To be just, necessitates that one have a nice appreciation of the rights of others. Intolerance, bigotry and selfishness hang over every community and over most of the members who compose it, thwarting worthy enterprises and marring character. To be just, one must understand mankind, and this understanding may be acquired only as one studies the history of the thought and activity

of man. The man who can mentally spread the centuries out before himself, and on such a map trace the course of the rise or fall of national or individual greatness, is usually a man of just judgment and conduct; who that is familiar with the philosophy of Napoleons career, would try, either on a large scale or a small one, to treat the world as he treated it.

Again, a student should plan his education to become thereby more gentle and humane. We have been so busy in America, that we have neglected those things which make for refined living. Our oldest communities seem provincial and bare to one who has breathed the art atmosphere of the old world; yet in this respect we are advancing: we appreciate the beautiful more than we used, and families which a generation ago were content to hang ugly chromos on their walls, now demand etchings or nice reproductions of the great masterpieces of art. Musical societies, which render the great oratorios, are being started in communities that once were content with street songs or the equally jovial gospel hymns. A new use is being found for poetry: the poets are called upon less frequently than of old to give an intellectual tone to the chilly atmosphere of the damp parlor, or to join with the hair-cloth furniture in cherishing the dust of departed generations. And it is reported that there are people living yet who have presumed to steal a furtive glance between the covers of

\*See wisdom in Century dictionary.

Browning.

The material glory of our country has given us a proud place among the nations, but only when in our lives we give to the cultivation of the love of the beautiful the attention it deserves, will we receive intellectual veneration. The love of beautiful things, which may do so much to make our minds refined and sensitive, our homes attractive, and our social life uplifting, comes only from study of some one of the arts, either music, or painting, or literature.

The cultivation of wisdom, justice, gentleness and humanity *must* not be neglected when we are in college. Neglect any one of these and you will be a one-sided man or woman; cultivate them and you have an eternal possession, for they make for character, and character is not for this world, but for all times.

But we must not be forgetful of the bread and butter problem. As the tramp said to the woman who preached him a sermon, but refused him a dinner, "Madam, you forget that I must live." Many of us cannot—or should I say think that we cannot—do advanced studying after leaving college. All such must bear in mind the need of fitting themselves to earn a living. Without an occupation to furnish us with food and clothing, and with some money and leisure, we cannot care for the inner life, to keep it wise, just, gentle and humane.

So far we have been dealing with the life of the individual; we must not forget the life of the state. Our

nation needs as many patriots as it has citizens. If public opinion is to govern this country in the future it must be an educated public opinion, else we shall go down as other strong nations have before us. The mere desire to do one's duty does not make one a patriot; to be a patriot, one must so educate himself as to be able to tell what his duty is. Such discriminating judgment is possible only in one who has prepared for its use by enthusiastic study of political and social problems. Much of the wisdom of the patriot comes from a knowledge of the lives of nations; much must come from the devoted study of the new problems for which we have no precedent. Politics, labor, the school, the church, all these call for citizens who can co-operate for public good. Politics need purifying; labor needs reestablishment; the schools need an intelligent constituency, and the church needs to adapt itself readily to ever changing conditions, so to become more effective.

Not for a moment must we allow ourselves to say that in our education we will plan for our own interests and leave to others the affairs of the public. By such a course we would defeat our own ends, for man makes the most of himself, and gains the most for himself, by furthering all social activities which promote the spiritual progress of the race, the nation, or the community. In a word, if you wish to be selfish, be unselfish.

F. M. PADEL FORD.

### Downfall of Sparta.

When the dawn of authentic history breaks upon Greece, we see Sparta, one of the cities of the Peloponesus which owes its origin to the Darian Invasion, situated in the valley of the Eurotas river in Laconia.

Contrary to the custom of that time, the Spartans built their city on tillable soil and instead of surrounding it with a wall of brick or stone, they surrounded it with a wall of men. This whole city may be compared to a vast army encamped on the land of a subjugated people.

The history of the Spartans is especially interesting, because, like another nation of antiquity, their laws, institutions, and we may say their domestic life, were the products of a single mind. The two great law-givers to whom I refer are Moses and Lycurgus.

Moses, long before the time of Lycurgus, gave to his people, the Hebrews, the laws known as the ten commandments. Lycurgus, who lived about the ninth century, B. C. gave to his people, the Spartans, the laws which made them the highest and most complete military power that the world has ever known.

Through the ambition of this man to succeed, he brought to bear upon his cause all the knowledge of his time; he travelled from nation to nation and there selected the parts of their constitutions which, to his mind, he could apply with good re-

sults to his own people. His laws were well adapted to the end he had in view—to make a nation of fighters, not talkers.

Unlike the laws of Moses, which are as well adapted to us of the 19th century A. D., as they were to his people of the 14th B. C., the laws of Lycurgus could only be used by the Spartans in this special case. His laws failed to develop all the powers of man, and at a great loss to civilization, he failed to develop that which is most essential—the mental faculty. In the direction he pursued, he gained all that he desired—to give Sparta the first place as a military power among the nations of the world. Had the Spartans been developed mentally as they were morally and physically, we would read their history, as that of an ideal nation.

But they failed to embrace this opportunity and instead of leaving a history that would be an inspiration to nations of every age, they have left us a history of the development of but one side of man—the physical power. They stand first as a nation of fighters, and until degenerate times, a Spartan never fled from the field of battle. Victory was theirs, they knew not the pains of defeat. Their forces were sometimes annihilated, as at Thermopylae, but annihilation is not defeat. When we see what they did by physical development we have a right to ask, "what would have been the result had they also been developed mentally?"

In answer to this question let us

look for a moment at the intellectual achievements of Athens; and later add this to the military success of Sparta and notice the results that would naturally follow.

The laws and customs of Athens greatly differed from those of Sparta. Athens developed the mind as well as the body. The Athenians were thinkers and talkers as well as fighters. Their public assembly gave rise to a rivalry among the great minds of Greece, which caused the rendition of many of the gems of literature. The school system in Athens was complete. They had schools of all grades, ranging from those kept by an obscure teacher, in the street, to those established in the Athenian Academy and Lyceum by such philosophers as Plato and Aristotle. Athenian education has given to us the greatest names in history; while it is sad to note that Sparta has nothing to offer as a product of the years it enjoyed prosperity.

The laws and education of Sparta prohibited the rise of great men. In Athens the state existed for the individual; in Sparta the individual counted for nothing and lived only as part of the state. So when we look to Sparta for laws upon which to establish a government, we see nothing high and pure; all is a dark page of bloodshed. It accomplished nothing that would enable it to withstand the intellectual development of the world; so at last when a wave of higher civilization rolled over southern Greece, Sparta sank beneath its crest to rise no more.

THOS. L. MARTIN.

### The Peace Commission.

Above the din and clash of a busy world is heard the cry, peace. Life, that connects us with the two eternities, searches after rest and finds none. Hope, that sees the highest pinnacle of fame crowded with imperishable riches, is pushed on with untiring energy; but when the apparent goal is reached no peace is found.

Homer crowned literature with his immortal verse. Plato held the world spell bound for two thousand years with his logic.

Demosthenes, in his ability as an orator, still has the admiration of the world. Yet these men in quietude dreamed of an Elysian where peace might be found. But we, leaping the chasm of two thousand years, find men no less restless today.

The present marks the time in the history of the world, when men have reached a higher plane of civilization than before. Yet the echo now rolls back upon us from The Hague—no peace.

Ambition, though however small it may be, exists in the heart of every man, and is as unquenchable as the light that floods the earth. Therefore I believe international peace to be impossible; and the Czar's disarmament theory though beautiful, is but a dream that must fade.

Again, universal peace means international supremacy. Do we wish to surrender our rights as a republic to a commission appointed by

crowned heads? True we would have representation in the committee; but it would be so much in the minority, that if ruled by the members, we would be compelled to abide by the decision of that body. Would other countries abide by the decision as might be rendered? If so, it is well, if not, war is inevitable. Do we wish to surrender the priceless crown bought with blood in the Revolution for a passing phantom? For national liberty we fought, and for that let us live and die.

Evidently there is a law higher than civil law—the conscience. "When we have as far as possible, sought the aid of impartial judges that our bias may be corrected, if there still remains a deep sense of wrong in the conscience; I say let conscience act. When the poor and the oppressed lay at the gateway of freedom and with suppliant hands plead that she too might go free, did we listen to the criticism of foreign nations or to the plea for arbitration? No, if we had, the Spanish flag would still float over Cuba. But in that crucial moment we acted according to the dictates of a higher law, and at Santiago bursted the chains of bondage, and lifted the yoke from the neck of the oppressed.

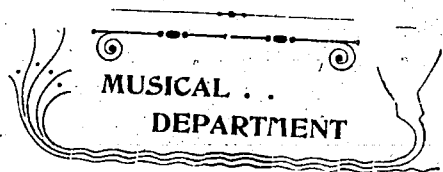
Arbitration is the proper means of dispute, but away with compulsory arbitration, for it is a step toward bondage. More, "there is an instinctive revolt against signing away before hand the national conscience, by a promise that any other arbiter than itself shall be accepted

on questions of the future," the importance of which cannot yet be ascertained.

Consider Armenia and Crete. They are to us examples of many arbiters. The people of those countries are not satisfied, and it is but a question of time when these countries will again be fields of crime and bloodshed.

There are therefore serious objections against signing away beforehand the national conscience. For it must be admitted, as someone has said, that cases may arise where men are compelled to act in resistance to law. If man's conscience leads him to worship on a certain day, what law can prohibit him? Or when the fugitive slave law compelled men to become instruments in returning slaves to their owners, how instinctively did the conscience rebel?

Notice the rise of civilization since the introduction of the Christian era. It is due to the fact that a higher unwritten law was followed and not the civil.



### Music as an Element of Culture.

When we visit a native forest with its wild and wanton luxuriance and then visit the cool and shady slopes of some noble demesne we are impressed with an idea of culture.

To view the wind-swept plain,



brilliant with the yellow and pink of native flora and then to regale our vision with the brilliant parterre of some private park is to become conscious, in some degree, of the meaning of culture.

Culture, as it relates to humanity, is described by Mathew Arnold as "the study of perfection and leads us to conceive of true human perfection as a harmonious perfection, developing all sides of our humanity."

That condition which we are pleased to call one of culture is attained by training the faculties of mind and body so as to place them under the control of a chastened will.

Although it has been claimed by some, that the devotees of culture are illy fitted to grapple with the stern realities of life; incapable from very over refinement of deciding the momentous and practical questions that continually beset the race in its progress of civilization and that perhaps they are the only class of responsible beings in the community who can not with safety be entrusted with power; notwithstanding this, culture is the desideratum of every ambitious person and the aim of every institution of learning.

Those things promote culture which tend to develop the faculties of mind, heart and body. Right motives, seconded by enlightened intelligence and both supplemented by well directed physical activities result in that state of personal well-being styled "culture."

For the cultivation of the mental-ity such objects are recommended

for study as develop the moral and mental faculties of observation, perception, memory, comparison, judgement, etc.

For the development of the emotional nature are chosen those subjects for contemplation which appeal to and draw out the sympathies and the love of the beautiful, noble, heroic, etc.

All athletic exercises directly, and all mental exercises indirectly, through their sympathetic action upon and control of the physical condition, tend to perfect the physique in conformity with the emotional status.

We wish now to consider how far the study of the science and art of music—for it is both an art and a science—in its various branches, answers the requirements of this triune culture, to consider how far it has a right to demand a place in the curriculum of nineteenth century culture.

In considering the subject of music we find that it is so expansive, covering a wide range of technical and artistic requirements, that it will be impossible within our present limits to exhaust the subject. Let it suffice if we briefly touch upon the requirements of the study in its relation to the four branches: voice, piano, organ and violin, as these are typical and include all other phases of the art.

In the special study of either of these divisions, we must bear in mind the three-fold nature of the art, viz: The technic of each instrument which is concomitant with

the theory and modified and controlled by the principles of musical aesthetics.

The technic of the voice is acquired by a long process of training, a building up, as it were, of the muscles of the throat and those that control the action of the lungs and which bear directly or indirectly upon correct voice production.

The art of correct breathing, correct intonation, voice placing, articulation, accentuation, carrying power, facial expression and sympathetic emotional control of qualities of tone, constitute vocal technic, and require the exercise of and develop the faculties of concentration, memory, comparison, discrimination and judgment.

The technic of the piano requires the cultivation of similar faculties with their exercise transferred to the muscles of arms and hands with some added conscious and ultimately unconscious movements. The lightning like movements of the extensor and flexor muscles of the hands and fingers acting in alternation cultivate habits of alertness, precision, accuracy and discrimination of delicate shades of finger pressure.

The practice necessary to acquire a piano technic develops habits of application, industry, regular and systematic methods of procedure, logical advancement from the easy to the difficult, from the simple to the complex, from the concrete to the abstract.

The technic of the violin, while less complex than piano technic, is, as it were, more intense and dis-

criminating and cultivates more delicately graded pressures of touch.

The technic of the organ includes that of the piano with the element of accent omitted and with the addition of the mind control of the muscles of the legs and feet, the additional tax upon hands and arms in the manipulation of stop-knobs and manuals; a broad comprehension of more extensive mechanical details and a certain generalizing and marshaling of mechanical resources. A comprehensive conception and grasp of the possibilities and resources of this complicated instrument make it valuable as a factor of culture.

We must not forget that it is by means of instruments that the race has been educated and brought to its present degree of culture.

(To be Continued)

### LITERARY DEPARTMENT

#### Jane Austen's "Emma."

When Jane Austen wrote "Emma" she is said to have remarked that she was going to write a book whose heroine no one should like but herself and tho perhaps there may be some who can truthfully say that they like the book; it seems almost impossible that any one could really be fond of making such a continual round of *little things*. A book whose only hope for salvation—that of being quaint—is destroyed by its length. It could scarcely be called a novel in

The sense of which we usually are accustomed to use the word, but rather a narrative, a succession of events leading up to and moving around the central figure. The general outline is, in brief, this: Emma Roadhouse, who we are informed at the very outset, is "*rich, handsome and clever*," becomes very much interested in Harriet Smith, an insignificant girl with a pretty face and the usual smattering of an education gained at the typical English boarding school. She makes a protégée of her, persuading her to renounce all the affection she has for a certain farmer and ultimately hoping to marry her off to some person of good family. With this idea in view she undertakes to manage a few affairs de coeur. The first one with the Vicar of the country parish, who unfortunately has the bad taste to fall in love with Emma herself, and finally end up by marrying another girl entirely. Frank Churchill next comes upon the scene and is in turn sought by both Emma and Harriet (the latter being led on, as usual, by the former.) Things have very nearly reached a crisis when his engagement to Jane Fairfax is announced. At this point it is discovered that Harriet is in love with a certain one, Knightly, who afterward marries Emma, but in spite of the fact that her hopes seem entirely crushed, she recovers sufficiently to marry her first love, the farmer, and the book closes with the congratulations and best wishes of all her friends. Emma progresses steadily from one blunder to another, always followed by Harriet, and after each affair, tho seemingly heart-broken, we scarcely turn the page before we are greeted by the startling confession of love for some one else, until it becomes very funny, to say the least. The chief comedy of the story lies in character, not situation or plot, and first under this heading comes Mr. Moorhouse, the partner of Emma, with his everlasting complaints about draughts and his unceasing inquiries after the respective healths of each and everyone of his friends. For instance, at a supper which his daughter was giving, to a few friends, he began with the following: "Mrs. Bates let me propose your venturing on one of these eggs. An egg boiled very soft is not unwholesome. Now our cook boils eggs beautifully. I would not recommend an egg boiled by anybody, but you need not be afraid, they are very small, you see, one of our small eggs will not hurt you. Mrs. Bates let Emma help you to a small tart, a *very* little bit. *Ours* are all apple tarts. You need not be afraid of wholesome preserves *here*. I do not advise the custard. Mrs. Goddard what say you to a *half* glass of wine, a *small half-glass* put into a tumbler full of water. It could not disagree with you," and much more in the same strain until one is not at all surprised when he has a ball postponed because of a draught which existed in a passage-way through which the guests *might* happen to pass. Mrs. Bates and Mrs. Elton rival

each other in the phonographic propensity of their conversation and we can only make a distinction thro' the character of the two women themselves—the one content with her homely station; the other grasping wildly for the top round of social success, which is as far above her as the sun from the earth. The casual visitor at the Bates' was always greeted with a volley of words something like this: "So kind, so very kind, indeed most considerate of you, Miss Moorhouse, to drop in. I hope you are not tired; such a long walk, and wouldn't you have some sweet cakes? Mrs. Cole had just dropped in for ten minutes and had been so good as to sit an hour and *she* said these were the finest cakes she'd ever eaten, and won't you do us the honor to eat one too? —Oh yes, Jane poor dear, very sad, yes very sad—Mrs. Cole wouldn't believe it and doubted Jane's coming but here's the letter and I'll read it to you to show you that it is true." Mrs. Eaton, on the other hand, with her constant references to Maple Grove, the Bragge and former grandeur, thickly sprinkled with *I's*, poses as the hub of society and is shown up most cleverly. "Oh yes, strawberries, the best fruit in the world; finest at Maple Grove; gardeners never to be put out of their way; delicious fruit," etc., and when given the opportunity to display her wit in a charade—"O, as for myself I must protest, I must be excused, I really cannot attempt, I'm not at all fond of this sort of thing. These things are all very

well at Christmas when one is sitting around the fire but quite out of place in my opinion when one is exploring around the country in the summer. I am not one of those who have witty things at everyone's service." Mrs. Elton follows up the story to the very last and her final comments on the wedding are given in her usual style—"Very little white satin, not much lace, in fact a very pitiful business indeed. Selina will stare when she hears of it." There are numerous other incidents and many characteristics of minor characters that are extremely funny and one can't help smiling when Harriet naively recommends "Children of the Abbey" and "Vicar of Wakefield" to contribute to the intellectual development of her agricultural friend. Miss Austen showed some skill in depicting her characters and has that art of seeing the comic in the life around her and simply setting it forth just as she saw it, without any effort at embellishment and treating it so impartially that it is impossible to say that her sympathy was with any one particular side, and it is this only which saves her books from being unutterably dull and perhaps even this does not always hold good, for one *cannot but tire* of two volumes of village gossip and petty troubles. The people that make up the book are so narrow, small souled and little-minded, having nothing great or even having the ambition to try, that one becomes entirely out of patience with them. In fact, the whole verdict may be summed up

in that it deals with the SMALL PETTY things of this life, which can never enoble or uplift.

## ATHLETICS

It is reported that there will be a game with Whitman, Dec. 5th, and a game with Lewiston for Saturday.

The entertainment under the auspices of the foot ball team given by the Schubert Symphony Concert Company, Wednesday, November 15th was greeted with a crowded house. It was much better patronized than the foot ball game and was very successful in a financial way. The prospects now seem very good for finishing the season without indebtedness.

The 'Varsity eleven plays in Wallace Thanksgiving against the Wallace team. Boyd, Bailey and McKinley, formerly of the University, are playing with them and a good game is expected. The personnel of the 'Varsity team has been slightly changed, Gibb taking Herbert's place at end and Brunzell playing in Gibbs' place at left half.

The game Saturday between the second teams of the University and W. A. C. was a "hot one," the W. A. C. boys winning by their favorite score of 11 to 0. Pullman kicked off and the ball rolled behind the goal line where Brunzell made a touch-back and Gilbreth kicked off from the 25 yard line. Spauld-

ing caught it and advanced it five yards. W. A. C. by good team work and weak defense on the part of Idaho, bucked Smith, then full back over for a touchdown in fifteen minutes. Smith failed to kick goal score, 5 to 0, and repeated the performance a few minutes later. Idaho settled down a little too late, however, and the half ended with McConnell sailing around Pullman's end with the ball. In the second half the spectators were treated to as fine an exhibition of foot ball as has yet been seen on the gridiron. Gilbreth bucked the line like a catapult and Brunzell and McConnell seldom failed to make their gains around the end, Brunzell making three especially long runs. The half ended with the ball on W. A. C.'s three yard line and Idaho making their gains with regularity. While there was not any very noticeable team work there were plenty of stars shining. Gilbreth, Brunzell, McConnell and Mix's work was most evident from the side lines, but Barton and Taylor in the line did their share. For Pullman Smith, at full who was knocked out in the second half and Cobleigh, right half, bore the brunt of the work. The new style of interference as introduced by the U. of I. team is remarkably hard to break up and will probably be used to a great extent in the Wallace game.

In honor of the death of Vice-President Hobart, the flag on the University campus was lowered to half mast on Wednesday.

# University Argonaut

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By some mistake upon the part of the publishers of the ARGONAUT the first editorial of our October issue was cut in two and we spoke to our readers only a part of what we had to urge relative to our paper. To the part omitted the ARGONAUT would call special attention at this time.

By glancing over our pages you will notice that a number of business firms have given us their advertisements. They have been loyal to our University; they have appreciated our presence and helped our paper. In return for this what less ought we as students to do than to give to them our trade. Shall we not patronize the ones who help us? Shall we not make their assistance of our enterprises rather a business consideration than an act of charity? Look them over; see if they are not worthy your patronage, and if so; again help the ARGONAUT along. Tell them you saw their

add in our paper. All this will be of value to us. In brief, fellow students, our success or our failure is as you decree. Without your help and support we fail completely, with it success and victory are already assured.

As a result of the suggestion of Dr. Padelford, "one needs to graduate from college to be prepared to enter it," the ARGONAUT has arranged to present through its columns an article from the head of each of the several departments of the University. These articles will constitute a feature of the present volume of our paper and will throw a light upon the practical side of all the several courses. "Shall I pursue a college course? What course? Why?" These are the questions that are being asked daily by hundreds of thoughtful young men and women. Too many will answer the first question negatively, to their bitter sorrow in after life. Too many, having rightly answered the first will fail to appreciate the second and the third and for lack of a clear insight into what really is the aim of education, leave college upon their graduation day, "babes in the woods" as regards the world and the world's exactions. The articles under preparation will be studied and having for their aim the partial solution of an all-perplexing problem will be hailed with pleasure and interest by our

student body.

The ARGONAUT and readers are greatly indebted to Miss Annette Bowman for her kind assistance in designing and preparing the cut for our cover. The new design has provoked many words of praise because of its artistic and graceful appearance, yet modest and dignified conception.

The ARGONAUT is pleased to note the appearance of our friend the "Evergreen" as a weekly. In the new enterprise we wish naught but success.

If there is one thing that our student body need to be exhorted to cultivate it is enthusiasm. Ability to "get down" to *real hard* and effective work is not wanting, but the power to throw soul and inspiration into classes, student organizations and college life generally seems to be held in abeyance by the possessors. Cultivate enthusiasm. Stir up the sluggard. Make him do something, either good or bad, and keep him at it.

Enthusiasm is the inspiration of any organization as martial music is of an army. Of course enthusiasm is not everything. Alone it can do nothing. Alone it is but a vast bubble—a disappointment. But as much may be said of erudition and scholarship, yet lacking

energy. The student may become so proficient in Latin and Greek that he will be able to decipher all the worthless rhymes written by idle revellers on stately walls of sport providing houses in the years long gone by, but unless he possesses life and vigor and soul and enthusiasm, he can do nothing for his own day and generation. As much may be said for the student of science, as much for the student of any line or occupation. But learning and enthusiasm go hand in hand. Each bears up the other. Working together impossibilities vanish and a world of progress is ushered in. Working apart each falls by reason of its own weakness. Are we as students lacking in either quality. Do we not lack in enthusiasm? And is it not true that that student and that organization which mingles vigor with hard work will find itself way-over, and out of reach and out of sight and hearing beyond the student and the society that sits calmly by like Micawber waiting for something to turn up?

The abandoning of the exile system by the Russian government marks a grander awakening of the political conscience of that mighty empire. Siberia instead of being a gigantic prison (popularly regarded) will be opened up to settlement. Already settlers are going into that hitherto comparatively unknown land, by the hundreds of thousands.

Already has an immense amount of work been done toward opening up river navigation. Already has Siberia received the earnest of a railway system. With the spirit of advancement which is in Russia today, time may yet make real the fond hopes of Peter the Great.

### NOTES

Bus. Manager Argonaut—See here, Slow Age, what can you do for the Argonaut this year? Put you down for a copy?

Slow Age—Well I dunno, I reckon I can give you my moral support.

B. M. A.—The deuce with your moral support! What we want is your financial support.

The freshmen are showing great enthusiasm in their work for the university. They have chosen an editorial staff to correspond with the papers of the state and of the adjoining states, the purpose being to advertise the benefits of the institution. Mr. Turley is chief correspondent, his assistants are Mr. Jenkins, Miss Palyfair and Miss Skattaboe.

On the evening of Nov. 4th, the foot ball teams of Whitman College and the U. of I. were given a reception by the students of the University. The attendance was not large, but those who were present report a good time—especially the girls. An interesting feature of the

evening was the college song by the visitors. We sincerely hope this is not the last time we may have the opportunity of welcoming the boys.

Dr. Miller has secured by donation the two volumes of "Lindley on Mines," worth fifteen dollars. The mining library has now all the leading works on mining law, and the latest works on all other subjects taught in this department.

President Blanton delivered an address the first of the month before the Eastern Division of the Oregon State Teachers' association on "The Development of Free Institutions of America." The annual session was held in La Grande and was possibly the most enthusiastic and most freely attended in the history of the organization.

When the time came for the competitive drill between the two cadet companies last Wednesday, the weather was perfect and the entire school took advantage of the opportunity to witness the contest. Captains Fisher and Lancaster have been drilling their companies for some time in anticipation of this event and while mistakes were made by both, the contest on the whole was highly creditable. The result was very close, the score standing 176 for "A" and 173 for "B" company, out of a possible 210 points. Major Hugøins, Mr. Snow and Mr. Armstrong acted as judges and ren-



dered a decision which gave general satisfaction to all.

The reception given by the Presbyterian church on Friday, Nov. 17th, in honor of the faculty and students of the U. of I. and teachers and students of the Moscow High School, was a grand success. Rev. Ghormley in his always happy style welcomed the large assemblage. Prof. Aldrich responded to the address of welcome on behalf of the University and Mrs. J. H. Forney on behalf of the Moscow High School. Miss Watkins in her mandolin solo and Edna Clayton in her reading from Whittier earned the praises of all present. The guests having enjoyed the kindly welcome of the whole evening and the refreshments served are unanimous in their decision that Rev. Ghormley and the members of the Presbyterian church are splendid entertainers.

The University has in its museum a valuable collection of curios from Manila, brought home by Company D boys. Among them is a flag captured from the Macabebe rebels and a miniature Filipino house.

A series of institutes has been planned for Canyon and Washington counties, to begin December 15th. Points at which these institutes will be held are Weiser, New Plymouth, Caldwell, Emmett and Nampa.

The 20-ton testing machine of the Civil Engineering department

is now installed in the wood shop and may be seen in operation Tuesday afternoons. The strength of our native timber is being determined by experiment, this information being of great importance to engineers and builders in general. The class is now breaking large pieces of red fir with very satisfactory results.

The 300 fossils which have been ordered from Germany have been placed on cars in New York and are expected to arrive here soon. The fossils will be arranged according to the geological epochs and will be a great aid in teaching historic geology.

The seniors are now carrying on experiments in oxidizing and chloridizing roasting and leaching of refractory gold and silver ores. Experiments will be carried on to determine the best time to add the salt in chloridizing roasting, on which subject there is some difference of opinion among metallurgists.

Dr. Miller has succeeded in having an automatic hydraulic air compressor donated to the mining department. This will be used for experimental purposes in running an air drill, in forcing air through the vats in experimental work in the pneumatic cyanide process and in other work in the laboratory where compressed air power can be used.

The address by Hon. W. B.

Heyburn before the students of the mining department and students and members of the faculty of the University was of intense interest. Judge Heyburn is one of the most famous mining attorneys in the west and is thoroughly conversant with every detail of his chosen profession. He spoke of the distribution of minerals and the place Idaho is destined to have in the rank of mineral producing states. He reviewed the theory of the formation of quartz and quartz ledges, and emphasized the fact that mining as a profession is not a gamble, but that it is founded on scientific laws and principles and that the miner is indeed a wealth producer. The U. of I. will welcome the presence of Judge Heyburn at any time.

The address of Hon. Judge Lindley to the students and faculty of the U. of I. on the 14th inst. was highly pleasing and instructive. Judge Lindley is professor of law in the University of California and lecturer before the law department at Leland Stanford. His address was upon the "Evolution of mining law on the Pacific coast." The speaker called attention to the want of any law governing the rights of mining men, and the utter lack of the power to have enforced such a law had there been one in existence at the time of the discovery of gold in California. He pointed out the fact that protection of property as well as individuals was first undertaken by the people themselves, without authority, save the author-

ity that comes from a sense of justice, that the miners made laws for their own government respecting the locating and developing of mining property without the consent of any legislative body and without the recommendation or approval of any governor, and that finally because the laws so made constituted the true sense of the people governed, they were recognized as valid by the supreme court of the United States and have gradually become the foundation for the established mining law of the west. Models showing location and trend of veins of ore and which have been used in the case of the Bunker Hill & Sullivan vs. The Last Chance Mining Company, will be deposited with the U. of I. for the use of the mining students.

#### Resolutions of Condolence.

WHEREAS: Our Divine master in infinite wisdom and goodness having seen fit to call from life's battles to eternal rest the father of one of our most honored members we mourn her irreparable loss and extend to her and the bereaved family, our heartfelt sympathy in their sad bereavment. While we realize the weakness of human sympathy it is the desire of the members of the Websterian Society that their feeling of sympathy for Miss Cuddy be expressed by resolutions,

Therefore, be it resolved by the members of the Websterian Society, that we through our committee, extend to Miss Cuddy our most

sincere sympathy.

Be it further resolved that a copy of these resolutions be mailed to Miss Cuddy and also that they be published in the University ARGONAUT.

Com. } HENRY LANCASTER,  
C. H. ARMSTRONG,  
THOS. P. MARTIN.

### Instituts at Coeur d'Alene.

The Farmers' Institute which was held at Coeur d'Alene on the 17th and 18th of November was very well attended, considering the severe rain storm which prevailed on the 18th. If there was any lack in attendance it was fully made up in interest by those who had the courage to brave the storm. An active interest was taken by many farmers and fruit growers in the subjects which were presented by the members of the University faculty who were present. Prof. Henderson discussed grasses and fungus diseases of fruit; Prof. Huntley spoke of orcharding in Northern Idaho; President Blanton presented the work of the University and its relation to the development of the state, and Prof. French, darying, and gave a lecture in the evening illustrated by the steroptican on the breeds of live stock. Mr. Ross, of Post Falls, and Mr. James Reid, of Coeur d'Alene as well as several others, whose names did not appear on the program, took an active part in the work. Mr. John B. Goode, member of the board of regents, was present and made the opening ad-

dress.

The work of the Farmers' Institute is growing in interest and is rapidly being recognized as a very important means of imparting information regarding the practical affairs of the farm. The people of Idaho seem to appreciate this effort on the part of the University and are ready to give it prompt assistance. Many boys and girls on the farm are induced through an acquaintance with the professors at the Institute, to enter the University and take up the work leading to a higher education. A little encouragement coming to young people in their homes will often fix the determination to seek a better training and thus acquire a better preparation for the conflicts of life. This new and rapidly growing state offers great opportunities for the one who will engage in any of the great agricultural industries, taking with him an intellect quickened and prepared by a thorough understanding of the natural sciences, coupled with a good knowledge of the mother tongue. The Farmers' Institute, besides imparting practical information, seeks to arouse just such a desire on the part of the boys and girls on the farm. A large per cent of the students in the agricultural colleges of the country are attracted to these institutions through the efforts of Institutes, the Grange and the Farmer's club.

Another series of Instituts will be held in Southern Idaho just before the holidays.

## PERSONALS

Miles Reed made a business (?) trip to Lewiston last week.

Edward Collins, of the University, has had to drop his school work for the present on account of defective eye sight.

Prof. Padelford is again able to meet his classes in literature, after several days of illness.

Prof. Aldrich and Mr. Turley have a short article in the October number of the American Naturalist on "The Habits of the Fly."

Four young people from Geneva, Iowa have enrolled this week for work in the University, they are Calvin L. Jones, Nellie G. Parks, Lyle A. Jones, Lillie Huntback. Besides these there are the following from the Palouse country: Hugh McCallie, Burt Showalter, Mrs. Minnie Morris, Chas. G. Smith, Moscow; Walter Taylor, Taney; Benjamin Madison, Moscow; This makes a total enrollment of 213—104 college department, 109 preparatory department, 25 per cent more than at this time last year.

The 'Varsity foot ball team leaves this week for Wallace where they will meet the Wallace team on the grid-iron on Thanksgiving day. Wallace is making this the leading event of their Thanksgiving season

and excursions will be run from a number of the neighboring Coeur d'Alene towns to see the game. The Wallace team includes some former University men and also players from other universities. They are holding the game in the interest of the Athletic Association of the U. of I.

The ARGONAUT is pleased to say that Chas. Fisher has received the appointment as statistician for this section of country from the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. Charley is one of our best students and of his work for the department, the ARGONAUT will speak at some future time.

Dr. Willard K. Clement while pursuing investigations in ancient philology at University of Chicago, is librarian of the classical department.

Reese Hattabaugh is in Washington, D. C. where he is attending the Columbian Law College. Mr. Hattabaugh has the best wishes of a host of friends for success in his chosen profession.

Harold Gilbert sent \$1.00 to the ARGONAUT a few days ago as a pledge of his continued interest in U. of I. affairs. Herold is attending college this year in Oregon at Forest Grove.

Our one time fellow student Rose E. Coffey is attending the school of music at Ann Arbor.

The friends of Mrs. Willard K. Clement will be pleased to learn of her appointment as member of the faculty of the University of Michigan school of music.

On the morning of November 8, Miss Cuddy received the sad news of the death of her father in Salubria, but owing to the fact that she did not receive the news in time to take the morning train she could not reach home in time for the funeral. Her brother had not been well for some time and while her death was not entirely unexpected, the news came as a terrible shock.

The number of our students that are enrolling is very flattering and we opine a larger enrollment by far

after the holiday vacations.

Fisher—Where was your company when you gave the exercises in firing?

Lancaster—Physically speaking I think it was somewhere near the flag pole; but mentally speaking I could not tell you whether it was there or in South Africa.

In the competitive drill several new and original movements were executed which are not prescribed in the tactics, but which were, no doubt, recorded by the judges.

Henry Lancaster says there is some consolation in the thought that the flag was not won by a Junior.

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Miss Sadie Skattaboe, a former student attending the Lewiston State Normal was a visitor to the institution during the fore part of the month.

Henry Sweet who was threatened with a serious attack of pneumonia, has completely recovered and is attending school again.

All mining students were excused from recitations during the greater part of the Bunker Hill and Last Chance law suit, and attended Court. This was a very important case as it involved property valued at several hundred thousand dollars. Geologists and mining engineers of national repute were on the witness stand and their testimony was of a very interesting and instructive character.

The department of mining is indebted to the publishers for a copy of "Lindsey on Mining Law." Also for the donation of a part and the loan of the remainder of the models used in the Bunker Hill and Last Chance law suit.

The reception tendered the students and faculty of the Varsity and the teachers and pupils of the high school was a very pleasant affair. A very interesting program of an enjoyable nature was rendered after which refreshments were served and a general good time indulged in. Dr. Watkins presided, Rev. Ghormley made a very hearty address of welcome which was re-

sponded to by Prof. Aldrich in behalf of the University and Mrs. Forney for the high school.

Pres. Blanton and Prof. French spent several days in Kootenai county last week. While absent they held a very successful Farmers' Institute in Coeur d'Alene City.

Judge Lindsey delivered an address to the college Thursday morning which was appreciated by all. Mr. Lindsey is a very forcible talker and is recognized as one of the ablest mining attorneys of the United States. He is author of two volumes on mining law which are recognized as authority on this subject.

The Schubert company which appeared at the G. A. R. hall under the auspices of the foot ball team, was a decided success financially and otherwise.

Since our last issue the interest taken by the students in a college paper has increased remarkably which is very gratifying to those having the paper in charge. It is the duty of every student in the institution to help make this undertaking a success. If you have not subscribed you should do so at once. Our worthy business manager is sociable and will put your name on his book for one dollar. If you haven't a dollar he will put it there anyway for the asking.

Teacher—Who was the first president?

Class—Washington.

Teacher—Who is president now?

Class—McKinley.

Little Ermile—Teacher, I know him. Hum! He ain't nob **dy**. He used to come to our house to see Effie.

Miss Pollock has stopped school and will return soon to her home in Illinois.

Dr. Blanton delivered a lecture in the Episcopal church on Sunday evening the 5th of November. His subject was: "Gospel of Work."

Governor Steunenberg visited the University last Friday.

Miss Cora Forney who was ill with tonsilitis, is again able to attend her classes.

Miss Bowman has a large and enthusiastic class in wood carving this year. Among her advanced students is Miss Tomer who has pursued the course until she is able to do very artistic work. She is now putting it into practical use and has already finished four dozen corner pieces for the doors and windows of the University.

Miss Edna Condon '98 (Mus) assisted by Miss Margaret McCallie '98 reading, and Prof. R. S. Harris, violin, gave a piano recital in the college auditorium at W. A.

C. (Pullman) the night of Nov. 18.

Miss Margarite Van De Walker, for three years a student here, now stenographer for the Thompson Investment Company, of Butte, Mont. expects to visit in Moscow next month.

Miss Aurelia Henry left the 28th inst for Colfax where she will spend the Thanksgiving holidays.

It is now announced that a football game has been arranged between the U. of I. and Lewiston teams for Dec. 2d. The game will be held at the latter place. One fare rates have been made to all students by the N. P.

The idea of "hazing" meets with rather a cool reception upon the part of the student body. The luckless boy who proposed it barely escaped a reception not quite so cool.

The preparatory department is thoroughly organized and more enthusiasm is manifested than ever before. A yell and colors have been adopted and on all possible occasions both are used freely. The study hall or room "32" as it is most generally called, is a cosy room for study. Here the students assemble every morning where they listen to practical and inspiring talks from the principal. Maj. Huggins has won the respect and confidence of the students and the "preps" stand ready to do his bidding.

## Y. M. and Y. W. C. A.

The associations have finished taking the S. S. census of the students, lately.

The joint meeting of the Y. W. and Y. M. C. A's. which was held on Nov. 12th at the Episcopal church, was very interesting. Mrs. Padelford who was leader of the meeting gave a very helpful talk.

Miss Moore entertained the two associations at her home on the evening of Nov. 18th. Almost every member of the association was present. The evening was spent in a very enjoyable manner and at a late hour all returned to their homes feeling that the time had been well spent.

The week of prayer was fittingly observed by the Y. W's. Both bible classes are now in full progress. Mrs. Padelford has charge of one and Mr. Padelford the other.

ALUMNI ET ALUMNAE

Miss Helen Adair '97 (music) is at her home in the city, engaged in some teaching.

Miss Olive McConnell '98 is working for not only a degree in music, but also for one in college in addition to her Ph. B.

Miss Pearle Wickersham '99 (Mus) is teaching in the Boise public schools.

Miss Rosa Forney '99 (Mus) is pursuing her college work at U. of I.

Mr. Max Garrett '99 (Mus) is assistant instructor in music at his alma mater.

The last issue of the Mullan Mirror states that Miss Jennie Carpenter is to spend the winter in the Coeur d'Alenes with her sister, Mrs. Ralph Hall. Both ladies are former students.

Lolo M. Knepper '98 will receive the A. M. degree in Berkeley this year, also the "high school certificate to teach" granted by the same institution on completion of certain subjects in pedagogy.

Glenna Blanch Swadener and Lyman C. Reed were married at the home of the bride's parents in Moscow, on Oct. 11. Miss Swadener was for five years a student of the University and graduated from the department of music with the first class—that of '97. Mr. Reed is a prominent young business man of Moscow.

The Argonaut will endeavor to keep track of all the Alumni and thus be more acceptable to its readers. In our effort we earnestly solicit bits of news especially from the graduates or from anyone who has heard the latest about our old students. Sometimes we weep as we contemplate the expectations of the public in this department, and reflect on the extreme modesty of our graduates which even prompt them to keep from us, yea to cover



up their deeds, and hide them from the eyes of an admiring public. Now this is not right and in our sad dilemma, let each alumni humiliate himself for just a little while and speak to us or write us (who are by no means your equals) something of the doings of your honored and revered fellows.

Marcus W. Barnett '98 is now in Washington, D. C. where he is attending the Columbian Law School. Later he will be employed in a department of the census bureau.

Miss Stella Allen '96, having resigned her position as librarian, Miss Margaret McCallie '98 has been employed to fill the vacancy and will take charge on Dec. 1st.

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