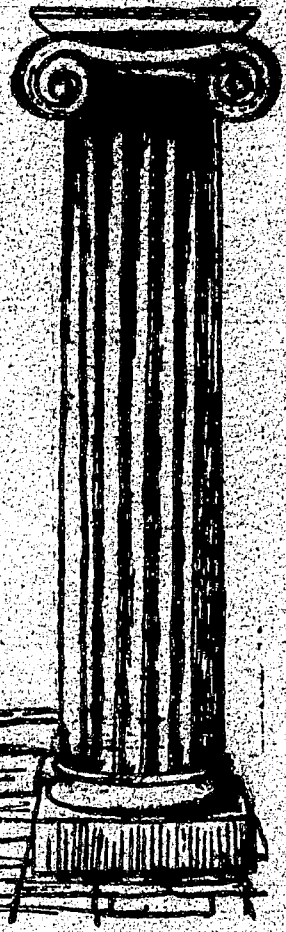


H. W. ...
Class 1901

UNIVERSITY ADCONAUT

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The University Argonaut

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Christmas.

The world once groped in spirit night;
In ages slumbering in their tomb,
And strained its blinded eyes to catch
One gleam of light: few sow the light
And bade the world to hope, to watch;
Gray patriarchs were they and old,
Whose lives had led through many paths,
Whose eyes had ever closely scanned
The truth in which we "live and move;"
They looked not far, for truth e'er walked
Beside them in their daily toils.
Did walk and whispered to them "seek."
They sought; they found; they saw; they knew
And knowing told the world to come
The promise of the one--the Christ:
The promise, "I will come to save,"
Through blood will wash away all blood

Who knows but in some outer world
Christ came and went unrecognized?

He "came unto his own"--the world,
But they received him not;" they sought
The kingly purple and a crown;
Just as their latter brothers seek,
E'en now to probe the mysteries
That bound the universe, and spurn
The dew drop on the tiny moss
Nor hear its message to the sun.
He came, not as an autocrat:
To claim a land and wear a crown,
But as a humble fellow man
Came he, to teach a harmony
Which sees a world as ours, not mine;
Which sees, where e'er a spark exists
Of life, a brother and a soul.
Nor taught he all the many creeds
That since have drenched the world in blood
And piled up corpses mountain high,
On which a conqueror might stand
And seek for other world's to curse,
He taught us only love, not hate;
A word for all, not one alone;
He came to reign in peace and love,
Who slew him knew not who or why;
Material Christ alone they slew,
That Christ--the Spirit--might endure
And reign supreme--invincible.

Christ asked of Pilate, "What is truth?"
No answer made--his life had told.

W. R. S.

Legal Standard of the Engineer.

Let us consider the standing of the engineer before the law. Certainly he cannot claim any hardship because of legal restrictions. From some standpoint he is clothed with more power than fairly belongs to an individual.

A few instances may be mentioned. Consider first the land surveyor, perhaps the most unassuming man in the whole profession. So important is his standing that the late Judge Cooley when on the supreme bench of Michigan, found it worth while to prepare an extensive memoir upon "The Judicial Functions of the Surveyor," showing that in many ways the power of the court, including arbitration, taking of testimony, with interpretation and administration of laws, are conferred upon this man with the compass and chain. Bear in mind that he need not be a county surveyor, a state engineer or bear any authority from anybody. Indeed the appearances seem against him, since he is employed by an interested party. Yet he is expected to deal out justice and does it, 99 times out of 100. Take the case of a contract for work involving perhaps several millions of dollars. Between the contractor who does the work, and the owner who pays

for it, is an engineer who designs and superintends everything. He is selected and paid by the owner but is, by contract, appointed sole arbitrator upon all matters connected with the work. Even the payment of the contractor depends, not upon the completion of the work, but upon the engineers certificate. This appointment of a man as a visual dictator has been repeatedly attacked; but it has always been upheld by the best legal authority upon the simple ground of absolute necessity. Nothing less than proof of fraud can disturb the arrangement. According to a celebrated English authority, "He cannot decide wrongfully if he decides honestly," meaning that even a mistake, if made in good faith, would be upheld in court.

It is plain that the opportunities for dishonesty are great. Are engineers found worthy of this trust? The records show that fraud on the part of an engineer is almost unknown.

Within the past few months the charges against Capt. Carter, a government engineer have excited more surprise and more comment than have equally serious acquisitions against a certain member of the President's cabinet.

Notwithstanding the remarkable rights with which the law invests the engineer, he avoids courts and esteems lawsuits a weariness to the flesh.

The reasons are many and deep-rooted.

In his own field the power of

mind over matter has given him dominion over nature's laws. In court he is confronted by an array of laws which man seems to have devised for his own confusion. Like the famous bull in the china shop, he seems in the presence of endless legal bric-a-brac made only to be broken. Accustomed to settling all questions with promptness and decision, the court proceedings are to him dull and profitless. He is not considered a good witness. By force of long training, he unconsciously assumes an impartial view; hence he scores as many points for the other side as for his own. He does not understand legal terms and his technical language has often to be explained to his tormentors. At times he listens to what is called the "expert testimony" of some engineer who violates all traditions of his profession so far as to favor one side by biased evidence.

The engineer and the lawyer part on good terms, each disliking and distrusting the other.

How may a mutual understanding be brought about? Two courses are open. The lawyers must gain a knowledge of engineering or the engineer must study law. Valuable works on engineering jurisprudence have recently been produced by the engineer turned lawyer.

The question is asked, "How much legal knowledge is needed to keep the engineer and his client on the right side of the law? For general practice the requirements are not severe. A study of the law of

contracts is of primary importance, condensed books of reference being available. In each special line of engineering a set of laws is important. Usually they are easily found.

One unfortunate exception is to be noted. The irrigation engineer who would know under what laws he is working must prepare for much hard work. Not that the laws are voluminous. On the contrary, they are at once meagre, contradictory and unjust, and their interpretation may well tax the best powers of the legal expert.

In closing this article the question may be anticipated, "In what peculiar way is the engineer qualified to assume the great responsibilities that accompany his work?" The answer is, "By his training." The prime object of his work has always been the discovery and application of stern and uncompromising fact, as embodied in mathematics and the exact sciences. The slightest subterfuge has been to him a weakness little short of crime.

While even the judge on the bench has been trained as an advocate, showing one side of his case in its best light, the engineer has been obliged to study his problems from all sides, and his position in a judicial capacity is as natural as it is necessary.

F. G. F.

Civil Engineering as a Profession

We may begin our consideration of the study of Civil Engineering by explaining the meaning of the term and outlining the duties of one

who claims that title.

Colonel Wheeler says, "Engineering is the science and art of utilizing the forces and materials of nature." He divides the subject into Civil and Military Engineering. The former comprises the designing and building of all works intended for the comfort of man, or for the improvement of a country either by beautifying it or increasing its prosperity. He further subdivides it in regard to rest or motion, into structures and machines. Military Engineering embraces the planning and construction of all defensive and offensive works in military operations.

Mr. Treadgold defines Engineering by saying, "it is the art of directing the great sources of power in nature for the use and convenience of man." Another author gives the following: "Engineering is the application of the forces and materials of nature to the need and convenience of man." One writer says the "prefix 'civil' has entirely lost its significance by the introduction of such terms as 'Railway' 'Bridge' and 'Mining' each signifying an Engineer who is a specialist in one of these branches." Civil Engineering is a branch of knowledge which properly takes its place both among the sciences and the arts; for a science consists of a collection of general principles or truths relating to any given subject while an art is the application of those principles in practice." The science of Civil Engineering then, informs us regarding the general

principles of mechanics and construction and teaches us how to ascertain the requirements to which every part of a structure will be subjected and to assign such dimensions and proportions as fit it to sustain such requirements without injury. The art of Civil Engineering consists in the application of these principles to actual construction and their judicious use and modification to meet the contingencies of practice.

The office of the Engineer may be readily deduced from the definitions already given. It may be said to consist in the designing, arrangement and construction of all works, structures or machines which require the immediate superintendence of a person acquainted with the theory and practice of construction. The work of the Engineer, embracing as it does, almost every kind of construction, requires a knowledge of the exact sciences to qualify him for successfully accomplishing the various works upon which he may be engaged and for overcoming those difficulties which frequently appear unexpectedly in the progress of his work, and but for the knowledge, talent and perseverance of the Engineer may threaten the ultimate success of his endeavors.

All branches of Engineering are based upon mathematical principles. Recognizing the importance of an extended training in pure and applied mathematics, this training should be given prior or concurrent with the course in Engineering.

The important principles of Engineering as a practical science should not be lost sight of in wearisome struggling with the intricacies of a purely mathematical problem. The object in studying a general treatise on Engineering is to impress upon the mind of the reader, the essential and fundamental principles and practical facts with which he should be familiar, leaving him to pursue his researches in any branch he may select, thus generalizing preparatory to specializing. This is an age of specialists, but one must become familiar with the several sciences in order to be a successful Engineer. Languages, and to some extent art, should be studied, thus giving him a general education before he takes up this special line.

It is often required of an Engineer to write specifications and contracts and although the writing is usually left to those of large experience, the young Engineers have to enforce these contracts and serve as inspectors and should in all cases understand fully why they have been drawn in a particular way. Thus the language, literature, science and art required in Engineering courses, are very important aids to the Engineer, whose education should fit him for a higher sphere than that of a mere delineator of lines.

An occupation that is scholarly and at the same time practical is always a pleasant one and for this reason Civil Engineering must be an agreeable vocation. In the confinement of an office a man not only loses interest in his work but in

many instances his health becomes impaired.

An Engineer's work is varied; partly office and partly out door work, so we must regard it as one of the most healthful among the professions.

Financially we find Civil Engineering with the leading professions. One hundred dollars per month is not an unusual salary for a graduate with no outside experience. Assistant Engineers in permanent positions are paid from this to two hundred dollars per month. Chief Engineers are paid rather more than presidents of universities, while consulting engineers receive large fees, one of one hundred thousand dollars being paid a short time since for the design of a system of water works.

All professions have their advantages and their disadvantages. We have attempted thus to refer to some of the important facts one must consider in adopting this particular one. Considering all these Civil Engineering must be ranked high as a pleasant, healthful and remunerative vocation. J. T. B.

Oratory and the Student.

It is noted that the prestige of a college is measured by its standing in whatever the student is most interested. At present the spirit of athletics carries with it great weight, and well it is so. A man's physical strength is a necessary adjunct to protracted mental labor. It is his support in his life work. The in-

terest aroused by athletic contests between schools does much for a good healthy college spirit. But it is to be regretted that there is not more interest shown in oratory and debating.

What we want is a livelier and keener interest in the work of the oratorical association, not that the spirit of athletics should be less, but that the oratorical spirit should be greater. Too many problems confront our people to be settled in the forum by men who have not had the training necessary to a clear, critical analysis of the solution. Do colleges boast of the fact that they put forth men—educated men—who cannot express themselves on the floor as clearly and logically as could their fathers who scarcely had the privilege of working within those walls? The filling of offices of public trust is an inevitable fact, and connected with them are always problems that require logical presentation. And this accomplishment, nay this necessary part of a man's education, cannot be acquired under more favorable conditions than under the protection of the oratory and debating hall. It is only by conscientious work, which is the real weapon of honor, that he, to any considerable degree, can broaden his views of life, elevate his soul through its moral influence and mould a character with a power that is both refining and elevating. When together with his regular work he strives to fit himself for the mastery of the art of clear expression in turning his ab-

stract knowledge to account, then he doubly strengthens his faculties, enriches his understanding and places himself in a position respected by his fellows.

The influence of the public speaker has been contested but it has no less reason to be effective now than formerly. As long as we have a representative system of government; as long as the pulpit calls annually for its hundred sermons; as long as the bar is the home to plead for justice; as long as the lecture platform stands as the place of enlightenment for the common public; just so long will the popular speaker be the most potent factor, scarcely excepting the press, for the formulation and education of a pure, elevated public opinion.

Great responsibility rests upon those who are to fill the places of our present generation of speakers. Crime in our own state has renewed a problem which can only be remedied by careful and thoughtful discussion. It is not by silence that these problems are solved. Our late policy of expansion may employ the attention of politicians indefinitely. We are careful to turn out from our colleges, well trained engineers, skillful physicians, learned scientists, and even attorneys well read in the law. But speakers are allowed to turn themselves out, poorly drilled and poorly equipped for their work like an occasional afloat ball team. The American people are becoming too selfish, too earnest in their search for the almighty dollar, to bend

their energies in a direction which may be an aid to their fellow men. A rich and powerful nation like our own cannot exist without being beset by evils. In what way can they best be exposed and remedied? In addition to oratory the press is the greatest aid in presenting the utterances of our politicians to the public and not only of the politicians, but of all speakers. Their sentiments greatly modify the tone of the press.

In view of all this, the highest calling to which man can be summoned is left as only secondary to the rest of a man's education, with which it should go hand in hand and be treated with equal consideration. The greatest educator of public opinion, before whose burning scourges the mightiest human power dare not stand, is neglected, while men study the scientific methods of digging in rocks with a zest that would put to shame the hardest toiler of Parnassus. Verily we should employ our zeal to change the "multitudinous seas" into milk that we may chronicle the wisdom of a "purely particle" course of study.

The untrained mind may be as lofty in its intentions as the mind of the scholar. But academic views and training are indispensable to statesmanship, and our country needs statesmen—men who are trained in the university to judge of events by their historical bearing, trained with a pure patriotism, to proclaim the judgment to the people, thereby making the citizenship

a high profession and making themselves leaders of their countrymen toward higher and broader conceptions of national honor and civic duty. Upon the collegian, because his training and his point of view devolves the guidance and enlargement of the great reform movements of the times. Must he, by his neglect, show himself unable to teach the world of those great movements, the leadership of which is thrust upon himself?

How great is the opportunity of the student! The world was not made for him to toil in solely for pecuniary reward. Whatever may be his intended life work, oratory is none the less useful to him. Its refreshing and elevating influences make him a more perfect man, and after all, what we want in our country is *men*. If he is a blacksmith, let him study it, not that it will make him a better blacksmith, but as a blacksmith orator-*man* he will be a better and more useful citizen.

He must, if he desires to be a perfect man, devote a share of his energies to the betterment of conditions over which he has control, thus by that *greatest* gift, shall he pass from one height of glory to a higher still, the highest summit he shall ever reach will give him a broader view of the boundless possibilities of oratory.



MUSICAL . .
DEPARTMENT

Music As an Element of Culture.

(Continued from November Number)

From the time of the first crude hammer of stone to the gigantic steam trip-hammer of the factory; from the simple paddle of the aborigines to the screw propeller of a trans-Atlantic liner; from the stick that traced the simple characters in the sand to the steam printing press, the electric telegraph and the brush of a Turner or a Dore, instruments have been the rounds by which man has climbed to his present lofty position, and the registrar of his progress thitherward, and in this category we are pleased to place the instruments of music from the wind-swept reed of the Euphrates to the master-piece—the Chicago auditorium organ; from the dried sinews in the turtle shell to a consummate Steinway Grand; from the little Ravenstrum of India to a Cremona in the hands of a Paganini or a Sarasate; from the accents of Eve's first lullaby to an aria of an Adaline Patti.

The laws governing tone combinations for artistic purposes give rise to a scheme of theoretical harmony, and harmony canon, counterpoint, fugue and composition as disciplinary studies for mental development rival mathematics or languages.

In the sense that "architecture is frozen music," the converse is true.

Music is a mobile architectural structure, governed by laws of symmetry, proportion, contrast, harmony, relation and affinity, the investigation and mastery of which laws require the vigorous intellect as well as artistic endowment of a Beethoven or a Wagner.

The four greatest artistic intellects of the world have been named, Shakespeare, Dante, Michael Angelo and Beethoven.

While music is a science in which we investigate and discover laws and conditions already existing, it also is an art in which forms may be created in conformity with deep and underlying laws of beauty pertaining to the higher realm of man's aesthetic and spiritual nature, yet exercising not only the power of analysis but also the synthetic faculties of combination and construction.

Music cannot enunciate a scientific truth but may prepare us for the reception of such a proposition and is itself a demonstration of scientific truths.

It does not describe a landscape but it can make us feel as though we were surrounded by the beauties of nature. It cannot relate an historical fact but it can revive, through its associations, reminiscences of the past.

The study of music will not perfect character; no more will the study of mathematics or languages. An educated man is not of necessity a perfect man, but the art element is as essential to a perfect liberal education as any scientific study. Refine and

cultivate the emotions by means of the arts and the emotions direct the will. In the genial atmosphere of correct feeling and good will the intellectual powers flourish. "Music is a study of perfection; it helps to make men happier and more forbearing towards each other and hence better."

We should avoid a one-sided development and instead round out the life of the individual with "sweetness and light" which is Arnold's definition of culture.

But the pedagogue is afraid to sanction music as an element of a liberal education lest it emasculate the student and lend to him a dreamy sentimentality that he thinks compares illy with the search light of the microscope and telescope or the flavor of Latin conjugations and Greek roots.

Seldom do these savants stop to consider the wonderful art wrought by the "unseen hand" that is revealed to them by the microscope and the fact that sentiment clothes science as with a royal robe and throws around its miracles of thought a halo-beauty as a benediction upon its perfection.

The astronomer first constructs his hypothesis and dreams of worlds, to him unborn, clothes them with light and verdure, or peoples them with rival humanities before he levels his glass to satisfy his hypothesis.

Shakespeare wrote more wisely than he knew, for his words had a broader meaning than he thought when he wrote, "If music be the

food of love, play on, give me excess of it," for it is the food of altruistic and philanthropic love, of love, not for one alone, but for all humanity.

Beside the discipline acquired by the student through formation of technic, the mastery of the theory and the cultivation of the emotions, there is a decided gain through quickening the ideals of beauty in the abstract, through broadening the sympathies and increasing the powers of apprehending and giving expression to the deeper movings of the soul's consciousness.

Music study has its literature, — its history (general and special) its biography; its romance; its text books, its curricula.

It adapts and applies to the various departments of its work, the principles of psychology and pedagogics. It has its journals; its publishers; its critics; its lecturers its societies and guilds; its national organizations; its unions; its bureaus of employment; its conservatories and colleges; its clubs; its manufacturing. It has its classics, its renaissance and its future and not the least, its place in the hearts of the people.

Why should not we favor the cultivation of so important and indispensable an adjunct of higher education and so powerful a factor of higher culture.

Nothing but wanton temerity or blind prejudice can raise its voice against it.

LITERARY DEPARTMENT

The Last Boat Ride.

Gathered on the lake shore one bright June day, were about a hundred happy students. The incoming of that day had been one of great joy to these young people, for then they had received their diplomas for four hard years' study in college, and now they were to have the greatest fun of all; a boat ride and picnic up the lake.

There plan was for a jolly ride about five miles up shore, a picnic on the beach, a visit to the city of M——and a glorious moonlight trip home, returning about ten in the evening.

So high were their spirits, that even when a torrent of rain burst upon them while waiting for the boat, they had no thoughts of abandoning the trip; but sought shelter in the coal sheds and passed the time in impromptu amusements. In a short time the sun came out from hiding and the "Juliet" arrived. This little excursion tug was welcomed with rousing cheers, and the light hearted group went on board determined to lose no opportunity for a good time.

The air was delightful, the storm seeming to have passed away, and the lake was calm, not a white cap showing its head. Everything seemed to prophesy a glorious time. The rain storm which had been so short at the embarking seemed to

have been heavier farther up the shore so it became necessary to abandon the picnic on the beach and as a substitute the lunches were opened up on the deck.

Until the arrival at M—the spirits of the party continued to rise. After filing off their little craft they marched up and down the streets blowing horns and giving the college yell, until the inhabitants of this quiet little village thought a band of Indians had taken them by storm. A crowd of the proverbial small boys were on hand and they mimicked the college yell with varying successes. This however, did not daunt the students who only redoubled their yell. The village afforded little of interest to sight-seers so they collected in the court house, but a wandering policeman heard their "war cry" and dislodged them immediately, not being familiar with a "college crowd." It was a jolly crowd therefore that left this unappreciative village and started on the return trip. A class day program was begun on deck but a terrific thunder storm burst upon them. There was no time to get below before the rain came down by the bucket full; the thunder crashed, the wind howled carrying umbrellas into the lake and confusion followed.

To add to the general discomfort the engines became disabled and the boat drifted hither and thither over a choppy sea. More than once this little boat came near being swallowed by the waves, but so

rick were its passengers that the real danger was not realized until it was passed. All night long the awful storm continued and not until almost six in the morning did it abate sufficiently for the captain to effect a landing, when these tired, sleepy, drenched picnickers landed at home they experienced a worse shock than any of the previous night. The city papers were out in full force with immense scare heads reporting the loss of the "Juliet" and the drowning of the entire class of ninety—in an awful storm on the lake.

Students who lived in distant towns frantically rushed to the telegraph office to send dispatches to those at home, contradicting the awful accounts in the papers and assuring their loved ones of their safety. All day messages came pouring in from all parts of the country with inquiries for the supposedly drowned students.

One poor old man, having a son at college, but who did not belong to the class of ninety—at all, sent a pathetic telegram asking if there was any hope of recovering his son's body.

It was an event long to be remembered and one which influenced the faculty to such an extent that rules were passed the following day prohibiting any more boat rides by any organizations in any way connected with the school. So the survivors of the "Juliet" were the last class to participate in this most enjoyable but dangerous pastime.

ATHLETICS

Thanksgiving day the football team played a game at Wallace with the Wallace eleven and again suffered defeat. The score, 12 to 0 resulted from two touch downs and kicked goals in the second half. Neither side scored in the first half but when the sides changed goals at the beginning of the second half and the advantage of the uphill side was added to Wallace's superiority in weight they rolled up two touch-downs. The team was in reality an aggregation of stars and the experience gained in playing with such men was well worth the trip and the defeat. Such men as Cartwright, of Pennsylvania, Miller, of Carlisle, Page and Claggett of the Multonomah Athletic club, Baily and McKinley of the old U. of I. team, composed their team while they averaged 25 pounds to the man heavier than our team.

Early in the first half Martin, L. H., received a severe sprain and was compelled to retire in favor of McConnell. This combination did not seem to work right so Gibb was taken from end and put in his old position and Barton took Gibb's place at the end where he played the rest of the game, covering himself with glory and with mud. Wallace, with all their weight could, not gain through our line except when their fullback hurdled. Their main play was a run around the end with Cartwright carrying the

ball. It happened as a usual thing that Wallace could gain little or nothing the first two plays. Then Cartwright would take the ball and make six or eight yards. By this time if our luck was good there would be five or six tacklers hanging onto him in every imaginable position and he would be compelled to stop. This is a short story of the second half. For Idaho all the boys played as they had never played before and it would be hard to pick up one as being superior to another. Gilbreth at full was a conspicuous figure on account of his diminutive size and his tackling, while Jenkins Mix, Gibb, Brunzell, Bundy and Rays played their usual good game. The boys received fine treatment but a heavy rain storm prevented as large an audience as was expected.

Friday night the boys returned from the Thanksgiving game at Wallace, "slightly disfigured but still in the ring." They did not stop to celebrate but went immediately to bed at The Moscow in order to rest up for the next days' game at Lewiston. They left Saturday at 12:25 and upon arriving at their destination went immediately to the grounds. Their apparent lightness caused the general impression that Lewiston would have a walkover but by the end of the game the spectators had about decided that weight was not the only quality essential to good foot-ball. The boys determined that one game at least must be theirs and they

played even harder than they played at Wallace. It took Brunzell just twenty minutes to go around the end for a touch-down and when the first half closed the ball was so close to Lewiston's goal that by turning it upon its longitudinal axis it touched and crossed the line. When the second half closed the ball was only 6 yards from their goal but it was so dark that the boys could hardly see to play.

Gibb was the bright particular star of the game with Brunzell and Gilbreth pressing him hard for first honors. Mix, Barton, Bundy and Kays also distinguished themselves. Jenkins made a hero of himself by remaining in the game when in reality he was quite seriously injured. Gibb, in one of his mad dashes while squirming through a hole in the line, received a slight tap on the head, which rendered him temporarily insane and it was deemed wise to substitute McConnell. Gilbreth in the last half received a severe sprain and the boys played the last ten minutes without a full-back. The game was the hardest one of the season since it followed so closely the Thanksgiving game. The boys should feel proud of themselves for staying with it so persistently. The experience they have gained will be invaluable to them.

Sunday the team had their pictures taken.

"Co-operative societies may die but co operative never will." This is an old proverb which has stood the test of time, and has as yet never been found wanting in its truthfulness of statement. Let us bear this in mind, and by our co-operative efforts provide our athletes with a gymnasium suitable for training purposes. No college, with the same attendance has ever had a better lot of amateur athletes than has the U. of I. and all they need is suitable quarters to prepare themselves for the coming spring contests in which the U. of I. is sure to take an active part. While our past record in athletics has not been one of complete victories yet it is one we are proud of. Our foot ball teams have had to meet and overcome the most trying and vexing difficulties yet they kept moving steadily to the front until victory crowned their efforts, although at the eleventh hour. Let us profit by the example of our foot ball team and keep up the work of providing for a gymnasium until victory may here too crown our efforts.

At a meeting of the foot-ball team Wednesday, Dec. 13th, Horton was elected captain for ensuing year.

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We have endeavored to find some new phraseology in which to clothe the compliments of the season, and were it not for the depth of our sincerity in this matter we had succeeded. As it is we could find no new arrangement of words that would suit our purpose. So then to each and every one of our many readers we extend in the old way our best wishes for a "Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year."

The publication of the ARGONAUT in the present form is attended with additional expense, and marks the increased interest the student body take in their college paper. The support that the ARGONAUT has received this year is highly pleasing from every point of view. The subscription list is large. Contributions are handed in promptly and are in excellent preparation. Not a part but all of the student body and

faculty are with us in our enterprise and the merchants and other business men of Moscow are supporting us nobly. For these conditions, to those who have made our existence possible, the staff of editors desire to express their sincere appreciation.

Few educational institutions are so fortunate as to be established amid conditions that will never become embarrassing,—few have unlimited wealth to rely upon. It is the history of most institutions as of most individuals that want first makes itself apparent before the where-withal for the filling of the want appears. Our own university furnishes no exception to the rule of natural development. While Idaho's resources are unlimited and give promises of a state of splendid magnitude along many lines, yet at the present the supporting of a state institution so modest as the state university would seem irksome, were it not for the future promise to the state upon the part of her young men and women whom she educates. Already has the attendance from all parts of Idaho become so generous, and so constant that the permanence of the institution is no longer marked by doubt. In this wave of sentiment the greatest need of the U. of I. is of two dormitories. The attendance warrants the outlay requisite for their construction. Remote parts of Idaho, in fact, are demanding it through the young men and young

women that they send. They demand that the dormitories be built, that the university may be a home for the boys and girls removed from the parental roof and care. They demand that the dormitories be established that more students may attend and that the greatest good may be realized from the annual outlay of the state and the federal government. The students themselves demand the dormitories, realizing that by means of the closer association of the student body there would be awakened a greater interest along all lines of activity than ever before. In the dormitory would be centered the nucleus of the debating and literary societies, of musical choruses and clubs, of athletic teams and associations. In the dormitory in fact would be found a sufficient number of members of all organizations to give a zest and enthusiasm so necessary to their complete success and which has never as yet been ours to enjoy. The providing of this want lies with the state through the state legislature. The next legislature will make such provisions if the matter is properly presented. Students, see to it that your home paper is made aware of our need; see to it that influential citizens in your home community become alive to this important matter; assume and feel a proper degree of responsibility and of the outcome there need be no fear.

NOTES..

Five hundred dollars worth of new books are soon to be added to the various departments of the library.

Prof. Aldrich has received a very complete set of compound microscopic slides, illustrating the anatomy of the human body.

The young men in the mining department have very nearly finished the model of the Bunker Hill and Last Chance mines.

Fourteen new species of flies from the collection of Prof. Aldrich were described by Prof. Wheeler of the University of Texas, in a recent publication from the California Academy of Science.

The orchestra has commenced regular rehearsals and hope to increase the interest in concert music. It is at present constituted as follows; Two violins, cornet, French horn, violincello, clarinet and piano.

Students of the physics department are now lighting the University building and greenhouse. This work will be completed by the first of the year. It includes the placing of electric lights in the new rooms and additional lamps in the rooms which have not heretofore been sufficiently lighted.

Advanced classes in horticulture are now studying the classification of fruits and practical orchard conditions.

Water color classes have finished some creditable studies of the autumn leaves and branches. Among them strawberry and wild rose leaves.

The class in analytic geometry will complete the book and take examination before the Xmas vacation, and in case any member lives through this contest he will take up Calculus after vacation.

The silo, which contains forty tons of hay, has been opened. It was feared the contents were spoiling, but it was found in good condition.

During the Christmas holidays the department of physics will provide for another year's laboratory work. One room is to be devoted to the more advanced experiments. With this arrangement three years of laboratory work will be offered.

The model of the Bunker Hill & Sullivan and Last Chance mines used in the late trial in the U. S. Court, has been loaned to the college. Ralph Jameson and Clem Herbert, two seniors in the mining course, are making models of this interesting piece of work. It is designed to show the intertwining of the two great claims.

The artillery squad is now organized and meets for instruction four times a week, Lieut. Wright in charge. The Signal Corps practice in the corridor under Lieut. Corbett.

Thorn Smith, referee on foods and feeding stuffs for the American Association of Official Agricultural Chemists, has his samples nearly ready for distribution. They will be sent to the chemical laboratories of over thirty states. Here they will be analyzed and the results returned to Moscow. By comparing all these it is hoped that the difficulties in the methods of analyzing such materials can be overcome. The work will necessitate the preparation of a lengthy paper to be read at Washington, D. C. sometime during the summer.

The U. of I. foot-ball team passed through Pullman last evening on their way home from the Thanksgiving game at Wallace. They again met defeat, making it three straight this season, but in spite of this bad luck, they are going up against the Lewiston team this afternoon, and will try to close the season with at least one victory to their credit. They have got the right kind of grit, and whether they win or lose, the U. of I. team of '99 will have gained the respect and good will of all, for they have proven themselves gentlemanly players and no "quitters."—Pullman Herald.

After the holidays semi-monthly recitals will be given and the Philharmonic Club will resume its programs.

The matinee given on Dec. 14th, by the students of the department of music under Prof. Cogswell assisted by students of elocution under Miss Henry, was a treat in music and recitation.

A number of people from town were present, aside from the large representation from the student body and faculty.

The following program was rendered:

Mazurka Russe, Schick-Mandolin Club; Rondo from Sonata in F, Beethoven, Esperance (Nocturne), Lichner-Pearl Follett; Nicholas Nichelby-leaving-Yorkshire School, Dickens-Edith Traver; Bedouine Love Song, Pinsuti-M. C. McKittrick; Minuet in b, Schubert, Mazurka Op. 24, No. 2, Leschetizki-Lola B. Knepper; Miss Edith at her window, Bret Harte-Carrie Tomer; Dora Bella, Loeschhorn-Claudia Duvall; Sailing Away, Smart-Mrs. Ryrie, Mabel L. Hinckley; Serenata, Mozykowski, Frivolette, Sternberg-Lee Lyons.

Every number was rendered in a manner worthy of high praise and the entertainment reflects great credit upon the musical and elocutionary departments.

The Spokesman-Review will within the next week, contain an extensive write-up of the University.

PERSONALS

Miss Poe will spend holidays in Spokane.

Miss Flora Moore the preceptress is again able to meet her classes.

Mr. W. G. Pike will visit his parents in Spokane during the holidays.

Joseph Lavin will spend his vacation with his parents in Rathdrum.

Miss Edna Moore who has been ill with tonsillitis, is now in school again.

Fred Gilbreth is laid up with a sprained ankle as a result of the late foot-ball game.

The class in water-colors are making some beautiful copies from studies of flowers by German masters.

Several members of the faculty and others went to Lewiston on last Saturday to witness the U. I.-Normal game.

The Varsity Vif (double quartet) rendered a very pleasing number at assembly on Dec. 13th. This is their first appearance this year.

Miss Tomer, of the advanced class, has finished carving blocks for thirty doors and windows in the new part of the building.

Mr. Thomas Martin will spend vacation at his home in Boise.

Miss Traver will eat Christmas turkey at her home in Spokane.

A friend of Miss Dingee from Warren visited her a few days ago.

Leon Nichols, after an illness of several days, is again able to attend his classes.

Prof. Aldrich has just received from Chas. Simpson a collection of insects found in northern New York.

Henry Sweet will spend his Xmas vacation at his home in Cheyenne, Wyo.

Miss Grace Bangs, a former student of the 'Varsity, is teaching school in Genesee this winter.

Mr. Lavin was out of town several days during the first of the month but is again attending classes as usual.

A. B. McGregor, and J. P. Burr will "hit the trail" for Genesee on Thursday morning to spend their Christmas vacation.

Mrs. Susie Maxwell-Works of Lewiston placed herself in touch with the friends of other days by subscribing for the college paper.

Miss Poe visited her home in Lewiston during the thanksgiving vacation and took occasion to witness the victory of our foot ball team.

Miss Swinerton and Messrs. Hales and Tilley will leave next week for their home in Wardner where they will remain during vacation.

Miss DuVall, a pupil of the music department and piano teacher in Colfax, came up from Colfax on Thursday to take part in the recital program.

Several of the lively "preps" participated in a paper race a few days ago. All report a good time and are anticipating many more in the future.

Most of the students living in the near vicinity of Moscow will spend the holidays with their parents, while those living away will remain in town.

The interest of the vocal work of the musical department under the supervision of Mabel Louis Hinkley is constantly growing. Miss Hinkley proves herself an efficient teacher.

One of the most energetic of the clay-modeling class is Miss Eunice Westall. She has just completed a cast of Venus De Milo with great credit to herself and her instructor, Miss Bowman.

Lieut. McClure is offering a course in international law and military science to juniors and seniors. Those who wish to pursue their military work should take advantage of this opportunity.

Warren Nichols, who has been very low with typhoid fever, has almost completely recovered.

In a letter from Miss Cushman, containing the renewal of her subscription to the ARGONAUT, Miss Cushman again expresses her continued interest in the University and student body.

Gilbert Hogue of the civil engineering department, is conducting important experiments upon hydraulic cements. The manufacture of cement for use in concrete is now one of the great industries of the country.

A. L. Brunzell a former student, and a member of the "old guard" visited the U. of I. several days during the month. Mr. Brunzell will remain with us a while and then return to his home in South Idaho.

Lude Brunzell has found it necessary to suspend his work in the U. of I. for the time being. As he leaves his work he carries with him the best wishes of all and especially of the members of his college class, the juniors.

Miss Cushman, former preceptress of the University, having just returned from a visit with her mother who has been ill, is now at her home with her brother in Wilbur. She has deferred her visit to Moscow until some future time.

The horticultural department is now furnishing the very choicest flowers to the city trade. The prices are reasonable. Prof. Huntley's care and labor are apparent in the splendid appearance of the horticultural building and greenhouse.

Miss Lucy F. Dean, of the University, received a sad message on Tuesday Dec. 12, announcing the death of her sister in Oakland, Cal. who had been ill for some time with typhoid fever. Miss Dean left Wednesday for Spokane where the funeral will be held. She may return to school after the holidays.

On Thanksgiving evening about twenty-five boys gathered at McCray's restaurant and enjoyed an excellent turkey supper. Most of those present had been to turkey at least once during the day but all appreciated the spread and an enjoyable time was indulged in. The afterpart consisted of speeches, songs and the usual college yell, after which all dispersed feeling that they had performed their part toward diminishing the supply of turkeys and perpetuating the old, old custom.

Prof. Henderson left Monday, Dec. 18, for Harvard University where he will study the types and classifications of the flora found in Idaho and the northwest. Prof. Henderson will remain at Harvard till in June 1900, after which time he will pursue special investigations in Cornell University

and in the agricultural department, Washington, D. C., returning to the U. of I. in September, 1900. During his absence Dr. Leroy Abrams, recently graduated from Leland-Stanford will have charge of botany. Prof. Henderson will be accompanied by his wife. His two daughters Margaret and Constance will attend the Portland public schools, during the remainder of the present school year. On Saturday evening preceding the departure of Prof. Henderson, some thirty of the oldest students of the University called at his home as a mark of their sincere appreciation of his devotion to them and to the University. All regret his absence and wish him abundant success in his coming year's labor.

Have you noticed the half-page occupied by the Northwestern Business college in this issue? Well, it will be a permanent add. For what it offers this school has no peer in the Northwest. Its president, Prof. E. H. Thompson is well known to students and teachers in North Idaho, and is regarded as a man of rare scholarship and ability.

Our one-time student John D. Long is manager of the Western Correspondence School of Penmanship, with headquarters at Green, Col. Mr. Long is certainly one of the most skillful penmen in the west, and the ARGONAUT recommends that its readers, who would become good writers, correspond with this genial teacher.

ALUMNI ET ALUMNAE

Miss Eva Nichols '99 hopes to spend the Christmas holidays in Moscow.

Letters received lately from Lieut Gilbréth '97, reported him well and thinking of "the old folks at home" in the U. of I.

Robert Max Garrett, class '99 (Mus) has organized a class in piano down town aside from regular work with the department.

Fred C. Moore '99 came home from Republic on last Sunday. He made a flying trip to Lewiston, Monday. His stay in Moscow is indefinite.

A number of the graduates in music are now working for the bachelorate degree in the same. Among them are Max Garrett '99 (Mus) Rosa Forney '99 (Mus) Ava Sweet '99 (Mus), Ollie McConnell '98 (Mus).

Arthur P. Adair '96 writes the ARGONAUT from Osgood, Ind., and invests one dollar in our enterprise. He commends the ARGONAUT Alumni column, and finds it a means of keeping in touch with the close friends of other days. Mr. Adair is an engineer on the B. & Q. S. W. R. R. Let us hear from others.

J. J. Anthony '98 has succeeded in patenting the engine that he worked on in the U. of I. last year.

Miss Olive McConnell '98 made a hard trip to the white pines the first of the month and has since been confined to her room by illness.

Charles B. Simpson '98, now Cornell, writes that he is fascinated with life in a large college and college life in general. He is a member of the "sigma alpha" (so called) fraternity and lives in a lodge with about a half dozen other graduate students.

Miss Ednah Condon '98 (Mus) left the first of the month for Louis-

iana, where it is her intention to accept a position as private teacher in the home of a wealthy planter. She will visit a brother and uncle at St. Louis on the way. Miss Condon has a host of well wishing friends in Moscow who will watch her career with interest.

Stella Maud Allen '96 was married on Dec. 12th to Prof. Stokely Roberts at the home of Mrs. Allen on 3d. Street, at 8:30 o'clock p. m. The home was artistically decorated in smilax, asparagus, roses and carnations; the corner where the happy couple stood, being a bower of evergreens with an arch bearing a true lover's knot of white ribbon. The bride wore a becoming gown of white,

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decked with dainty vines and rose buds. Dr. Booth performed the ceremony including that of the ring. Prof. Cogswell played the wedding march from Lohengrin. A number of beautiful and useful presents were received. Mrs. Carithers and Mrs. Owings had charge of the refreshments assisted by Misses St. Clair, Owings and McCallie. Beside these there were present Mrs. Allen, Messrs. and Mesdames Headley, Dan Hannah, Wood, Booth, Gibson, Bonèbright; Misses Bowman, Poe and Fry; Messrs. Huntley, Carithers and Owings. For four years, or since her graduation, Miss Allen has been librarian at the college and she will be greatly missed by all. Prof. Roberts is at present Supt. of schools in Whitman county and was formerly principal of our city Russell school. They will be at home after Jan. 15th in Colfax, Washington.

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"Father of All, in every age, in every clime adored,
By saint, by savage and by sage—Jehovah, Jove or Lord;
Teach me to feel another's woes—to hide the fault I see—
That mercy I to others show, that mercy show to me."

• • •

Christmas Greeting

Motter, Wheeler & Co., wish all the world a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year, and we sincerely hope that "man's inhumanity to man, that has made countless thousands mourn," will cease and give way to the Prince of Peace; and that every being in every clime shall be secure in "Life, Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness." While waiting for these things to come about, we will continue to Close Out our Large Stock of—

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