

The
University Argonaut.

Moscow, Idaho, March 28, 1903.

Romanticism.

To give a rigid definition of romanticism is an impossibility. Many eminent writers have attempted this but no one has ever succeeded in finding one which covered all its phases.

First, let us see what was the origin of the word itself. The various dialects springing from the Latin were known as Romance tongues and any productions written in them were called romances. As these were usually tales of adventure, the result was that any tale of improbable adventures was said to be romantic. But the abstract word, romanticism, did not arise until the nineteenth century, for before that time the movement was not sufficiently developed to need a name. It probably first received the name in France or Germany for there it was more conscious and definite than in England.

In order to understand romanticism one must know something of classicism. Roughly speaking, the term classics may be applied to the literature of Greece and Rome and to modern works modelled after them. The eighteenth century, the

age of Pope and Johnson, is known as the age of classicism in England. Said Walsh to Pope, in 1706, "The best of the modern poets in all languages are those that have nearest copied the ancients." Thus classicism stands for conservatism and imitation. All emotion and enthusiasm were repressed. Ideas were expressed as directly and exactly as possible. Writers had long been accustomed to draw their figures from classical mythology. Even the heroic couplet had become the accepted form.

Now Romanticism was opposed to the prosaic, the opposite of hackneyed and showed deep feeling as well as the author's own individuality. Instead of giving minute description, it gave rather the author's impressions. Professor Boyer says, "Romanticism is really on one side retrogressive as it seeks to bring back the past and on the other progressive as it seeks to break up the traditional order of things." The religious, military and social life of the middle ages and the old Norse mythology gave fresh material, for as Pater says, "The essential elements of the romantic spirit are curiosity and the

love of beauty." There was also a revival of the supernatural and a renewed interest in nature. To be sure, even nature in the poems of the eighteenth century was tinged with melancholy, Gray's Elogy being the high water mark of this phase of romanticism. Nature was, as it were, "a background for the display of the emotions."

Dr. Hedge points out another phase of this movement, namely mystery. He says, "The woody dell, the leafy glen, the forest path, which leads one knows not whither, are romantic; the public highway is not. Moonlight is romantic as contrasted with daylight." He attributes this love of the mysterious to Christianity, which revealed much mystery to men. He also thinks that the difference between classicism and romanticism is the same as between a painted picture and music, the one effects us by what it presents, the other by what it suggests.

The use of the supernatural was a leading phase of this reformation. "Ossian," with its wildness, its melancholy and profusion of figures, played an important part in its beginnings. "The Castle of Otranto" was hailed with delight by readers weary of stories of society and town life. It opened up a new field for writers. Then appeared "Percy's Reliques," a collection of old English ballads and songs, which is known as the Bible of the romantic

reformation, and which inspired Scott and Wordsworth.

However, romanticism was not only a change in matter but form as well. Relief from the monotony of the heroic couplet was sought in other forms, especially blank verse. There were many initiations of the writings of Milton and Spenser. As we are best acquainted with Milton as the author of "Paradise Lost," we do not usually look upon him as a romantic poet. But his lesser poems, "L'Allegro" and "Il Penseroso," set the fashion for the meditative and melancholy tone which characterized the romantic poetry of the eighteenth century. Many imitated his style while the poems of the Warton, Collins, Mason and even Gray show traces of his influence. But perhaps Spenser is a more typical romantic poet. His smoothly flowing lines are very different from the regular beat of the couplet, while Pope and his school are poets of society. Spenser is the "poet of dreamland, of woods and streams, of fairy and supernatural life." He, too, had his imitators, as Prior, Thompson and others

Such is a brief outline of one of the most interesting movements in English literature. C. T. B.

The Lewiston Debate.

On Friday evening, March 20th, the Lewiston State Normal School and the Preparatory Department of

the University met in debate at Lewiston. The judges decided in favor of the Normal School by a vote of two to one.

The question debated was "Resolved, that railroad rates in the United States should be fixed by government authority." Upon the affirmative there devolved the burden of proving these four propositions: (1.) That the present condition of railroad charges demands a remedy. (2.) That the proposed remedy is practicable. (3.) That the proposed remedy would remove the existing evils, and (4.) That the proposed remedy, if it would be successful in removing existing evils, would not result in new and greater evils. Let us now outline the case presented by the affirmative.

Mr. George Stevens said that railroads are necessary to the public welfare. The public depends for its daily needs upon these steel-tracked highways. But the railroads do not treat all alike. Discriminations, are made. It is the great trusts, such as the Standard Oil Co., who profit by these discriminations. Then free passes are given to one-third of the passengers, and the remaining two-thirds are made to pay for the transportation of the one-third who receive passes. These are discriminations in favor of aliens against citizens of the United States. Such a discrimination is the low rate on imported

tin-plate from Philadelphia to Chicago—a rate lower than that on tin plate of domestic manufacture.

The second speaker for the affirmative, Mr. Robert Emmett, said that railroads had been combined. Competition has thus been limited, and so the railroads are now able arbitrarily to raise rates. Discriminations exist between persons and between places.

Mr. Frederick Miller said the government has the right to regulate railroad rates. The right is embodied in the constitutional clause that provides for the regulation of interstate commerce. Discriminations and over-charges exist today. These are due to the power to fix rates.

This is a summary of the essential contentions of the affirmative.

Chester Abeling, Charles Mudgett and Estel Hunter composed the preparatory team and presented the negative side of the question as follows:

First an examination was made of the present condition of railroad charges. By statistics, for which the Inter-state Commerce Commission Reports and the Report of the Industrial Commission were quoted, it was proved that passenger rates and freight charges are from two to three times lower in this country than in Europe, and that they are declining. And this in spite of better service and a far smaller proportion of population to

the square mile than is the case in Europe. The whole tremendous force of competition in production, between persons and places, and the far-reaching influence of water transportation, both limit the power of the railroads arbitrarily to fix rates. Where contribution is most complete, New England, rates have fallen. Unjust discriminations exist. They are due to the competition of producers. But departures could be made from schedules established by the government as easily as from the present schedules. For secret rebates could still be given. So the proposed plan would be powerless to remove unjust discriminations, the chief existing evil.

There are just discriminations due to actual differences under similar conditions of transportation. Discriminations must be allowed between long and short hauls, and when the competition of the Canadian Pacific and water transportation demand them. How will a governmental board be able to do this? Moreover there are discriminations made by the shippers themselves by means of false classifications to secure cheaper rates. 173,000 such discriminations were discovered in the freight shipments of three cities, in freight going only one way, in one year. The plan proposed by the affirmative could not possibly remove this evil. Moreover federal rates would apply only to inter-state commerce

The affirmative must prove that all the forty-five states would act in concert with the federal board. Otherwise the attempt of the government to fix railroad rates would fail.

A comparison of the two cases will show that the first proposition which it was necessary for the affirmative to prove, that there are evils in the present condition, the only proposition they considered, was accepted by the negative. Then the negative proved that the proposed remedy would not remove these evils—unjust indiscriminations. Further, it was proved, among other things, that the remedy is not practicable.

Our team was treated most royally by the people of the Normal, and, although the decision hardly seemed fair, we bear no ill will whatever toward them. The boys are loud in their praises of the courtesy and hospitality of the Lewiston people.

The Old and the New.

(Lawrence Henry Gipson.)

A wise man once said, "Go on you are building for Eternity." These words are significant when we come to consider the work of our University. Just stop and think for a moment. How many thousands and years will pass before this noble Administration Building is wrapt in a mass of rubbish and ruin? How many thousands, and

perhaps millions of feet will have down in the vaults and show filtered and stamped along the University corridors or up and down the stairways, before all this stone, this brick, this oak and this pine, which all of us love, shall be crumbled and decayed, lying beneath perhaps, many feet of sod, and the children of another race, with a strange tongue, may be plowing, sowing and reaping the land, all unconscious that beneath their feet lie the consecrated traces of a noble and antique civilization.

Let us go now and draw aside the folds of the great shadowy curtain, which hides the future from the eyes of men. We look down through the space of a hundred years. The University of Idaho is great, old and grizzled. The campus is three times the present size. Almost a score of buildings are scattered about. Some of their walls are mantled with ivy, and even the great stone steps of the Administration Building are worn by time and use. But there has sprung up a body of tradition that always brings together the old and the new. To inspire their hearers college orators need only to call on the spirits of the "Old Guard," whose cherished names are fitted in a tablet of bronze, which remains a silent, eternal memorial and testimony as to the patriotism and manhood of the early founders of the school. With a sort of reverence those students lead their friends

them the "Loving Cup" and other mementos safely reposing in the archives of the institution. And now they cluster around the statue on the campus and the Seniors and the Juniors and the professors tell the old stories—a tradition, which have been handed down, and perhaps, the names of French; of Draper, of Hagburg, and of many others will be mentioned, but will your name or mine be there?

When we think of Dartmouth we think of Webster; and with the old William and Mary college is closely associated the name of Thomas Jefferson. Will the University of Idaho produce one, if only one name in all the years of its existence, which of itself will gather for it eternal honor and fame? Will ever a great man, end his college days in the old school and thus, for generations after-generation draw the admirers of his life to the sacred spots of his youth?

'Tis the old and the new. The old living in the new, and what our fathers gained we have, and what the University enjoys today, it will possess, perhaps, of a thousand fold; when in the silent, faithful passing of generations, the school finds itself supported and fostered by the children's children's children of today. And the margin of the University will be widened and its vision deepened; and what today confronts us in our progress as al-

most insurmountable obstacles, will whom we accsted, merely echoed then have long since passed away, the testimony of the preceding and, it may be that those students witness. We hired a rig and drove and professors while reading our out into the desert, having for a history, will smile, yet in all with guide a Mr. Hurburt. He was a affectionate veneration, and will widower of sixty summers, had been call us a very quaint and simple married three times, had lived in folk. And, yet, all these blessings, the desert 23 years, had been a sur- this wonderful mass of accumulated veyor from early infancy, owned knowledge, which pours down upon eleven hundred acres on Butter them, and to which they are heir, creek and rode a white horse. We comes as the great Gift of the time- nick-named him Stonewall Jackson less past; it is a trust and a loan from his personal appearance and that can neither be returned nor his manuer of directing our prog- acknowledged—it is the soul of ress. Another gentleman, who yesterday and of today, although joined us on horseback, was called larger and better, living in that far the orderly. off distant tomorrow.—'Tis but the old and the new.

After Homesteads.

A party consisting of Miss McCallie and Messrs Overman, Nichols and Jones left Monday for Echo, Oregon, to take homesteads.

We arrived at our destination at 4 a. m. Tuesday, having had no adventures except that a gentleman of very pecuniary instincts tried to pick Miss McCallie's pocket, at Umatilla.

At daybreak we began investigating things. We found that the wonderful increase in population and buildings, which the newspapers had mentioned, existed only in the minds of the boomers. Upon questioning the natives, we came to the conclusion that the village had been well named, since each person

About a mile from town we came into the sage brush and jack rabbit district. Here Overman exchanged seats with the general, borrowed a six-pistol and started after the jack rabbits. At one time there was a herd of at least sixty a few yards ahead of him. He pursued them for several miles, riding his horse at full speed, and firing his pistol as fast as he could work the trigger; altogether, he used about \$400 worth of the writer's ammunition, but not a single rabbit "hit the sand." None of the other members of the party proved to be dangerous to these denizens of the sage brush except Miss McCallie, who, on her first attempt, bowled one over at seventy five yards.

When about seven miles from Echo there was nothing to be seen, except sun, sky, sand, and sage

brush. But on arriving on top of a slight ridge we saw in the the dim distance, a broad belt of green with a few white streaks. "See how pretty that wheat looks!" exclaimed Overman

Two miles further on we selected our timber claims.

After lunch we visited some other claims and then turned city ward. As Jackson intended to go back to his ranch, some views of the whole party were taken just before paring. This was the first time the old Boy had ever faced a camera.

We were loath to leave the General as we had much amusement at his expense, which he enjoyed as much as we did.

When we came to the parting of the ways, he and his aid de-camp halted and bade us farewell with long faces. After we had gone some distance the orderly came galloping after us, while the old General in the distance was as motionless as a stone-wall. Upon reaching us, the orderly stated that he had a message from the General to the effect that if the young lady wanted a real home he would like to lay seven hundred acres at her feet.

She replied that she would hold the matter in abeyance for further consideration.

The last time we saw the General he was still standing at the crossroads, wrapped in silent contemplation.

DEFEAT AT SEATTLE.

University of Washington Defeats Idaho, 2 to 1.

A telegram from Seattle, received this morning, stated that our debating team was defeated in the inter-collegiate debate held there, with the University of Washington, last night.

Our men had the negative side of the question, Resolved: That Compulsory Arbitration Committees Should be Established for the Settlement of Labor Disputes. The vote stood two to one in favor of the affirmative.

Locals.

Dr. McLean went to Spokane, Wednesday.

Fred Moore, '99, is here, from Wallace, spending a few days at home.

Prof. French's family is quarantined with the measles. Ralph has them.

James Lee, of Ashville, North Carolina, arrived Thursday, with the homeseekers, and is visiting his brother, Bill.

Arthur Adair was recently appointed principal assistant civil engineer of the O. S. L., with headquarters at Pocatello.

Jim Gibb has gone to Baker City to take up his work as mining engineer. Mr. Gibb came in Thursday on the special train.

The University Argonaut

Published every week by the students of the University of Idaho.

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JOHN W. SHEPPERD, '03 Business Manager

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JAMES CALKINS, '03	Oratorical Association
W. B. HALL	Amphyction Society
LOUIS TWEEDT, '03	Websterian Society
MABELLE WOLFE, '03	Exchange

Rates—One Dollar Per Year.

Entered at the Moscow P. O. as second class mail matter.

Editorial.

The outlook seems to be bright for a successful season in athletics. The entire squaring up of old debts with the proceeds of the entertainment, together with nucleus for the spring fund, has put new encouragement and hope into the hearts of our athletes, and all are going to work with the determination to do something worth while this spring. The systematic training that the boys have begun, together with the help of a coach, will mean that when the time for games and field meets comes our men will be in better condition than they have ever been before, and we have every

reason to expect our share of the victories.

For the remainder of the semester the ARGONAUT will be published only twice a month. It is with much regret that the management feels compelled to make this announcement, but because of financial reasons it has been found necessary to do so. The subscription price for a weekly, this year, has been the same as for a bi-monthly in former years and the support from the student body has not been so good as it should have been. When more than two thirds of the students read borrowed papers they cannot expect it to be a financial success. We should have as good a weekly paper as the other colleges of the Northwest and we can have if the students will be willing to support it.

Before the next issue of the ARGONAUT appears a new editor will have taken up his or her duties. Before resigning, the present editor wishes to take this means of thanking the staff, the faculty and students for their assistance and encouragement. In spite of the many difficulties the work has been pleasant, and it is not without a feeling of regret that it is given up. May the new editor have the hearty co-operation of all, and may the UNIVERSITY ARGONAUT for 1903-'04 take a higher rank among college publications.

Exchanges.

Did you ever think of it? It took simply a woman to tempt Adam, while a devil was necessary to tempt Eve.—Ex.

Pres. Jordan has gone east to address some of the larger eastern colleges.

There seems to be a great deal of dissatisfaction about the judges' decision in the recent intercollegiate oratorical contest in Oregon. Miss Gouse, of Newburg, is thought to have deserved first place instead of second.

The "S ribe," from Oakland, is a new exchange.

"Go ask papa," the maiden said. But when he found papa was dead, and learned what kind of a life he'd led, he knew just why the maiden said, "go ask papa."—Ex.

Six Princeton Freshmen were recently fined \$250 each and damages for printing their class numerals on sundry monuments and houses throughout Trenton.

"The poor benighted Hindoo
He does the best he kin do;
He sticks to his cast from first to
last,

And for clothes he makes his
skindo."—Evergreen.

Locals.

Jack Whidden was appointed orderly to Captain Chrisman, this week.

Miss Jessie Gibson, '03, is ill, at her home, with scarlet fever.

Edna Wahl went home, to Genesee, on Friday and will return Monday.

The Vesper Service, at the auditorium, has been postponed until April 5th.

Prof Hulme left for Seattle, on Thursday, to be present at the Washington-Idaho debate.

Dennis Holohan is ill with scarlet fever. His brother Guy is quarantined with him as nurse.

Albert Saxton and Louis Turlay left for Seattle, on Wednesday, to represent the U. of I. in the debate, Friday night.

The Debating Council will not be responsible for any bills not contracted by the manager or some one duly authorized by the council.

The monotony of the bachelor table, at the Dorm., was broken, Thursday, owing to the thoughtfulness of Dr. Miller. Lucky Senior girl.

Miss McCallie and Messrs Gibb, Jones, Adkison, Nichols, Overman and Charles Reed have gone to Umatilla to take up desert claims. Mr Overman will go from there to Seattle for the debate.

Ed Wahl has been making a collection of native shrubs to send to Philadelphia, to be planted on a large estate near there, owned by Mr C. A. Gieson, principal owner of the Trans-Atlantic ship business.

The Advisory Board for the Sacajawea, the heroine of the Lewis physical culture club are Mrs. H. and Clarke expedition, to be built by women in honor of the greatest T. French, Mrs. Young, Miss Porter, by women in honor of the greatest Indian woman in western annals. Mr. Griffith and Captain Chris- man. As you have read "The Conquest,"

An article appeared recently in a Utica, N. Y., paper about Burton French, entitled "Idaho's Student Congressman." Burton's fame is spreading. This suggestion came first from an editorial in the Chicago Inter Ocean some weeks ago, and has been copied somewhat and commented on by other papers, also Dr. Hosmer, the editor of the Lewis and Clarke journals, has written on the subject in Minneapolis papers, copied by Helena and Seattle. Ore. San Francisco paper also has spoken of it.

The Argonaut Association will meet in room 25, at 1 p. m., Monday, for the purpose of electing an editor-in-chief. All paid up subscribers are entitled to a vote.

Mrs. G. Smith, nee Jennie Hughes, '99, of Wardner, has been visiting her mother, who has been quite ill. She was greatly interested in the many improvements at the 'Varsity.

It is told us, on the best authority, viz, by an eye witness to the affair, that when A. C. Saxton passed through Pullman, last Wednesday, a number of his W. A. C. friends mistook the occasion and showered rice and old shoes at him. Nothing but the explanation of Mr. Turley could persuade the Pullman young people that Saxton was only on his way to Seattle, to meet U. of W. in debate, and was taking some young friend along to visit a relative.

Letter from Eva Emery Dye.

Oregon City, Ore., March 19, 1903.

Dear Mrs. Young.

There is some talk of a statue of

As Sacajawea was an Idaho girl, a princess of the Shoshones, I have thought that perhaps your girls might be interested in writing something on that subject. If you think best to mention it, I will offer an autograph copy of "The Conquest" as a prize to the one writing the best essay on Sacajawea, and let you decide on the length, etc., etc. I think judges might be appointed right there. The only known sources of information are the various editions of the Lewis and Clarke journals and "The Conquest."

I suppose you could obtain a copy of Dr. Hosmer's article by addressing him at Minneapolis. I have none now. The Inter-Ocean editorial was copied into Mrs. Weathered's paper, "The Exposition," last issue, I think.

Yours truly,
EVA EMERY DYE.

Mr. Condon went to Spokane on Wednesday, returning Thursday.

Miss McV.—Give list of Hawthorn's works.

Prep. Girl.—Twice Told Tales, Wonder Book, House of Seven Gables and Scarlet Fever.

Freshman Party.

The Freshman he'd a party at Ridenbaugh Hall, Saturday evening in honor of Miss Williams, who is to leave us shortly. Strange to relate, none were stopped or otherwise bothered on their way and we are sincerely thankful that that practice is done away with. It seems as if some unprincipled crowd, however had visited the hen coops of their neighbors, for about half past ten, a hen that had had a bath in iodoform made its appearance in the building, but was promptly ejected. Games and dancing passed the evening pleasantly and the candy made everyone thankful they came. At 12 o'clock they managed to break up

Athletic Notice.

At a meeting of the board of directors of the Athletic Association it was decided to publish that part of the constitution referring to debts contracted by members of the Association. Article VI, Section III, Constitution Athletic Association. 'The managers of each department shall have power to incur necessary

expenses, not to exceed \$10 per annum, without a vote of the board of directors.' The board of directors will not be bound to pay any debts contracted by parties not having an order from the Association to purchase the same. The board wishes also to warn managers of the different departments to conform strictly with Section III.

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