

The  
**University Argonaut**

Moscow, Idaho, November 20, 1902.

**Literary.**

**The Elmer Twins.**

The oil excitement had come like a storm into Eastern Washington. Old settlers who had lived on their ranches since before the Indian wars, sold them for large sums and started on a search for new homes. Many ranches had been lost but a short time before, drawn in by the never satisfied mortgage companies, who now reaped the harvest of dollars from the many speculators.

The small town of Wahkum was in the midst of the oil strikes. It was a sleepy town compared with its neighbors, bustling, excited little places, trying their best to make a noise that would be heard in the whirl and dash of Spokane.

One of its citizens was Mr. Lome, a man of leisure, who had lost his left arm; that had settled his life for the future of course it was a shame that his wife must work, but he was helpless, so he sat on the saloon steps, or possibly on a chair by his own door, and watched the Elmer Twins.

Now there was not a place in the town nor for miles around that the Elmer twins had not seen; no steeple or tree that they had not climbed; no horse, cow, pig that they had not at least tried to ride. Dirty, ragged, and saucy, they were at once the cutest and toughest children in town.

One day after they had eaten all the green apples they could shake off of Mr. Howard's trees, tormented a half a dozen small dogs, and gone swimming in the sluggish little creek that flowed

through the town, they were resting and drying themselves under an old bridge. Suddenly Lemuel turned to Lonnie, "Lon, what'll we do next?" "Well, I've just thought of somethin' way up," answered Lonnie, "You know everybody can't think of nothin' but oil, oil, oil. Let's give 'em a regular boomer. We'll pour oil in somebody's well and they'll think they've struck it."

"Hooray, that's just the topper," cried his brother, an' nobody'll see, we can carry it over there tonight."

So as soon as it was dark, they slipped through the gate and emptied a gallon of oil down their neighbor's well.

The next morning Mr. Lome was persuaded to draw a pail of water for his wife, who had promised to get Col. Ender's washing home that night. He drew the water in a leaky pail, and as he poured it out, he exclaimed, "Well, that's the curiourest smellin' stuff, I ever seen, it don't look for all the world like—well I'll be sandpapered if that ain't oil! Mary! Mary! come 'ere, come 'ere quick."

Mrs. Lome came and said it certainly did look and smell like oil, she struck a match to it, and it blazed up gaily.

In a short time almost all the people in town were examining the oil, and rushing home to see if there was not oil in their own wells, while the twins grinned and chuckled to themselves behind the fence.

The price of property went up enormously, a house and lot that the owner would have been glad to sell at three hundred dollars the day before, was now declared to be worth at least ten thousand dollars. Wahkum was to be the

metropolis of the northwest, and its old settlers were to revel in wealth.

Telegrams were sent in great haste to Spokane, and on the next train came an expert to examine the oil, two newspaper reporters, and a dozen or more speculators.

"Queer we can't find no oil in our well," said Mr. Elmer, "bein' right next door to Lomé, we orto have oil if he does."

Much the same was the comment all over the town: "Strange Lomé struck it rich, and we can't find anymore oil in town."

Mr. Elmer secured a little of the wonderful oil from the group of excited men in the next yard and carried it home. "Get the oil-can, Laura," he called to his daughter, "and we'll see if this burns as well as the real thing."

Laura went for the can, and returned with it swinging in her hand. "Why, pa, we filled it yesterday, and there ain't a drop here." "Well, of all things!" cried her father, "I'll bet those boys have done this. If that don't beat the Dutch! Lem. Lon, come here."

The twins, their faces pulled down to hide the laugh that wanted to come, filed out from behind the house, and stood before their father. "Boys, where is the oil that was in this can?" "Down Mr. Lomé's well, pa." The laugh came out at last and the father couldn't help it, he joined in with a hearty will.

The reporters, the expert, the speculators boarded the next train in the greatest disgust; some of the people of the town were much incensed, while others thought it the greatest joke of the irrepressible twins.

But the boys themselves received a severe "talking to" from their mother, and went to bed without their suppers to dream of green apples bobbing down a rapid stream of oil while men shouted

and ran along the shores with frantic efforts to reach the dancing balls.

EDITH TRAVER.

Idaho's Congressman.

When, on the fourth of November, the people of Idaho elected Burton L. French to represent them in congress, they paid a tribute to the man, to the youth of Idaho, and to the State University.

Since history began it has not been alone those men, nurtured in the lap of luxury, who have risen to the places of trust and honor, but they have had to work to keep even with those of more humble birth, who have learned to indure and strive without complaint. Not many years have passed since Idaho was but a wilderness, and it took strength and courage to come into a new country and squarely meet all the obstacles and hardships that presented themselves. But those who came, then, although they lost much, gained much, and gave to the rising generation that spirit born in the rough mining camp or in the rude hut of the frontiersman—the "spirit of the west."

It was into this rude western country that Burton French came when but a boy and settled with his parents on the Palouse river, where his father built a log cabin and laid the foundation for a home. Catching the "spirit of the west," the boy determined in spite of every obstacle to obtain an education.

In the public schools of Palouse City, then but a small town, he received his first schooling, working when out of school to help pay his expenses. No honest labor, no matter how lowly, was scorned.

After receiving a teacher's certificate, he taught for a number of years in the public schools of Latah county, being principal of the Juliaetta schools for two years. In the fall of 1892 he first entered

the State University as a "prep" and attended irregularly for several years, having to stop and teach. He re-entered in the fall of 1898 and graduated with honors in the class of '01.

While in college Mr. French held many prominent positions in the student organizations. For two years he was manager of the students' boarding club, he was president of the Amphictyon society, editor of THE UNIVERSITY ARGONAUT, winner of the first Heyburn debate, and was a member of the University debating team that defeated the University of Washington in the spring of 1901. While still an undergraduate he was twice elected by the people of Latah county to represent them in the legislature. During the last session, that of 1901, he was the recognized leader of the republican forces in the house and was largely instrumental in obtaining the appropriations for the U. of I.

In the spring of 1901 he was awarded a fellowship in Economics in the University of Chicago, and spent the scholastic year of 1901-2 there and was again awarded the fellowship for the year 1902-3. At the republican state nominating convention held in Boise August, 1902, he was placed at the head of the state ticket as the candidate of that party for representative in congress. After a brilliant campaign over almost the entire state, he won at the polls, leading his ticket with a majority of over 8000. The people of the state will be glad to be represented in congress by a man who has been reared and educated in the west and who is thoroughly conversant with the needs of the state, but the University of Idaho is particularly glad that he is a graduate of this institution.

When he takes his seat in congress, he will be one of the youngest members of that body, but Idaho is one of the youngest states and if she sends one of her

own sons he must needs be a young man. Possessed of a keen insight and excellent executive and business ability, not to mention great power in oratory, he cannot help but make an excellent representative for our state.

#### A U. of I. Romance.

Once upon a time there lived in Moscow a Young man named Tom Smith, who loved a girl named Fanny Jones. He was a Strong fellow of Noble character. She was a Little girl with hair like Cole, and Tom thought she was an Angel. Her father was the city Miller. They were both very fond of the writings of McCallie and they liked to Reed his works together in their Leasure moments.

When he arrived at her home this particular evening he found her sitting under a Bush beside the garden Wahl. Her father who was a rather Moody man didn't like Mr. Smith and called him a Wolfe in sheép's clothing and thought he would have to play Shepperd. He had also told Tom not to come to the house any Moore.

So when he missed his daughter this evening he went out to Hunter. He met them in the Hall on their way to tell him of their decision. Mr. Jones told Tom he would talk to him, and sent his daughter to her room, saying he would see her on the Morrow.

Tom soon gave the irate father to understand that all he wanted him to do was to Playfair.

But if he wanted to get in a Mix up to just come on.

As Tom was a Keener man than Mr. Jones, he finally won his bride by the use of a few Nichols.

When her father became reconciled he gave his daughter a Morris chair.

At the train they were met by a shower of rice and old Schuhs which highly am-

used the Porter.

In their journey through France they found the French learned at the U. of I. very useful. BELLE HAMMER.

#### Farmers' Institutes.

Professor French, Mrs. Young and Mr. Slade of the university faculty leave next Saturday for southern Idaho, where they will hold a number of Farmers' Institutes. Among the places that they contemplate visiting are Star, Emmett, Nampa and Boise. In Boise the institute will be held under the auspices of the Columbian Club.

Very careful preparations have been made for these institutes and they promise to be exceptionally interesting. Professor French has had lantern slides made of excellent photographs of the university and buildings on the campus and interior views of the laboratories and other rooms. A splendid exterior view of Ridenbaugh Hall will be shown together with interior views of the dining room, upper and lower halls and music room; also views of the students' rooms and of one of the domestic science classes at work.

The aim of the institute work is to give the farmers the results of the experiments carried on on the university farm, with different grasses, grains and different breeds of stock and to show them how these experiments can be applied to practical farming; also to advertise the work of the State University.

Professor French, state organizer of institutes, will have charge of the agriculture department and Mr. Slade will give a paper on the "Chemistry and Adulteration of Foods." A new feature of the institutes this year will be the domestic science work of which Mrs. Young will have charge. She will give lectures on the great need for education in the domestic arts, and will tell them something

of the work the university is beginning in this line, not forgetting to say a good word for the home the state has given the girls in building Ridenbaugh Hall.

We are glad that the people of Idaho are going to catch a glimpse of the university, and we hope the institutes will mean many new students next year.

16 to 0.

Ra, Ra, Ra; Ra, Ra, Ra,  
Idaho, Idaho; Boom, Ba, Bah.

If the last laugh possesses any special virtue, or gives to the troubled spirits of college students any peace of mind, then we who love the yellow and white may be pardoned for wearing a broad smile. While we have no desire to find fault with our neighbors, it is to be regretted that they feel justified in their action regarding the make-up of their eleven. The game was scheduled as a first team affair. Who Pullman felt called upon to play was no concern of ours, but, after getting badly worsted, to boast that they had panned off a second team and didn't expect to win anyhow, is babyish to say the least. Such conduct is not creditable to any institution.

If the W. A. C. imagined that the defeat of our team was a job within the capacity of scrubs, they miscalculated. While it is possible the fear of defeat which Idaho might administer to the would-be-champions had something to do with it.

#### FIRST HALF.

W. A. C. kicked off from east goal. Idaho found trouble and gave up the ball, but W. A. C. had no better success. Getting the ball again, Idaho commenced doing business on a wholesome plan, things assuming the aspect of a monopoly. "Silent" Smith waded over a half dozen for 8 yards and then repeated it for three more just because he could. Harry is not selfish so he told the other

boys to try it. Then Miller took two and a half yards, McLeod five, and again Smith two and a half just to keep in practice. All this looked good to the rest of our boys so Larson and Tilley and Tweedt placed three yards apiece to the credit of their team. This work had put W. A. C's. goal parts within smelling distance, and our boys, hungry for a touch-down, grew anxious. Quarter-back Mix wanted to rush matters and in an "unguarded moment" made a forward pass and lost the ball. But W. A. C. could make only three yards. Getting the ball once more, Larson was pushed ahead three yards to the W. A. C's. 40-yard line. Then Tilley took it, and in spite of three efforts at tackling, he was not stopped until he saw the ball safely behind the goal line. McLeod tried to kick but missed it by the width of the ball, which went perfectly straight, but a little low. All this had required just eight minutes, and the halves were twenty-five minutes each.

W. A. C. kicked off once more, this time to Idaho's 30-yard line, but an off side play lost the W. A. C. five yards. Idaho then bucked the line for thirteen yards when W. A. C. stuck their feet so deeply into the mud that our boys couldn't get by. But the ball, which we lost on downs, soon "came back" through a fumble, when Larson picked it up and took five yards for Idaho. Tilley got through on the next play for ten yards more. Idaho was then held for downs and by an off-side play gave Pullman five yards. W. A. C. braced up and made her only substantial gain during the game, forcing Idaho to give up twenty-five yards by line bucking. A fumble here lost the ball to Idaho in her own territory. Our boys then tried a quarter-back punt, which was fumbled by W. A. C. Larson picked it up and made a long, pretty run before being

tackled. This put the ball within twenty-eight yards of Pullman's goal. At the time of the fumble the referee said he had called down, and to make his word good the ball was ordered back. Idaho losing her big gain, and leaving the ball once more in Idaho territory. Bucking the line for ten yards was pretty good, but a little too slow, so our boys punted the ball 15 yards further up the field. Armstrong tackled the Pullman player in his tracks, and the next play, a fumble, gave Idaho the ball. But Idaho fumbled and W. A. C. bucked for fifteen yards and then punted, Idaho fumbled and Godwin of the W. A. C., picking up the ball, had clear field for Idaho's goal. Miller succeeded in overhauling the W. A. C. man in ten yards, and with the ball in Idaho territory, the first half ended.

## SECOND HALF.

Idaho kicked off twenty-five yards, Pullman returning ball to center of field. W. A. C. tried to make quarter-back but failed. Larson caught the ball and advanced it five yards. Idaho fumbled but Tweedt recovered the ball. Pullman then held Idaho for downs on their thirty-yard line, she then made her required five yards in three trials and then fumbled to Idaho, who did not gain, losing ball to W. A. C. on downs. Idaho held Pullman for downs, and Smith made five yards on her right tackle. Larson broke through left tackle for fifteen yards and made a touch-down. McLeod kicked goal.

Pullman kicked off thirty yards, McLeod advanced ball fifteen yards and was tackled hard by Coolridge. Idaho made first down on first play, then lost ball on forward pass. W. A. C. tried quarter-back kick, but was blocked, and Idaho fell on full-back of W. A. C's. line. Gibb made twenty yards around Pullman's

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left end, Smith made two yards, Miller eight yards, and Larson was pushed through for touchdown. McLeod missed goal.

W. A. C. kicked off twenty-five to Mix and Mix advanced ball twenty yards. Idaho lost to W. A. C. on a fumble. Pullman was unable to gain on next two plays and punted twenty-five yards to Mix, who by a pretty run advanced ball twenty yards. After gaining ten yards Idaho lost ball by fumble. Half ends with Pullman in possession of ball on Idaho's 45-yard line. Score 16 to 0.

### Exchanges.

The French Minister of Instruction has sent to the University of Chicago all the historical and other works which the French government has printed. This is just a beginning, but the university hopes to have the finest French library in this country.

The annual convention of the Y. W. C. A. of Nebraska was held in the chapel of the University of Nebraska from November 7 to November 9.

Each student at Yale is expected to pay eight dollars toward athletics.—Daily Maroon.

The Newberry Memorial Organ for Woolsey Hall, the new Yale auditorium on College street, is well along on its way to completion and will be put in place in a few months. A recent writer in the Musician, an authority on organ construction, says it is confidently expected that the Newberry Memorial organ will be the finest concert instrument in the world. It has 4,588 pipes.—Yale Weekly.

The Northwestern, which is counted among our exchanges, this week states that the editors wish to make the publi-

cation one of literary as well as news value. If the publications continue as they have begun, the staff certainly will not be disappointed.

The Rush Medical College is to become a part of the University of Chicago if the trustees of the former succeed in raising \$1,000,000 by July 1, 1903.

The faculty and board of trustees of Northwestern are considering the proposition of establishing military drill at that institution.

A new dormitory of thirty-two suites is in process of construction at Harvard. A swimming-pool and a breakfast-room are some of its features.—Daily Maroon.

We are glad to acknowledge the receipt of the Native American of Phoenix, Arizona, and the Crimson and Grey, Mobile, Alabama.

You may find a balm for a lover crossed,  
Or a candidate defeated,  
But the only balm for a ball game lost,  
Is to swear that the umpire cheated.  
—Ex.

"Pat," I said, "how would you like to be buried in a Protestant grave yard?"  
"Faith, an' I'd die first."—Ex.

### Men's Glee Club.

The Men's Glee Club is now practicing regularly each Monday evening at 7 o'clock. At present it is composed of sixteen voices, and many others are trying to get places. Under the superior direction of Professor Monteith, this club bids fair to do some very good work, and with the enthusiastic support of all, it will be capable to do better than any glee club we have ever had. Every one who can sing the least bit come up to the university Monday evening at 7 o'clock.

The  
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Rates: One Dollar per Year.

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We cannot help but feel that Pullman hardly did exactly the right thing on Saturday in bringing their entire second team to meet our first. The game that decided their supremacy over us for the year had been played, in this they had everything to gain and nothing to lose. Although there is certainly no rule against their bringing up their second team, yet the game was scheduled as a first team game, and we feel that it was hardly fair to the men of our first team to play them against a straight second team. We, too, have a Thanksgiving game coming, but a first team game had been scheduled, and to live up to the contract our fellows were willing to go into the game, even against the great odds occasioned by the illness of several of our best men. We went into the game and won, but, although the game

goes on record as a first team game, everyone knows that it was Pullman's second team, and it places us in rather a bad light before other colleges. It would have been better to have been again defeated by their first team than to have won such doubtful honors.

Again, it was hardly fair to the spectators who came to see a first team game. When the W. A. C. manager asked if objection would be made to their playing some second team men, it never occurred to Mr. Mix for one minute that they were going to play their entire second team.

We have only good words for the work of our team, but are sorry that our first team men had to be placed in the position that they were.

An Idaho Daily Statesman of recent date contained an editorial on the work the State University was doing in investigating the cause of sheep poisoning in the southern part of the state. Mr. Slade, the station chemist, has been working for some time on the different poisonous plants of Idaho. When a full report of the investigation is published, says the Statesman, it will be of great benefit to the sheep men.

Those of the northern part of the state hardly realize of what great importance the sheep industry is in the state, but it is one of the greatest of southern Idaho. Work like that of the chemistry department not only helps the citizens of the state, but it interests people in the university, and will result ultimately in great good for the institution.

It is encouraging to see the way interest in the Farmers' Institutes is increasing. It shows that the farmers are beginning to take greater interest in new methods of farming and are realizing the important place the State University

is assuming in the state. We are sure that the many views of the university together with the interesting lectures soon to be given in the southern Idaho institutes will interest the people more and more in the institution and may help in securing the desired legislative appropriations, as well as an increase in the number of students.

## Societies

### Y. W. C. A.

November 10-15 was the week of prayer observed by the Young Women's Christian Association in all lands. A quarter of an hour was given each day by association members of our college for prayer and for the discussion of reports from the associations of the different countries.

The membership of the Y. W. C. A. has been greatly increased this year by the systematic canvass of all young women enrolled in college. The association is stronger than it has ever been before and a great deal of earnest work is being done.

Arrangements are being made by the young women of the Y. W. C. A. for a sale to be held about December 17. There will be for sale all kinds of little articles suitable for Christmas gifts.

Two Bible study classes have been organized in the Y. W. C. A. The class in the Acts and Epistles, under Miss Moore, meets Wednesday afternoons at 4:15 in the Y. W. C. A. room. The class in Sharman's Life of Christ, with Miss Ransom as leader, meets Tuesday afternoons at 4:15. We feel particularly fortunate in securing for leaders young women who have always taken such a deep interest in the association work as Miss Moore and Miss Ransom have done.

The classes promise to be very interesting, and we trust that every young woman in the university will enter one of the classes.

### Amphyction Society.

A large audience was present at the meeting of the Amphyctions last Friday evening. The program consisted of a reading by Miss Costello: poem, Mer-Yothers; Amphyction society, past, present and future, A. C. Saxton: debate—Resolved that the republican principles are not for the best interests of the United States—affirmative, A. Von Harten, G. Davidson, W. B. Hall; negative, C. Montandon, M. Morris, P. Darlington. The decision was given in favor of the negative. After the debate Professor Axtell made a talk on "The Value of Society Work," which was very much appreciated by all. The meeting was then turned into a lively business meeting, during which several important matters were acted upon. Messrs. Fogle, Leonard, Noble and Holtz were elected to membership.

### Debate News.

On Wednesday, in the weekly assembly, the students adopted the constitution that establishes the University Debate Council. On Wednesday and Thursday a public election of the members of the council was held. The following students were elected: Miss Edith Traver, E. Montandon, A. C. Saxton, W. E. Lee, R. Overman, J. L. Adkison, J. W. Shepperd, J. W. Calkins, and they, in their turn, elected the following officers: President, J. W. Calkins; vice-president and secretary-treasurer, A. C. Saxton. Professor Hulme and Professor Reel were elected as advisory members. The university now has an organization that has full power to control all debates and oratorical con-



tests except the society and class contests.

Having the definite and authoritative sanction of all the students, and having the extent and the character of its work carefully defined, it is expected that the Debate Council will be a more satisfactory organization than was the oratorical association that it displaced.

On Saturday morning, November 15, the final trial for the selection of the team that is to meet the Washington Agricultural College in debate, was held in the assembly hall. There were six contestants chosen in the preliminary trial. Sides and the order of speeches had been assigned by lot a week before. The three men chosen were J. Loyal Adkison, W. E. Lee and R. Overman.

The preliminary oratorical contest will be held in the assembly hall on Saturday, November 21, immediately after the regular debate is in the course of argumentation. The contest is open to every member of the university.

The preliminary trial for the selection of the team that is to meet Whitman College in debate will be held some time this month. Every student in the university who is interested in debate should enter this trial. The desire to serve their alma mater and the desire to benefit by experience in public speaking ought to be sufficient incentives to bring out a large number of candidates. Participation in an inter-collegiate debate is valuable because of the experience it gives, and because of the reputation that is gained. The inter-collegiate debates are university contests. They represent the entire university. Therefore they should receive the support of students in every department. Anyone who considers our record will see how vitally necessary it is to win from Whitman this year. We cannot win by wishing, but by working. Every student who

comes out and does his best to make the team, helps both himself and Idaho. With thirty candidates for the team, victory will be more certain than with three.

Whitman has chosen for her first debate with Oregon the following question: "Resolved, that tribunals should be established with power to settle conflicts between capital and labor which affect public interests."

#### Freshman Entertained.

"Ru Ra, Ru Ra, Ru Ra, Rix, Freshman, Freshman, 1906." That's the way it ended up Saturday night about 11:30. Misses Tilly, Wickston, Hammer and Hoyt were the hostesses of the evening and they surely succeeded in giving every one a most enjoyable time. The gymnasium at Ridenbaugh Hall was neatly decorated with the class colors, violet and silver. "A. U. of I. Romance" contributed to the general amusement and three correct papers were handed in. Mr. Magee won the prize in this as he also did in the "peanut race." After refreshments were served, the floor was cleared and we danced for an hour. As it was getting rather late then, and as we were keeping the other inmates of the Dorm. awake, we adjourned to some future time.

LEONARD.

#### Age of Dryden.

The sixth period of English literature or the Age of Dryden embraces the latter four decades of the seventeenth century from 1660 to 1700.

The restoration was accomplished. The Stuarts were placed in power, and Charles II was recalled from exile and enthroned. He was succeeded by James the Second, who reigned until he had so entangled himself in matters of church and state, that he fled to France in 1689

for refuge. Parliament declared that the throne had thereby become vacant and Mary and William were made rulers.

Controversy between Episcopacy and Catholicism continued. The religious zeal of Parliament was shown by the many acts passed relative to church and the clergy, such as the Convention Act, Corporation Act, and others.

The literature of the period was characterized by a complete change from that of the former period. Change from poetry to prose. The seriousness and imagination of the Puritan writers gave way to wit and reason, and the representative literature of the period was that of burlesque, satire and criticism.

The Puritan element was ridiculed, as shown by the popularity of Samuel Butler's "Hudibras," a burlesque romance deriding the Puritan life.

The Age of the Restoration was also one of active inquiry. In 1662 the Royal Society was founded for the purpose of promoting scientific investigations. To this society belonged the scientist, Newton, the discoverer of the laws of gravitation; the philosopher, Lock, author of "Human Understanding; also Hobbs, Boyles and others.

English literature received another French influence with the return of Charles II from exile. And many of the Restorative writers, Cowley, Wycherley, and others, having been in France during the rule of the commonwealth, had acquired French tastes. Upon the stage and in the drama the French influence had a greater effect than in prose and poetry. The drama burst into full force after its suppression under the Protectorate, two theaters were opened, one under the patronage of the King, the other under the patronage of the Duke of York. Movable scenery was introduced from France, and actresses first appeared upon the stage. The rules of the

French theater and drama were followed.

The tragic dramatists, Dryden, Lee, Rowe and Otway, composed what was termed "heroic plays," such as Dryden's "Indian Emperor" and "Conquest of Granada," and Lee's "Nero." Their character is indicated by the titles. Their heroes were historic characters.

Almost the opposite to these tragic or heroic dramas were the comic plays. The writers of these were Congreve, Wycherley, Vanbough and Farguhar. Wycherley's two principal plays are the "Country Wife" and "Plan Dealer." His works contain much genuine wit, but the indelicacy of his writings have excluded them from the boards for nearly two centuries.

Congreve, a follower of Wycherley, had a finer fancy and he was more delicate in his expressions. His writings possess a sparkle of wit and humor. "Love for Love" and "Ways of the World" are his two chief comedies. He wrote only one tragedy, "The Morning Bride," the first line of which is often quoted, "Music hath charms to sooth the savage," etc.

Farguhar displays the humors of a military life in his "Recruiting Officer." Treaties giving results of scientific investigation and sermons and criticisms constituted most of the prose writing. There was a demand from the pulpit for more able ministers, who should write more of their sermons to be delivered in place of the lay services. This demand was answered with such men as Barrows and Tillotson. Of all the prose of this period Lock's "Human Understanding" is said to be more widely read at the present time than any of the other prose works of this period.

There were only a few rhymers of inferior rank. The undramatical poetry was poorly represented, except by the one great poet, the greatest writer of the

age and the greatest poet between Milton and Goldsmith—Dryden.

In 1670 Dryden was made Poet Laureate of England. His career as an author may be divided into five periods according to the classification of his writings. First was his lyrical period, the next period was that of a dramatist, then satirist, a second dramatic period, and last he was a translator and writer of odes. "The Hind and Panther" is an allegorical satire, in which the Hind and the Panther represent the church of Rome and the church of England respectively.

In 1697 he wrote the ode for "Alexander's Feast" and the "Song for St. Cecilia Day." In the latter he so suited the sound to the sense in his description of the different musical instruments, that the roll of the muffled drum can be almost heard as you read, and the other instruments the same. Other works of his are "Absalom and Achitophel," "Macflecknoe," "The Rehearsal," besides the historic tragedies already named. He was a very voluminous writer, putting out as many as five plays in fourteen months. He was the first great satirist and also the first critic of any importance. His critical "Essay of Dramatic Poesie" was written in the form of a dialogue.

The generation of this period taken as a whole was without depth and principle. The effect of the Commonwealth was partly gone. The wit was keen, the satire stinging and burlesque rude. There was none of that beautiful poetry of the sweet singers of the preceding period, which played upon the feelings and awakened the esthetic emotions.

There was that in the literature of this age that made men think, then the dramatic literature of the period portrayed for posterity the life of the time.

GRACE F. GRANT.

## Locals

R. C. Mitchell is ill and out of college.

Maud Woodworth was ill a few days last week.

Estel Hunter is still absent on account of sickness.

What has become of the junior-senior foot ball game?

A student matinee musical will be held this week.

Fogle is the only standard pair of scales in town.

Hale R. Nosler came down from Spokane to see the game Saturday.

The foot-ball second eleven plays Idaho's first team at Moscow Saturday.

Gus is surely entitled to the name "King of the Preps" after Saturday's game.

Howard Kirkwood says he is broke now but that he still has some beans "to hum."

Art Strong has registered, and intends to finish up the work left unfinished last spring.

George Horton, who has been sick for some time, has gone home to rest up for awhile.

Edna and Ed Wahl returned from Oregon last week where they went to get a timber-claim.

A preparatory debating club has been organized under the direction of Professors Reed and Hulme.

Miss Emma Strong, '03, was out of school for a week on account of sickness, but is around again now.

Miss Magee, a sister of Ed Magee, attended the freshman party at Ridenbaugh Hall Saturday evening.

Burton L. French, '01, left Tuesday morning for New York City on business and will return in about two weeks.

Miss Maybelle Walsh and Carrie Cogswell of W. A. C. visited Jessie Gibson and Chrissie Playfair Saturday afternoon.

Tom Burke and Gilbert Hogue of the class of 1901 recently took the civil service examination for civil engineers in Boise.

The wedding of Mr. Edward H. Hasbrouck and Miss Bessie Eldred took place in Boise Wednesday evening, November 5.

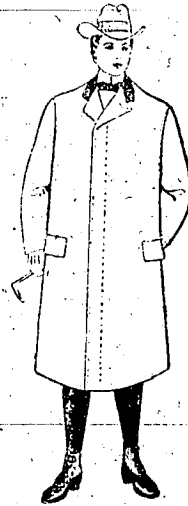
C. B. Simpson, '98, has been visiting for a few days in Moscow, before leaving for Washington, D. C., where he will spend the winter.

Professor Reed received a letter from Grangeville High School stating that they would be unable to debate with the Preps until some time in February.

We hear that the Y. W. C. A. girls will give a fair before the holidays. Don't buy all your Christmas presents until you have seen what they will have for sale.

At assembly Wednesday Professor French gave a very interesting address, followed by a reading from Shakespeare's "Measure for Measure" by Miss Fulton.

Willard Hales, a former member of the class of '04, came down from Wallace Friday evening for a short visit with old friends. We are sorry that he does not intend to enter college again.



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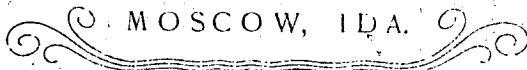


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