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 initiation. All emotion and enthusiasm were repressed. Ideas were expressed as directly and exactly as possible. Writers had 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 Boyesen says, "Romanticism is really on one side regressive 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
There was also a reformation, and which inspired a revival of the supernatural and a Scott and Wordsworth.

renewed interest in nature. To be. However, romanticism was not sure, even nature in the poems of only a change in matter but form the eighteenth century was tinged as well. Relief from the monotony with melancholy, Gray's Elegy being the high mark of this phase of romanticism. Nature was, There were many initiations of the as it were, "a background for the display of the emotions."

Dr. Hedge points out another phase of this movement, namely Milton as we are best acquainted with. 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 Dell, the leafy glen, the forest path, L'Allegro and "Il Penseroso," set the fashion for the meditative and melancholy tone. Moonlight is romantic as which characterized the romantic poetry of the eighteenth century. 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

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 would remove the existing evils, and (4.) That the proposed remedy, if it would be successul in removing existing evils, would not result in new and greater evils. Let us now outline the case presented by the affirmative.

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 inter state commerce. Discriminations exist be tween persons and between places.

Mr. George Stevens said that railroads are necessary to the public welfare. The public depends for its daily needs upon the 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.

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 practical.

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 into the vaults and show filtered and sampled along the University the "Loving Cup" and other university corridors or up and down mementos safely reposing in the stairs, before all this stone, archives of the institution. And this brick, this oak, and this pine, now they cluster round the statue which all of us love, shall be crum-pled and decayed, lying beneath the Juniors and the professors tell perhaps, many feet of sod, and the old stories—a tradition, which children of another race, with a strange tongue, may be plowing, the names of French, of Drap, sowing and reaping the land, all er, of Houg, and of many others unconscious that beneath their feet will be mentioned, but will your lie the consecrated traces of a noble 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 spend his college days in the old school and thus, for generation after-generation draw the admirers of his life to the sacred spots of his Administration Building are worn by time and use. But there has 'Tis the old and the new. The sprang up a body of tradition that old living in the new, and what our always brings together the o'd and the new. To inspire their hearers college orators need only to call on possession, perhaps, of a thousand the spirits of the "O'd Guard." old; when in the silent, faithful whose cherished names are fitted in passing generations, the school a tablet of bronze, which remains a finds itself supported and fostered silent, eternal memorial and testi-mony as to the patriotism and man- of today. And the margin of hood of the early founders of the University will be widened and school. With a sort of reverence its vision deepened, and what truly those students lead their friends confront us in our progress as al-
most insurmountable obstacles, will then have long since passed away, and, it may be that those students and professors while reading our history, will smile, yet in all with affectionate veneration, and will merely echoed then have long since passed away, the testimony of the preceding witness. We hired a rig and drove out into the desert, having for a guide a Mr. Hur'but. He was a widower of sixty summers, had been married three times, had lived in the desert 25 years, had been a surveyor from early infancy, owned eleven hundred acres on Butter creek and rode a white horse. We nick-named him Stonewall Jackson from his personal appearance and his manner of directing our progress. Another gentleman, who joined us on horseback, was called the orderly.

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 $4.00 worth of the writer's ammunition, but not a single rabbit "hit the sand." None of the other members of the party provided 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, been well named, since each person...
brush. But on arriving on top of a slight ridge we saw in 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 parting. This was the first time the old Boy had ever faced a camera.

We were loth 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.

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**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.

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**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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MARGARET HENDERSON ; Junior
T. R. JONES ; Sophomore
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JAMES CALKINS, ’03 Oratorical Association
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LOUIS TWEEDT, ’03 Wellesley Society
MABELLE WOLFE, ’03 Exchange

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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 cooperation 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 judge's decision in the recent intercollegiate oratorical contest in Oregon. Miss Hourse, 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 enlightened Hindu
He does the best he knows;
He sticks to his cast from first to last,
And for clothes he makes his skin do."—Evergreen.

Locals.

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

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

Edna Wahl went home, to Geneva, 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.

A. B. Saxton and Louis Turly 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 other 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. Glascow, principal owner of the Trans-Atlantic ship business.
The Advisory Board for the physical culture club are Mrs. H. T. French, Mrs. Young, Miss Porter, Mr. Griffith, and Captain Chrisman.

An article appeared recently in a Utica, N. Y., paper about Burton French, entitled "Idaho’s Student Congressman." Burton’s fame is spreading.

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. 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.”

Letter from Eva Emery Dye.

Oregon City, Ore., March 19, 1903.

Dear Mrs. Young,

There is some talk of a statue of Sacajawea, the heroine of the Lewis and Clarke expedition, to be built by women in honor of the greatest Indian woman in western annals. As you have read “The Conquest,” you have the outline of her story. 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. One San Francisco paper also has spoken of it.

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.

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.

There is some talk of a statue of
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 had 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 isoform 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.

Business men are warned that this provision is to be strictly enforced.

By order of the board of directors of Athletic Association.

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JAMES A. McLEAN, Pres.