

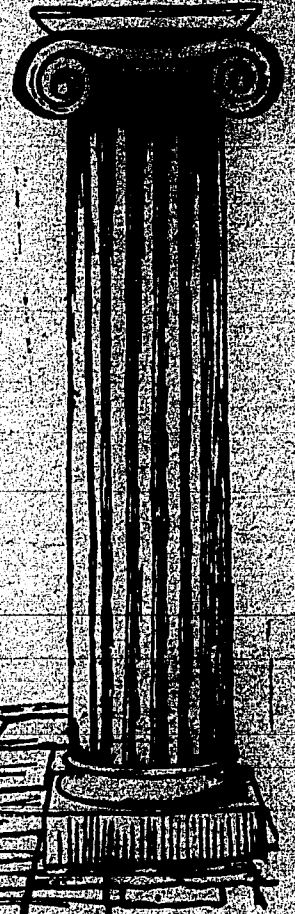
# UNIVERSITY

## ARCANA

Feb - March 1900

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# The University Argonaut

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## Modern Languages in American Schools.

Only within recent years has the study of modern languages been assiduously pursued in American schools.

First French, as the language of diplomacy, then German, as the language of scientific research, later Spanish and Italian won their way into the college curriculum.

The ablest minds and the best energies of the people, for three-quarters of a century, intensely absorbed in exploiting a vast extent of territory, in natural resources the most favored country in the world, were at last diverted toward higher learning, embodying original research and the assimilation of systematized knowledge.

Graduate work modeled after that of the German University, although a product of the last twenty-five years, gives promise of high achievements. The philological study of modern languages, for nearly a century considered a German science, now receives eager attention in a few of our graduate schools.

English, Germanic and Romanic Philology traces and reduces to laws the phonetic and syntactical

changes of the respective languages, from the earliest monuments of their literature.

Authographs being rare, it investigates the transmission of manuscripts, comparing those of the same place and age, to determine whether the text is pure, or corrupted by the forms and interpolations of a later time. It seeks to discover whether certain literary forms are of native or foreign origin. With painstaking care, it studies what the past has handed down, in order to form a vivid picture of the culture, the emotions, the struggles and the life of the Romanic and Germanic peoples.

Unlike the masses of humanity which, in their self-sufficiency, carried away by passion, sympathy, vanity or prejudice, pronounce infallible judgements, the scholar, with unbiased mind, seeks the truth for the sake of the truth.

With the exception of Old and Middle English, which, so indispensable for a thorough and satisfactory knowledge of our language, in spite of utilitarian notions, should always be required for the degree of A. B., the historical study of the Romanic and Germanic languages is wisely limited and often entirely excluded from

undergraduate courses. The college is neither a professional school nor a graduate school. It is a training school for the mind.

In the present chaotic state of educational ideas, specialization is often advocated before the broad foundations are laid for success or for general culture, which is the crying need of those who are to guide, influence and understand the infinitely complex, social forces and tendencies of the twentieth century.

We are bound to the civilized nations of the world by innumerable and invisible ties. With the increase in the means of international communication, a strong impulse has been given to the interchange of ideas and culture. Music, architecture, painting, sculpture, literature, science, learning and inventions are international treasures.

The mind is not fed from one source alone.

The world to-day is more interesting than ever before in its history. He, who would understand it rightly, must be broadly educated.

The literature of original research is mostly in German, French and English. These three languages dominate in the world's progress. A glance through a list of German and French periodicals, covering every field of learning impresses on the mind the vast importance of a reading knowledge of German and French to all who keep abreast of this great intellectual movement.

Teachers of modern languages often express dissatisfaction with

the results obtained. It is true that French and German were given a place in American schools, before a trained corps of instructors was available. Yet under the most favorable conditions, progress must necessarily be slow.

When one considers that the proficiency of our celebrated scholars is the result of long years of untiring endeavor, with the additional advantages of foreign travel, the popular delusion, that a class should learn to speak a foreign language in the short time allotted, seems to be the wildest absurdity. Prof. Whitney has said: "No one can put together German periods which shall be tolerable—much less elegant—after the study of the rules of construction in Grammar. Familiarity with the language as spoken and written, the acquisition of what seems an instinctive feeling for the harmony of construction, but is in fact an educated habit, the product of much reading and hearing, can alone enable one to compose such sentences as Germans compose." What Prof. Whitney said of German is true of all modern languages. Besides, the conditions existing in schools must be met. Modern language teachers often remark, that there are found in every class, pupils whose vocal organs are so inflexible and whose ears are so insensible to the slight differences of sound that they can never be taught to pronounce well, while pure inertia, as Prof. Super calls it, stands in the way of the success of a certain contingent.

The instruction must be adapted to the average student, to whom the educational value is of paramount importance.

Translation from hearing cannot be too highly prized, especially by those who are planning foreign travel.

The ear and the eye must both be trained, if a foreign language is to become a living possession. Through reading alone, without hearing, language becomes a lifeless skeleton, which vanishes nearly as quickly as it comes. With the rapid development of our foreign commerce, modern languages will have an increasing commercial value. Educators often say that instruction, of which speaking is the end, belongs rather to the commercial school.

The increasing demand for trained teachers of modern languages should attract many promising young men, capable of independent work and continuous intellectual growth, who have the broad training of a liberal college course, as a necessary foundation for the thorough and indispensable philological training of a graduate school. Such preparation, Germany, the great intellectual center of Europe, requires even of its teachers of elementary French and English.

The cause of sound learning in America demands, not only trained scholars, but good teachers, for by learning they live and by teaching they make their living. Italian will be studied by those who wish to become acquainted with a rich literature.

The recent war has given a fresh impulse to the study of Spanish. The number of students, who this year elected Spanish in Harvard University was one hundred per cent greater than one year ago. National pride demands that those, who are to take part in the administration of our new possessions, should have considerable knowledge of the language.

This need seems all the more pressing, when we fully realize how helplessly forlorn a newcomer is in a foreign land, with the language of which he is absolutely unacquainted.

South America, so rich in natural resources, is rapidly growing in population. Our commerce with this continent is rapidly expanding. No one knows how soon our attention may be drawn thither, by events of world wide significance.

For years the German Empire has been looking longingly toward Brazil, to seek an outlet for its surplus population, under the German flag. Will American influence move southward?

In spite of the stream of immigration thither from northern Europe, the language will remain Romanic.

The United States has been called the land of the future. The peoples south of us also have brilliant prospects, into whom Anglo-Germanic blood will infuse new life, new energy, new ideas, new culture. Portuguese, spoken throughout Brazil, will assume importance, as that vast territory develops. During the last one hundred years, our country has been nobly fitted for

habitation, absorbing and feeding millions of immigrants from across the sea.

In the coming century will be established fixed ideas of education, in which modern languages will hold a high place.

T. CLORAN.

### In South Africa.

According to Dr. Livingstone, "The Boers are Dutch colonists who settled in Cape Colony about 1652." "They are," says Dr. Livingstone, "generally a sober, industrious and most hospitable body of peasantry." It is from this colony that the Boers of the Transvaal have descended. Here on the Cape of Good Hope struggled the fathers of the South African Republics did the Pilgrim Fathers on the Atlantic shores of America. The same incentives that prompted the Pilgrim Fathers to seek homes in the wilds of America took the Dutch to South Africa, where they lived under Dutch rule for more than a century and a half until the French occupation of the Netherlands, when in 1795 Great Britain made herself master of the Cape. But in 1802 the Cape was ceded back to the Dutch, and again in 1806 England acquired title to the country, and from that time on to the present have the Boers been under the oppression of England.

Three times in the history of English rule in South Africa have the Boers taken up the march and pushed into the wilderness beyond the confines of English territory and

secured either by peaceable treaty or by conquest lands of the Zulu tribes, and each time have they been followed by their oppressors who have twice made their country English territory, and are again endeavoring to crush the people of a struggling republic, who have faced the wild beasts and savage tribes of Africa and converted the country into homes and government wherein they might live in peace and happiness but for the oppressor, England, who deems it her privilege as the angel of progress and civilization to extend her gory wings of protection over a state to which she has in the Convention of London (1884) granted independence. In this convention Lord Derby assured the Boers that, "Your government will be left free to govern the country without interference." In the face of this and former treaty agreements England demands that the Transvaal government shall grant to English subjects who refuse to forswear their allegiance to Great Britain in taking oath of allegiance to South African Republic the following demands:

1. That the residence necessary for franchise be reduced from fourteen to five years.
2. That they be given seven seats in the First Volksraad.
3. That English be taught in the schools equally with that of the Dutch.

Such are the demands made of a free people exercising the right to govern themselves.

In the conference of Bloemfont-

tein, which was held May 31 to June 5, 1899, between Sir A. Milner and President Kruger, the latter proposed to reduce by half the time necessary for franchise, thus making it seven years. Milner wanted it reduced to five years and demanded the seven seats in the First Volksraad. Kruger had no authority from the Volksraad to go so far as that, but on July 19, 1899, the South African Republic granted new concessions: giving immediate franchise to those who had been residents in the country for seven years. And on August 19 the state secretary, Mr. Rietz, wrote to Mr. Conyngham Green, the British agent, that the government was willing to recommend to the Volksraad and people a five years franchise, also to give eight seats in the First Volksraad and if necessary in the Raad.

After these concessions by the Transvaal to the demands of Great Britain who has no right whatever to exercise control over the internal affairs of the South African Republic or any other foreign state unless that right be distinctly and formally pronounced and admitted by treaty can it be justly said that the Boers have brought on the war by their unwillingness to accede to the so called "just demands" of England, a Christian nation represented at The Hague and who refuses the right of arbitration to the Transvaal Republic.

Is it not natural that instruction in the schools supported by the government should be given

in the official language, and is it not the universal custom to do so? The Transvaal has been liberal enough to give subsidies, at the expense of the state, to English schools in the goldfields, where only English is taught. All the complaints of Mr. Chamberlain about the language in the schools are therefore unreasonable. "Since when does the foreigner who temporarily seeks an abode in a country to make his fortune and who enjoys hospitality there, assume the right to put aside the language of the country, and to claim that instruction and justice be administered in his own language."

The English in making these demands lose sight of the fact that Cape Colony was without a representative government from 1814 to 1872, and that in 1825, beginning with Jan. 1, an order was issued requiring that all instruction should be given in English, and that official papers and all public documents should be printed in English; also in 1828 all lawsuits should be carried on in the English language, that almost every functionary magistrate should be English. This is England's idea of representative government.

Much is said about the savage and cruel treatment of prisoners by the Boers. But Mr. Churchill tells of his treatment by the Boers while a prisoner at Pretoria, and says that he expected every hardship and indignity, judging from the reports he had read of these people in the so-called "Land of lies," but found that he was treated with the utmost

respect and humanity. After seeing what he did, he says: "I felt that the war was unjust and that we should lose South Africa and that Heaven was against us."

As Napoleon is reputed to have said that Africa would be the burying ground of the British Empire, so England is now setting the first spade to the grave that will never be able to hide the monstrous wrongs committed by a Christian nation in the name of civilization.

#### Homer's Achilles.

"In Achilles, Homer presents to us the greatest, loftiest character among the assembled heroes of the heroic age. Semidivine by descent, he was possessed of all the attributes ascribed by the ancients, to an ideal hero. It is true that some of his actions do not accord with our sense of right; but these only serve to show to a greater advantage his higher qualities. His heroic spirit was manifested early in life when he chose a brief life of glory rather than one long and uneventful. On the battlefield, he was at once the hope of his friends and the scourge of his enemies. His bravery was unparalleled. Well skilled in arms he is the peer of "impetuous Mars" himself. Possessed of a passionate nature, he was quick to resent and avenge insult or injury; but not unreasonable in his anger at any time. By his strong will power he was enabled to curb his passions and make his actions conform with the will of the Gods. Not less prominent charac-

teristics were his tenderness and sympathy as shown by his great love for his friend Patroclus and in his treatment of the aged Priam.

It may be said that his character being diversified as it was of smallness and cunning and appearing to us in its loftiness and simple grandeur, can not fail to win our admiration.

## ATHLETICS

### Athletics and Education.

The question, shall my college education be supplemented by thorough training in athletics? is constantly before the student's mind; and never has it been more recurrent than under the present status of college life. The moment a boy enters college the question is again put, What can he do? What is his record as an athlete? The faculty, of necessity, ascertain his mental and moral standing; but few questions are asked by those with whom he must constantly be associated, whether he has any record as a mathematician, or orator or debater. Those of the old school who denounce athletics as barbaric, are compelled to note their increasing importance, those of the middle ground stand uncertain, scarcely trusting their beneficence; but the new school hails with joy the rising tide in athletic interest.

For these results, we attribute to the remarkable change in the public countenance through the last few



years, the chief cause. College ideals have changed radically in the last twenty five years. A generation or two ago, physical weakness bordering on effeminacy, were cherished, if only the student could show a predilection for classic shades, usually accompanied by morbidinosity in every physical aspect, and sometimes mental with it. The college man of that time must "crucify the flesh," immediately upon his recognition as a Freshman, create a morbid appetite, and a moody disposition, and he is ripe to dwell upon the greater problems of destiny, perhaps explain the law of conservation of energy, or discourse learnedly upon God's designs and mistakes in the universe,

The exigencies of the times have changed the ideals of a generation ago, and other notions, more in common with a rapidly progressive civilization have taken their places. To a deeper experience of life, the teaching of science, and practical dealings with men, has this been due. We believe that athletics, properly maintained, make the man a better student, a better orator, a better engineer—better in every vocation of life, from the simple fact, he has a better foundation, upon which he may rest in after years. The will power and quick decision necessary upon the field, are forces to be necessary in contact with men after college life.

With our \$250 scholarship prizes, with our medals for oratory and debating, with our gymnasium hall in preparation, with our foot ball,

base ball and field day advantages; we believe our school at present furnishes opportunities, of which our students have never dreamed. But yet we have not all that could be desired for our athletes. We are in sore need of a good track near the university. Its need is not so manifest in foot ball and base ball, but in training for field day exercises, a track close to the University grounds and baths is indispensable.

Here a word may be said in regard to the effects of heavier athletics. Some object to them because of injuries sustained in training and contests. In foot ball as in other athletics the greatest injuries are caused by the condition of the athlete before sufficient training. All these, however, are not so serious as the public is made to believe in many instances. Notwithstanding the bruises and sprains, the history of the leading foot ball players after college show that this form of athletics works no permanent injury to health and vitality, and the same is found to be true of other sports.

Another thing to be noted is the plea of poor standing in classes. It is true that some athletes stand low in class work. But is the same not true of other individual students who take little or no interest in athletics? Science has shown that without a reasonably good mind and will power, the best results are not obtained for the strength expended. These men are able, and by proper dealing at the hands of

the faculty, will make respectable standings in their work. The records of Yale and Harvard show that a very small proportion of their champion athletes stand at or near the foot of their classes, and many are high up on the roll of honor. The very ones who stand low, ostensibly because of athletics, not unfrequently would spend their time at something else with the same results. There is no need of the athletes' poor work, if the time they have outside of their training were wholly spent at work.

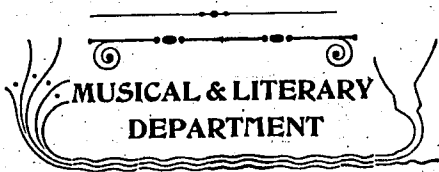
Among the sources of satisfaction, is the contemporaneous growth of civilization and athleticism in our country, and no more fitting exponents of physical development could be chosen than our seats of learning. Men of sciences are beginning to feel that man, the walking battery, cannot replenish his supply of ozone after the confinement of the school room better than by athletics. Significantly enough we turn for inspiration to Grecian art and oratory; happy if we can comprehend the deep philosophies of that age, and that too of a land of the purest democracy in the history of the world. When her people were the recognized models of physical perfection, when her orators, statesmen and philosophers were making her name immortal, when she was mistress in the world of thought, the sports of the Olympic arena were the heart and soul of life in the "City of the Violet Crown."

General Walker once said in this

connection: "The question is whether the college athletics, which so many approve and so many condemn, have not after all a deeper significance—whether this remarkable outburst of enthusiasm for physical development and for the perfecting, of the human body is not related, perhaps vitally and intimately, to the growth of a feeling for art in this new land of ours. No classical scholar will for a moment admit that it was an accidental coincidence that the nation of the Old World which pursued athletics with the passionate eagerness, which showered honors upon the victor in running or in wrestling not inferior to those which it gave to the author of an accepted tragedy—that nation whose tribes came by long and perilous journeys over strong seas to witness the great athletic competitions by the banks of the Alpheus or on the Crissæan plain was the same nation which carried the arts and especially the plastic arts to the highest point of perfection ever attained.

"If, indeed, there is believed to have been a vital connection between these seemingly diverse manifestations of Grecian life who shall say that the remarkable enthusiasm for physical training and the intense interest in athletic contests which have been so suddenly developed in our country, may not be seen a generation hence to have accompanied and that through no accidental association, the elevation of art to a far higher and nobler place than it had before occupied in

the thoughts and affections of our people? The life class is the true school of the artist. The greatest of all who bear the name have been men who revered the human form and made it their chief study, and found in it their highest delight. If in truth this sublime passion is taking possession of the nation, who shall estimate at a price the worth of that inspiration? The vision of the Apollo may yet rise to the view of thousands out and upon the arena at Springfield, as erst it rose before the thronging multitudes of Olympia. A. I. E.



### Our New Books.

Most of the new books ordered early this year for the general and department libraries have been received. Each professor who gave an order for his department, seems to look with much fondness and satisfaction on the new volumes and all we have to regret is that there was not sufficient funds to purchase the other volumes they would have liked to order.

The general library received about eighty-five new volumes. Probably the most valuable of these are six of the plays of Shakespeare and the Concordance in Variorum edition, edited by Furness. This edition of Shakespeare is by far the finest ever published, having in addition to the play itself with all

the different readings, valuable notes and commentaries with the source from which each drama was drawn. These, together with a number of the early dramatists in the Mermaid series, are an addition to the library, which students of the drama should especially appreciate. What a source of delight the twelve volumes of Jane Austen will be to those persons who delight in "delicate love situations" and "delicious suspense!" To use one of the author's own expressions, the person who reads them all will probably say "I assure you I was highly diverted."

The admirers of Kipling will be pleased with the "Man who would be King" and "Seven Seas."

None of the novels which have recently attracted so much attention crept in, but we are glad to greet a number of old friends such as Charles Kingsley's "Hypatia" Charlotte Bronte's "Jane Eyre" and three additional volumes of Robert Louis Stevenson's interesting novels.

Who will be the first to peep between the covers of the twelve volumes of Fielding novels edited by Saintsbury?

The delicate humor and mild sarcasm of Addison's Spectator and the satire of Swift in Gulliver's travels will please some who are not yet acquainted with them.

The other volumes are all worth noting, and we can only urge that you visit the library, examine its contents and be convinced of its increasing value and the growing interest of the student body in it.

"Books should to one of these  
four ends conduce,  
For wisdom, piety, delight or  
use."

"Of all those arts in which the  
wise excel,  
Nature's chief masterpice is writ-  
ing well."

#### Washington in "Hugh Wynne."

Among the American novels which attracted most attention last year was Dr. S. Weir Mitchell's "Hugh Wynne." This story of Revolutionary times is probably the best American historical novel yet written, and is especially interesting for the way in which the public men of that day are depicted. One feels, in reading the book, as if he had really come in contact with some of the men who figured so prominently in the founding of our country, especially Franklin and Washington.

Since a sketch of Washington appears elsewhere in these columns it may be interesting to note in comparison a few extracts from Dr. Mitchell.

In the crowded streets of Philadelphia on his way to the meeting of the second Continental Congress, Hugh Wynne saw Colonel Washington for the first time and in describing him afterwards says: "I have always been a great admirer of fine men, and as the Virginia Colonel moved like Saul above the crowd, an erect well proportioned figure, he looked taller than he really was." In speaking of this

same occasion elsewhere, he refers to him as a fresh, clear skinned country gentleman.

The most detailed description given of him is that taken from the diary of Hugh's friend Jack Warder, a lieutenant: "Ablers pens than mine" says Jack, "have put on record the sorrowful glory of that dreadful camp ground by Valley Forge. It is strongly characterized in those beseeching letters and dispatches of the almost heart broken man who poured out his grief in language which even today no man can read unmoved. To us he showed a gravely tranquil face which had in it something which reassured those starving and naked ones. Most wonderful is it, as I read what he wrote to inefficient men, to see how calmly he states our pitiful case, how entirely he controls a nature violent and passionate beyond that of most men. He was scarcely in the saddle as commander before the body which set him there was filled with dissatisfaction.

"I think it well that we know so little of what went on within the walls of congress. The silence of history has been friendly to many reputations. There need be no silence as to this man, nor any concealment, and there has been much I think. I would have men see him in his anger when no language was too strong; in his hour of serene kindness when Hamilton, the aid of twenty, was 'my boy,' in this starving camp, with naked men shivering all night in their

blankets by the fire, when he pitied those miseries he could neither relieve or prevent.

"This serene, inflexible, decisive man, biding his hour, could be the venturesome soldier, willing to put every fortune on chance, risking himself with a courage that alarmed men for his life. Does any but a fool think that he could have been all these things and not have had in him the wild blood of passion? He had a love for fine clothes and show. He was, I fear at times, extravagant and, as I have heard, could not pay his doctor's bill, and would postpone that and send him a horse and a little money to educate his godson, the good doctor's son.

"Like a friend of mine, he was not given to speech concerning his creed."

#### "Skedaddle."

This slang expression is of American origin and is said to have been coined during the civil war. Its meaning, to scatter or disperse hastily, is familiar to all who know the word. The persons who occasionally make use of this rather inelegant word would be amazed, if some day they should find out that it is not merely a combination of stray syllables, but that it is of Greek origin. Dr. Baden says the word is always associated in his mind with a Greek verb, which, as nearly as we can spell in English is "skedannumi" and means to scatter or disperse. It will be noticed that the two words have the same meaning.

Is it not possible that the soldier who coined this word, had at some time been a Greek student and had this Greek verb in mind when he said "skedaddle"? The theory seems reasonable, to say the least, but we can never know whether or not it is correct.

#### What is a Boer?

The following extract from Olive Schreiner's fascinating paper, "Stray Thoughts on South Africa," which appeared several years ago, may be of interest to some especially since we know that she, having spent nearly all her life among these people, is better able to "paint their true inwardness" than any other writer of the present day. She says: "One is sometimes asked to define exactly what the true Boer means. There is only one scientific definition for it; it signifies a European by descent, whose vernacular is the Taal, and who uses familiarly no literary European language. It does not denote race or necessity; the Boer may be French, Dutch, German or any other blood—one of the most widely spread Boer families is Portuguese, neither does it of any necessity denote occupation; the Boer is often a farmer and stock owner, but he may also be a hunter, trader, the president of a republic, or of any other occupation—he remains a Boer still while the Taal remains his only speech."

The word Uitlander is pronounced as if the ui were like oi in boil.

"Music can noble hints impart, engender fury, kindly love;

With unsuspected eloquence can  
 move,  
 And manage all the man with secret  
 art."

The second students' Matinee musical given this year occurred on Thursday afternoon, February 8th. The department of elocution assisted and the program was an interesting one. Owing to the inclemency of the weather, the attendance of townspeople was not as great as is usual on these occasions, but those who did venture out felt repaid for the long, cold walk.

The next program of this character will be given in the near future.

The Philharmonic club has arranged to give a series of four concerts during the year, the first of which took place Tuesday evening, February thirteenth. Professor Venino of Spokane appeared before a Moscow audience for the first time and charmed them with his well chosen and admirably rendered selections. While his interpretation of some things differed from that we are use to hear, it served to broaden our ideas and prove to us that, just as in literature, so with music, the same passage may be given several interpretations and no one can say "mine is the only correct one." The great feeling with which all the numbers on the program were played made one feel, more than ever, that "music arches over this existence with another and diyiner."

The second concert of this series

will be given by members of the University faculty sometime in March.

"How music, that stirs all one's devout emotions, blends everything into harmony,—makes one feel part of one whole which loves all alike, losing the sense of a separate self!"

The members of the Preparatory department have organized a literary society which will in the future be known as the Chrystomathean society. Only students of the preparatory department are allowed membership. The meetings are held behind closed doors and no outsiders except members of the faculty are allowed admittance.

The following officers were elected to serve during the second semester: President, Curtis Brigham; vice president, Arthur Glendenning; secretary, Eunice Westall; corresponding sec'y, Miss Jensen; treasurer, Joseph Lavin; sg't at arms Roy Zeigler; censors, Clarence Talbot, Thressa Peterson.

The society meets every Friday at 3:30 p. m. in the Preparatory assembly room. Thirty-eight members are enrolled and indications point to a prosperous society.

Chas. Simpson, '98, was tendered a position, at \$1,000 per year, as instructor in the department of Zoology, of the Washington, D. C., High schools. Mr. Simpson did not accept the position and expects to review at Cornell College and receive his Doctor's degree this year.

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BURTON L. FRENCH '01 EDITOR-  
IN-CHIEF.

GAINFORD MIX '01 BUSINESS-  
MANAGER.

A MOVEMENT has been set on foot among the oratorical leagues and associations of the Northwest to perfect a permanent oratorical association, embracing all the leagues in Oregon, Eastern Washington and Idaho and Western Washington. The call is made from the University of Washington and we think should awake a hearty response from our own league. Three years ago a contest was held in Portland in which the leagues above mentioned were represented, but no permanent organization was perfected. To urge the benefit of such a league is not necessary. And, too, THE ARGONAUT believes that the time is NOW opportune to make real the long dreamed of plans. Success to the leagues!

THE Websterian Society in electing Messrs. Reed, Martin and Herbert to represent them in their debating contest with Whitman College have put forth a strong team. We believe it is not conceit that prompts us to prophesy that they will win. Look out, Whitman! You beat us on the gridiron, but—

THE last exchange to fall upon our desk is Vol. I, No. 1, of the "Oregon Weekly," (University of Oregon). It is a bright, newsy paper and a credit to the U. of O. Here's our hand, Bro. McArthur, and with it best wishes for your success.

THE next issue of THE ARGONAUT will contain the Freshmen and Sophomore class pictures, and succeeding issues, pictures of other classes, teams and organizations of the University.

THE Freshman Prize Stories will appear in the April ARGONAUT.

## .. NOTES ..

Pres. Blanton and Dr. Padelford attended the teacher's association in Genesee March 3.

Work on the catalogue for 1900-'01, has been begun by Pres. Blanton and Mr. Condon.

Professor Aldrich has recently received a number of valuable French and German, works on insects.

Professor French is going to Boise, March 6th, for the purpose of organizing a state dairy association.

The farmers short course, which was held in February, was a success,

the farmers were very much interested in the work and expressed a desire to attend again next year.

The University building is now completed and the members of the faculty are located in their new quarters.

A farmers institute will be held in Lewiston March 14th. This will make fifteen institutes held in the state this year.

A class has been organized in physiological chemistry. The work will be adapted to the special needs of those who expect to study medicine.

The enrollment of the college has now reached 434 for this year since June '99. This includes summer school, short course and regular student enrollment.

Mr. Thorn Smith, who during the past semester devoted his entire time to the experiment station work, is in charge of the class in agricultural chemistry.

Mr. Hanna, of Y. M. C. A. work, during his visit to the U. of I., gave the preparatory assembly a very able address on the subject, "international student co-operation."

Prof. Aldrich spent the 25th, in Pullman visiting friends. He says the new science hall, which has been under construction for some time, is almost completed.

Dr. Avery has been recently elected a member of the German Chemical Society. The "Berichte" will now be regularly received from the headquarters of the society at Berlin.

Prof. Aldrich has placed on exhibition the collection of fish which was received from the Government Fish Commissioner. The collection includes most all the native fish and several marine forms.

The experiments which are being carried on at the university farm, in feeding beef cattle are progressing very satisfactorily. Prof. French says the animals have gained on an average, about 2 pounds per day.

The winners of the Amphictyon and Websterian society debating contests are Burton French and Henry Lancaster. The two will compete in debate for the Heyburn award of \$20,—contest to be held March 23d.

The English-Boer question is being freely discussed by all and the student body have not been slow to organize themselves into clubs for expression of sympathy and general discussion. The president of the Boer club is G. Oom Paul Mix, of the English, Burton French.

A Greek letter fraternity, the Kappa Phi Alpha, has been organized by Dr. Padelford, in the varsity. The following young men are mem-



bers—Chas. Armstrong, Clem Herbert, Geo. Snow, Miles Reed, Jessie Raines, Burton French, Claude Gibson, Lawrence Corbett, Fred and John McConnell, Thomas Jenkins, Robert Ghormley, William Lee, Benjamin Oppenheim, Louis Turley. Dr. Padelford, Lieutenant McClure and Mr. Huggins are honorary members.

Prof. H. B. Miller, of Ore., while visiting the U. of I., delivered a very interesting address before the preparatory assembly.

He emphasized the necessity of each student having a definite end in view and the lack of success of those who have no aim.

The remains of Ole Hagberg arrived here Monday and the funeral services were held from the Presbyterian church at 2:30 o'clock, Rev. Ghormley conducting the services. The university cadets furnished the escort and pall bearers. The services were without ostentation, and the remains were interred in the cemetery.

Dr. Padelford has organized a class in argumentation and debate, which meets each Wednesday after assembly. There are ten members, all young men, in the class. The purpose of the class is to acquaint members in ready and complete handling of important questions and the most efficient styles of argumentative writing.

The Freshman oratorical contest

will take place March 11th. The boys have been making great preparations for the event and the contest promises to be a close one. Among the contending speakers is "Bill" Lee the "North Corlinia Orator." Prizes of \$5, \$3 and \$2 have been offered by Mr. R. Hodgins, for the three best orations.

Friday, Feb. 16th, was the last day of the farmer's short course. Those who were enrolled are: H. L. Coats, L. Yothers, Angus McKenzie, F. L. Cooper, G. W. Cooper, L. D. Arnold, David Garrett, J. H. Taylor, J. D. Jarron, P. C. Olsen, O. O. Hurt, P. L. Smith, N. M. Hawley, J. H. Malone, C. W. Palmer, John J. Schwartz, John E. Randall, J. S. Randolph, D. J. Hammond, Julius J. Cuendet, N. Mattson, A. M. Holland, P. R. Matthews, H. R. Estes, Arthur Gosselin, L. Keene, F. Veatch, John Lieuallen, J. J. Beckner, A. C. Burgen, B. C. Dowdy. This makes a total of 32.

A short time ago some one in the Caesar class started to school horse-back but by some mistake lost his pony on the way. A person found the animal wandering loose on the street and hearing that Mr. Huggins kept the "pen" or pound, immediately conducted the stray horse to him. Mr. Huggins smiled to himself as he thought of the reward he would get from the owner as the equus appeared to be young and valuable. Days passed but no one enquired

for the lost pony, Mr. Huggins thought perhaps the owner did not know where his property was, so he advertised the matter, but still no one called. He began to fear he would have the animal on his hands and as he had no use for it, he in his desperation, offered to give it away, but still no one seemed to want it, so it has turned out to be a horse on Mr. Huggins.

A very large crowd was present at the social given by the Y. W. and Y. M. C. A. Friday evening, March 2nd, for students and faculty. The social was held in the upper corridors and the literary society halls, so, with abundance of room and the many games which were scattered about the halls, every one enjoyed themselves immensely.

Early in the evening a very entertaining program was rendered which consisted of a reading by Miss Edna Clayton, a number by the "Varsity Vif," recitation Miss Edith Traver, Duet Misses Poe and Hinkley, and reading Miss Nellie Ireton.

Later in the evening light and delicious refreshments were served and about 11:30 the young people began to leave.

It has been said that one of the most striking features of the evening was a "shell game" introduced by a young man who is noted for his love for Websterian "pickles."

At a meeting of the Junior Preparatory class, Wednesday Feb. 7, the following officers were elected

to serve during the second semester: President, A. S. Glendenning; vice president, Abbie Mix; secretary, Marion Fitzpatrick; class editor, Joseph Lavin.

Dr. Miller has moved his Geological collection into room 16, formerly occupied by the Botanical department.

Room 17 formerly used by the Zoological department will be occupied by Mr. Smith, as a chemical laboratory.

The chalk-talk given by Mr. Rosecrans, under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. was a very interesting entertainment and was enjoyed by all.

One of the students in geometry is getting to be a fine student since the class is working on some problems which his brother had in an old note book.

The Junior and Sophomore chemistry students are now working on Saturdays. This allows more time during school hours, but makes a long spell for the one doing work.

The "Latitudinarian Society" is the name of a new organization of students. The object of the society is for the discussion of religious and other questions from an independent point of view.

Examinations are over for the

first half of the year, and all are feeling happier. The records made by a very large per cent of the students are far above the average, which speaks well for both students and teachers.

Upon looking at the fine specimens of penmanship exhibited in the Websterian and Amphictyon bulletins the members of the new society lost heart but Mr. Mason Cornwall came to their aid, and to the surprise of all exhibited as much talent as those with more experience.

We have talent and we are going to develop it.

Each member of the Chrystomathean society seems interested in the work and we feel that with a little effort, we will prove a success.

The mining students have organized a mining and metallurgical association and will meet every two weeks for the discussion of topics of interest to mining men. The officers of the association are: President, Ralph Jameson; vice Pres., Geo. A. Snow; secretary and treasurer, S. P. Burr; sergeant at arms, James Gibb. All B. E. M. Students are eligible to membership, and this organization promises to be one of the strongest in the institution.

The students of the Preparatory school have commenced the Semester's work with renewed courage and energy. The morning assemblies are interesting and instructive. Professor Huggins by his

kind and inspiring words leads the "Prep," on to a high standard of work and instills into their minds the higher aims of life. The Senior class of this department is especially strong; it contains some of the brightest and most industrious students of the school.

York Herren "The boy orator of the Palouse," delivered a very interesting address at the pro-Boer rally, held in the G. A. R. hall. York was one of the successful participants, in the Websterian society contest, to determine who should enter the Heyburn debating contest.

Messrs. Brown and Corner, students of the W. A. C., recently visited their U. of I. friends. They state that the new dormitory, known as the Ferry Hall, is nearly ready for occupation, and that the boys there, will soon be comfortably situated in their new home.

What caused such a large body of students to gather around the Amphictyon bulletin? Why was each so eager to catch a glimpse at something posted there? Why so many comments and criticisms? 'Twas all because of a piece of paper, on which was some writing and drawing, and signed, A. D. L. Many compliments to the "Boy artist" on the talent displayed.

At a meeting of the oratorical association held registration day, the following officers were elected:—

President, Henry Lancaster; vice-pres., Benj. Oppenheim; rec. sec., L. W. Nixon; cor. sec., A. P. Peterson; treas., F. H. McConnell. It was decided to hold the preliminary inter-collegiate contest independent of the Watkins contest, and the following committee was appointed to arrange all details; F. H. McConnell, Chas. Armstrong and L. J. Corbett. The contest will probably be held the first Friday in April.

We are sure no Junior prep was an actor in that hand-car ride to Pullman, Saturday night, February 17th. It would take too much time to tell how they carried the car about a mile out of town before putting it on the track for fear of being caught in the act.

Saturday the 3rd, a county teacher's convention was held in Genesee. The University was represented by Dr. Blanton who addressed the teachers on 'The Gospel of work,' and Dr. Padelford who gave another address entitled 'An evil and its Remedy.'

The Sr. Prep class held a meeting Feb. 8 and elected officers for the second semester, as follows:—Pres. Mr. R. Thompson; vice pres. Miss Edith Traver; sec. Mr. Aubery Laurence; treas. Miss Eunice Westal; class editor, Curtis Brigham.

Mr. T. L. Martin a Sr. Preparatory student, was chosen one of the trio to represent the U. of I. in the

debating contest with Whitman college. It is the sincere wish of all his schoolmates that he may meet with success.

Wesley Taylor, a member of the Junior preparatory class, visited with his parents at Kendrick during the month.

Arthur Glendenning, a member of the Junior preparatory class, was a Spokane visitor on Thursday and Friday, Feb. 22d and 23d.

Bert Smith has quit school for the term and has gone to Wallace to remain with his brother, who is at present working at that place.

Marion Fitzpatrick left this week for his home in Bear Lake county. Marion has done good work and will be with us again next year.

Mr. Hanna, traveling secretary of the northwest college Y. M. C. A., paid the varsity a visit Feb. 25th, and addressed the local association.

Stella Parker has accepted a position with Parker & Keel of Wardner, as book-keeper. She will resume her work in the U. of I. next year.

John Shepperd and William Gibb Freshmen have changed their course from A. B. to B. C. E. The boys said the A. B. course was Greek to them.

Arthur Henry has given up his

studies and will leave for Spokane in a few days.

The Junior class had its picture taken this week.

Miss Westall is doing some very fine clay modeling.

The physical culture class has again resumed work.

Carlton French attended the teachers' examination last week.

Miss Rosa Forney is making an exhaustive study of the song lyric.

Florence Skatteboe is in college again after an absence of 2 months.

Everyone seems to be getting good grades under the new system of grading in Caesar.

Wm. C. Lee seems to be very much attached to room 32. It is not hard to guess the reason.

The wood-carving class has adjourned until they shall have a suitable place in which to carve.

Among those who have joined the class in water colors lately are Jesse Raines, Misses Jenkins and Gibson.

B. E. Bush visited his parents in Iowa, during the past month, returning the 17th. He reports having a pleasant trip.

Prof. Bonebright was in Pullman

this week, making arrangements to have some of the college professors from there address the students at the summer school.

Mr. Philip Schools, who has been suffering from a wound in his leg, inflicted by the accidental discharge of a rifle, is out again and working as hard as ever.

Prof. Huntley has a very interesting class of girls who are studying horticulture. The class not only like this work for the valuable information, but it is such pleasant work.

Marcus Barnett '98 and Reese Hattabaugh both of whom have been attending the Columbia Law College in Washington, D. C. have secured positions in the census department at Washington.

The Chrystomathean society is indebted largely to the program committee consisting of Misses Westall, Bruce and Staley, and Mr. Wahl, for the excellent programs being rendered weekly.

We hear that Prof. Huggins found a stray pony somewhere in the building. It seems to have been misled by some Prep. Owner may have same by calling on Mr. Huggins and identifying property.

We appreciate the efforts of Mr. Leon Nichols, Zora Clark and Mr. Marion Fitzpatrick in raising the sum of twelve dollars among the Preparatory students, for which,

the department as a body, was permitted to attend the chalk-talk.

Professor Aldrich has been working for over a year on a catalogue of the Diptera, but he says it is far from being completed. He has had to abandon further work in this line for the present, to prepare a treatise to be published in a London Entomological periodical, on the dolichopodidae, a family of flies. This article is one of a series that prominent entomologists are preparing on the flies of Central America and Mexico, from which places a collection of the family dulicopodidae was sent to Professor Aldrich to describe. The description will be a feature of his article.

### PERSONALS

R. B. McGregor visited in Genesee during vacation week.

Chas. Fisher has changed his course and is now pursuing studies for the degree of B. M. E.

Miss Winnifred Clayton, '01, missed a greater part of school during the month on account of illness.

Reese Hattabaugh, a Junior of '99 now in C. L. S. has received an appointment in the census department, and took his place this month.

We are told that the Board of Regents have recently created the "chair of Chipology" and appointed Mr. Yothers to take charge.

F. H. McConnell was on the sick list part of the time during examination week, the result of vaccination. For particulars just ask Fred if "it took."

J. T. Wright spent several days at his home in Wardner. Jesse says they spent Washington's birthday in proper shape up in the Coeur d' Alenes.

Miles Reed visited Hon J. W. Reid (?) of Lewiston during the vacation, we are informed that Mr. Reed was in present of a "treaty," but failed to make the necessary arrangements.

Those enrolled by the registrar for the new semester are--college, Harry B. Blanton, Pauline Moerder, --preparatory, Wallace Winegard, Ernest McKay, Roscoe M. Saunders and Floyd Cochran.

Burton Giddings at one time a student of our varsity, is now enrolled as a Freshman in Rush Medical College, Chicago, having worked and paid his way in advance for a 4 years course.

The Standard, published at Grangeville, states that our old student, Miss Mary Maxey, one of Idaho county's most successful teachers, commenced a term of school on the reservation this week.

Why have the pleasant smiles that once wreathed Joe's face departed? Why is his brow clouded

with anxiety and deep seated care? Poor fellow he has been elected to hoard the shackles of the Chrysothomatheans.

Lieut. McClure has been delivering a series of talks to the cadets each Friday morning on explosives, and the different kinds of guns used by our army. These lectures are very interesting and enjoyed by all.

The mining department has received a complete cyanide plant consisting of a solution tub and all the necessary apparatus for the testing of ores by this important process. The Senior B. E. M. students are now testing ores by this method.

Junior Psychology student—How do you explain the fact that lecturers, suffering from neuralgia often have the pain leave them as soon as they are well launched out on their discourse?

Sophomore—The pain leaves the speaker and goes to the audience.

Harry B. Blanton, son of President Blanton, surprised his parents by arriving in Moscow on Jan. 25, from Mo. At the beginning of this semester Mr. Blanton took up work as a special college student. He is from the University of Mo., and while there played left end on the foot ball team. THE ARGONAUT welcomes Mr. Blanton to the University.

Regardless of the advice of Dr.

Blanton, "Giving Hostage to fortune," two S. Ps., one bugle sergeant and an acting corporal of Co. A' while wandering up 3rd st. called on a young lady.

But, alas! like the foolish virgins of old they provided no oil for their lamps and their joy was brief, for the young lady allowed the lamp to burn empty, and much to their regret, but not hers, they were obliged to leave without ceremony.

This fate has proven the wisdom of the Doctor's advice, by aspiring to prevent distraction from their studies.

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ALUMNI ET ALUMINAE

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Eva Nichols, '99, spent Feb. 22 vacation in Moscow.

Clara Playfair, '99, spent her February vacation in St. Paul,

Guy Wolfe, '99, visited his alma mater during the farmers' iustitute.

Marcus Barnett, '98, is now working in the Census Bureau as a copyist.

Pearle Wickersham, '99 music, now has charge of the music in the Boise public schools.

Margaret McCallie, '98, was the guest of Stella Allen Roberts, '96, in Collfax Feb. 6th.

Arthur Adair, '96, spent one day

with Alexander Coffee, '97, as he came through St. Paul on his way west.

Maud Mix, '99, was in Colfax the first of the month taking the teacher's examination.

Margaret McCallie, '98, spent the semester vacation with relatives near Steptoe Butte, Wash.

J. Herbert Zeitler, '97, is home from Grangeville and intends remaining the rest of the winter with his parents.

Edward Smith, '98, who is working his mine, located on the dumps of the Bunker Hill & Sullivan mine, Wardner, telephones his father that they find it 20 per cent richer than they had even hoped. Good luck to Ed.

The Alumni Association has a very small debt to pay, yet only a few of the notices sent out have been responded to and the debt is still hanging. It is only a small amount asked of each and it is hoped those who are yet "due" will please delay no longer.

Arthur Adair, '96, was summoned home Feb. 5th by the death of his mother, Mrs. Alexander Adair, who died in Portland on Feb. 4, while undergoing a serious surgical operation. To our alumni, Miss Helen and Arthur, THE ARGONAUT extends the sympathy of their many friends at the University.

Arthur Adair, '96, was a very welcome visitor at his alma mater this month. Mr. Adair was a member of the first graduating class at the University and was also engaged in teaching in the University for two years. Last June he graduated from Cornell with C. E. degree and is at present connected with the C. O. & S. W. R. R. as a civil engineer.

#### Y. W. C. A. Notes.

Mrs. Padelford entertained the Bible study class and the officers of the Y. W. C. A., on Saturday evening Feb. 17, at her home. The evening was spent in games and dainty refreshments were served. Every one had a delightful time.

The Bible study class did not meet last Sunday on account of the joint meeting of the two associations at the Presbyterian church.

The devotional meetings hold on Wednesday of each week as during the last semester. The committee who has the topic cards in charge will soon have them ready and the work of this semester will begin in earnest.

#### Odds and Ends.

"Intelligence is the life of liberty."

"If a man is born right the first time there is not much need of a second birth."

"What you would have come out in the life of a nation you must put into the schools and universities."

Mrs. Stanford donated to Leland



Stanford University, founded by herself and husband in memory of their son, \$11,000,000 which has made her the largest individual giver in the United States,

A dictionary of college slang is being prepared by Dr. Babbitt, of Columbia University and he desires the co-operation of all students and college men in making it as complete and accurate as possible.—Ex.

“Westward the course of empire takes its way;

The first four acts already past,  
A fifth shall close the dream with the day:

Time's noblest offspring is its last.”

Bishop Berkeley.

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Set your aim high, and screw your courage to the sticking place that you may attain it. Shakespeare once said: "The evil that men do lives after them, The good is oft interred with their bones."

We believe the great poet was only playing with words when he uttered this apothegm, for in the lines immediately following he exhibited one by one the virtues of the dead, and painted them in such everlasting colors, that

"Age cannot wither nor custom stale"

their brilliant hues.

The evil he had done was expunged from the memories of men, and consigned to oblivion ere the heated blood that followed Brutus dagger' out, had time to cool.

Every young man should copy the advice of Polonius to his son, and pin it in his hat. This above all:

"To thine own self be true  
And it must follow, as the night the day,  
Thou canst not then be false to any man."

All history teaches that desolation, famine, sickness and death, follow closely on the heels of "Grim visaged war." Therefore while war is on or during the interim of peace,

"Let all the ends thou aim'st at,  
Be thy country's, thy God's, and truth's."

Then should fate seem unkind, and strike you down with SMALLPOX or any of the many

"Ils that flesh is heir to"

Some one will rise and say,

"He was my friend, faithful and just to me  
His life was gentle, and the elements so mixed  
In him that Nature might stand up and say  
To all the world, 'This was a man!' or  
This was a lady!"

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