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JOSEPH P. BLANTON, PRESIDENT,
Moscow, Idaho.
The Science of Government.

While it is true that the studies pertaining to the sciences do not receive the attention that they should, possibly the neglect of no one science works so manifold and lasting injury upon the general public as the neglect of the science (Is an apology necessary?) of government. True it is, most of our citizens are familiar with the common-place affairs of our state. They know that our country is republican in form, that the president is elected quadrennially, that the three departments of our government are the executive, legislative and judicial. But do the majority really understand the relation that exists between the state and the individual? And understanding, do they perform the duty that devolves upon them as citizens?

Primarily, as a matter of convenience, the voice of the people found expression through their assemblages or conventions. The one great ambition of our fathers was to have as pure a government as their wisdom could devise. The political party was then a convenience for the government. But it requires efforts to be consistent—to be vigilant, and does it not now seem that oftentimes our country is rather a convenience for a political party? Too many people look only to the immediate end as they turn their minds to any affair of public concern. They give their consent too readily to any dictum, if it but possess the approval of some political party that they for some reason, more or less indefinite to themselves, have learned to regard with favor. Relying then upon this blind support that a party gives, (however there are many within any party who vote from conviction), and the tardiness with which public opinion is expressed, the leaders of state are able, if unscrupulous, to inaugurate policies derogatory to the health of a nation. The party votaries rather than condemn their party or their leaders where they have erred, condemn all who are connected with governmental affairs, and the political jobber is held in as high estimation as the most sincere defender of the people. Truly Dr. Johnson had an apparent reason for saying; "Patriotism is the last refuge of a scoundrel."

Are we a thinking people? What avail is our liberty so dearly bought, if it does not mean that a responsibility rests upon every
citizen?—Patriotism does not mean that we simply live within certain defined lines—not that we shout long and loud for the United States whenever criticisms and imputations are hurled at us by observers from other lands. Rather it means that high regard for the noble and just that prompts us to condemn wrong though it may be found in our government, though it may be found in our party. That individual is not loyal to his country who permits to go unchallenged a course which he believes to be pernicious. As students we will not lead the way to an era when our people shall have more real concern, more true devotion, more genuine zeal for the interests of our country.

BURTON L. FRENCH.

The Annual Encampment.

A subject that is commonly discussed among the students of the University is the annual encampment in May. That it will be held is certain, but as to where, is not yet determined. It has been suggested that Spokane be the place. Boise also has been mentioned. The subject should be thoroughly considered before definite arrangements are made, but, evidently, there could be no place more appropriate than Boise. It has an equal right to be considered with other cities of the state, and any city in the state holds a better right for consideration than any city out of the state. This would leave Spokane out.

Now as to the special place for this occasion, Boise comes first for several reasons.

For some cause the University is not appreciated and not even known as it should be in the southern part of the state.

Evidence of this is shown by the comparatively few students from that part. The citizens there should be made to know and appreciate the rare privileges of one of the best Universities of the West. It is not because they have a hatred for the institution or because they believe it kindergarten, that they do not send their sons and daughters here, but because it is unknown to that extent that they do not consider it when they wish to send them to college. Yet some know the value and superiority of this school. We should advertise our school and we have one worth advertising. The best means of doing this is by appearing before that section. Indeed our cadets at Manila when at Boise made a lasting impression by their easy and soldierly bearing.

Much mist can be cleared away by familiarity between the two parts of the state separated by mountains as they are. Boise is the capital and surrounded by a large and fertile country which can furnish many students. Undoubtedly the vet-
terms of the G. A. R., will encamp with us and as the soldiers home is at Boise many of them are already there.

A trip to that section would also be a source of knowledge and qualification to the students who live here and further north.

The people of Boise are kind and generous and would welcome us in their city, and would return our visit by sending many of their youth to become students of their own and our beloved University.

C. W. Gibson.

.. EXCHANGES ..

The Princeton sophomores have agreed, says the University Chronicle, to submit to the faculty's prohibition of hazing.

It is said that J. H. Barrows of Chicago, has been offered the presidency of Oberlin College.—University Chronicle.

The Northwestern University which has an endowment fund of over $4,500,000, and an enrollment of more than 3,000, is the third largest University in the United States.—University Chronicle.

In the Pennsylvanian there is a list of the Universities of the world that have the largest registration. The Paris University comes first with 11,090 students. The others follow in this order: Berlin, 9,629; Vienna, 7,026; Madrid, 6,143; Naples, 5,603; Moscow, 4,461; Harvard, 3,674; Oxford, 3,365; Cambridge, 2,929; Edinburgh, 2,850; Pennsylvania, 2,834.—University Chronicle.

There is no other amusement that combines so many good qualities as dancing; it adds to the general health and vigor, and tends in a remarkable degree to develop and give elasticity to the limbs and the whole system; it also gives a healthy circulation to the blood and is the best means for acquiring easy and graceful manners. The improvement made by young persons in attending a dancing-school is truly astonishing. Those that had not before the advantage of mixing in genteel society, and were bashful, and awkward, and even those whose whole appearance was ridiculous, have, after attending a simple course in dancing, acquired such an ease of carriage and graceful deportment as to scarcely be recognized as the same persons. They acquire such confidence in themselves, as to feel at ease and competent to take part in any company or society into which they may be thrown.—University Chronicle.

Young Lady. — How do you spell milk?

Mr. F. — M-i-l-k, spells milk, but m-i-l-c-h, spells "milch cows."—M. C.
The Sophomores.

"We will speak out, we will be heard,
Though all earth's systems crack,
We will not hate a single word,
Nor take a letter back.

Thus sings every Sophomore in the University. This class is remarkable for the college spirit they have always shown. When Freshmen the foundations of Moscow trembled whenever they started on a raid. Probably the most unusual demonstration ever participated in by any class of the University, was when the present Sophomore class turned loose last May for a class celebration. Moscow's bus services were secured on this occasion, to haul the class on parade. The way the college yell was sounded by this patriotic class made one think that the Cuban volunteers had met with reinforcements and were having a yelling match. It is to be hoped that the other classes will catch the inspiration and help to keep the college spirit at its proper standard, admitting the fact that the Sophomores have the most enthusiastic material with which to perpetuate their class name. It is also true that with proper encouragement, enthusiasm may be made to enter and enthuse these several other classes. To the Sophomores the credit is mainly due our institution, for the fact that we won the intercollegiate football championship this fall. Not that we furnished the most players, but that we started the spirit, by issuing a challenge to any other class in the institution for a football game. This was accepted by the Senior Preparatory. The weeks of hard practice, the day of the contest and the Sophomore's defeat have been recounted heretofore. But this game served the purpose for which it was intended. New-players had sprung up. A college team was organized and a game arranged with the W. A. C. for Thanksgiving. This game was forfeited to the U. of I. principally because Pullman recognized our superior strength. In every society, in every student organization we find they have drawn mainly from the Sophomores for executive officers. But we as Sophomores must not let this spirit so splendidly started drop in the least. In Ludwig Brunzell we have a wide awake class President, and no doubt the people of Moscow will know before this school year closes that the Sophomores still hold the lead in college enthusiasm.

Preparatory Department.

The preparatory department is now in the most flourishing condition known in the annals of the institution. It is composed of about eighty-six members, all bright, earnest young people who are receiving the training necessary to enable them to carry the work of the college department. The warm, cheery study room has al-
ready been a great help in the preparation of lessons. Now that the students have become used to the new regime, much satisfaction is being expressed over the change. Another pleasant feature of the department is the gathering every morning for a short assembly. In this assembly beautiful quotations are given and all are greatly benefited by the simple, earnest advice which is given by our president as he visits us from time to time.

The memory of this early gathering lasts throughout the day and many useful thoughts are gained which serves as a pleasant foundation upon which to lay the solid knowledge gained from out the books.

**STALE JOKES**

Mr. Coldfeet.—Well Katie, I have called on you and find you are still cool and distant.

Miss Hothead.—Well Jimmy, it is the fault of the hired girl that I am cool, and it is surely your fault that I am distant.—Review.

Mr. Anthony in algebra class: —“This idea of a ‘rational surd’ is ab - - - surd.”—L. J. C.

Prof. S:—“Again we might reason this way: All men are white or black, therefore, all men that are not white are black.”

Harold.—“Oh no, Professor, I think that would be false reasoning, because you know there are many colored people that are white, and a great many white people are horribly black, then there’s the, that is the noble red man.”—H. L.

She.—“Oh, President you are so kind.” For particulars call at the other end of the ‘phone.

James Russel Lowell’s ambitious saying, “Hitch your wagon to a star” sounds rather far fetched to those who can not get high enough to hitch on.

On these cold December mornings one remembers Lowell’s feelings very well when he said “What is so rare as a day in December.”

Prof. H. (to Preps.)—What is that famous saying of Franklin’s mother when Benjamin returned home?

Young Prep.—“Polly put the kettle on we’ll all have tea.”

It has been many times remarked that George Washington, Jr. was so affected at the cherry tree episode that for several days he was heard muttering to himself in a scared manner: “Yes, papa, I did it with my little hatchet.”

Prof. McCurdy.—What does “post mortem” mean?
Miss B.—"I don’t know exactly, Dr., but I think it means after examinations."—H. L.

Prof. McCurdy.—"Can you dissolve all "Iyes" in H₂ O?"

Mr. Moody.—"No sir. Some "Iyes" are insoluble in H₂ O; but will readily dissolve in a strong solution of elbow lard applied with a scrubbing brush."—H. L.

Miss B.—"How many different kinds of "tons have we?"

Miss C.—"Three, the short ton, the long ton, and the "Palmerton."—H. L.

We are informed, by one in a position to know, that "freezeout" is becoming a very popular game in Pullman.—H. L.

Father.—"I am afraid our son is getting in bad company down there at college.

Mother.—What makes you think so John?

Father.—Because he wrote me a letter and did not ask for more money. Do you suppose it is possible he understands how to stack the cards or coach a football team?"—H. L.

Miss L.—"Why is Jimmy like a chinook?"

Miss T.—"Because he is a warm thing and a cold thing at the same time."—H. L.

She.—"Have you heard about McKinley?"

He.—"What McKinley?"

She.—"Our McKinley."

He.—"No, what about him?"

She.—"Why he wrote a song that put Pullman off the sphere."—Websterian Turkey Clipper.

Harold.—"Professor! Mr. Edgett has my place, I insist you would make him take his own seat."

Prof.—"I never knew you had a place before, you never appear to be in your place any way."

Man Hath Many Troubles.

Man born of woman is of few days and many troubles. Truly it would be money in his pocket if he were less of either. As for his days, he wasteth one-third in his bed. The other two-thirds he spendeth gaining much experience. And verily experience is a very very dear teacher. His troubles are many and diverse in character. His young days are made uneasy by the cutting of his teeth. And by the time the last one appeareth, the first one disappeareth at the hands of a doctor of dentistry:

Stone bruises marketh his time to early manhood. But these only accompany the many other bruises. His father boxeth his ears at home. His playmates down him upon the play-ground and his teacher licketh him in the schoolroom.

He growleth and is angry because
it raineth not. He also beateth his breast and sweareth when his crop is washed away by an extra supply of rainfall.

If he weareth a blue jumper men call him a tramp. If he adorneth store clothes he becometh a dude.

He payeth twelve hundred dollars premium for one thousand dollars insurance policy and his house burneth the day after the policy expireth.

He betaketh himself to New York and is beset by politicians. He removeth to Kansas and has his neck twisted in a boiling cyclone. He immigrateth to Idaho and is unable to make money enough to pay his taxes. He walketh to Kentucky and dieth at the hands of a colonel.

Verily there is no rest for his feet and his legs become weary. “He beginneth to think that if he had it to do over again that he would never have been born at all; at all.

In Winter Time.

Fred.—What on earth are you singing that worn out squib “Hot time” for?

Glen.—There are warmer times coming my boy.

Skipped Classes to Raise his Grade.

First Surveyor (?)—“Why a’aint you, in with the surveying class this hour?”

Second Surveyor (?) “Oh I thought I would stay out today and raise my grade.”

F. S.—“Raise your grade. How are you going to do that?”

S. S.—“Well in this way; I do not know my lesson and if I stay out I will only get one zero; and if I go to my class I will get two or three.”

The Death of Ole Hagberg.
HENRY LANCASTER.

The news of the death of Ole Hagberg cast a gloom over the students and faculty when received here and officially announced by Prof. McCurdy as authentic. Owing to the fact that the deceased had no relatives in this community it is difficult to obtain any definite information relating to his early life. As near as we could learn, Ole Gabriel Hagberg, was born, June 16, 1873, in Christiana, Norway. His mother, sister and brother are still living in Christiana, his sister being a school teacher.

Ole came to the United States in 1894, and after a brief visit with an uncle in St Paul, the only relative in this country, he came directly to Moscow, being attracted here by the peculiarity of the name which he happened to notice on a map or time table.

How sad to think that this strong, healthy, robust, manly fellow should be the first to succumb to disease.

It appears like a dream to the writer as he looks back—less than five short months—and muses upon
reminiscences of this brave hero. But a few months ago he was our beloved fellow student, cadet captain, and friend, ever loyal and true; always kind, sympathetic, modest and intensely earnest. But alas! he sleeps in a soldier's grave, far from us, but not forgotten by us, nor shall he ever be forgotten in the institution which he loved so dearly. Though born in a foreign country, he knew but one flag, and beneath that shrine of liberty, beneath the gentle folds of that stary diadem, he paid the last measure of his creed, devotion to the cause of humanity. "The loved and loving friend died where manhood's morning almost touches noon, and while the shadows still were falling toward the west. He had not passed on life's highway the stone that marks the highest point, but being weary, for a moment he laid down by the wayside and using his burden for a pillow, fell into that dreamless sleep that kisses down his eyelids still."

A TRIBUTE.

O Friend and Comrade, we shall miss thy form
Among the count of those, when they return,
Who ventured their young lives in justice' cause
From this our college. When we contemplate
The pure devotion and fellowship
That led thee with them, though of foreign birth.
We bow in silent reverence. 'That thou,
With germ of undeveloped greatness, shouldst
Become the first to lay down his young life
Of those who from our midst went forth, is hard
For us to bear; but yet—we take thy view,
And see no cause for grief at this bereavement,
For all is peace—we but return and say,
"The loss is ours, is all men's; thine the gain."

A FELLOW STUDENT.

LOCAL ITEMS

PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

The success of Mr. Anthony's Geometry class this year may be attributed to the close application of the instructor and the attentive disposition upon the part of the students.

Owing to the selfishness of the High School (and a few other reasons regarding foot ball), the Senior Preps will not conquer them at present, perhaps the time will be postponed until next fall.

We are kindly informed by Prof. Huggins of our absences if, not present at 8:15. Only one thing more to remember is: that procrastination is the thief of time.

The Preps are eagerly considering the winning of the medal offered by Commandant Huggins for the best drilled private, and feel confident that one of their number will get it.

There is a slight promise of having the encampment at Boise. This will be a source of great pleasure to: the majority of the boys of the preparatory department as well as of the college.
HUMAN MOODS.

Sometimes our hearts are weary and near failing,
Our days are dark and hope is from us fled;
Our earnest efforts seem but naught availing,
We long to sleep the slumber of the dead.

But, lo! like sunlight through the storm-clouds streaming,
The light of hope into the heart returns,
And all life's pathway seems with beauty beaming,
And all the soul with high ambition burns.—

EXCUSES.

"And they all with one consent began to make excuse. The first said: 'I have bought a piece of ground and I must needs go and see it: I pray thee have me excused.' And another said: 'I have bought five yoke of oxen—I pray thee have me excused.' And another said: 'I have married a wife, and therefore I cannot come.'

Though these words were spoken over eighteen hundred years ago, they present a picture of human nature today. Even inside the walls of a University comes, too often, the plea: "I pray thee have me excused."

It may be that a student is being asked to join one of the literary societies, the Christian Association, or some other student organization; it may be he is asked to take part in the program or fill an office in a society or to serve on a committee, to meet and practice a song, or to perform any of the many small duties that go to make up college life—at the mention of any one of these comes a sigh and the plea: "I pray thee have me excused."

An excuse means another thing when one is absent from recitation, yet many seem to think that any explanation can be passed, like counterfeit money, upon the instructor and that there is little moral obligation on the student to be absolutely truthful. But as attendance is required and absence must be explained, excuse here does not come under our heading.

As smoke indicates fire, so excuse indicates fault somewhere. No one can excuse himself from work and expect to reap all the benefits derived by others.

An ounce of performance is worth a ton of excuse. So away with thoughts of shirking everything possible and resolve to do and to give and you will receive the fruits of others labors. Resolution is omnipotent, and having once resolved upon accomplishing some great and good end we will thereby have scaled the chief barrier to it.

Dante.

Great men are made more from circumstances than from aptitudes. Many volumes have been written on Dante and his works, but his real biography was lost. Dante's look reveals a picture of what his own life was. He had the face of one wholly in protest and life-long unsurrendering battle against the world.

Dante was born in 1265, at Florence, in the upper class of society, and had the best education to be had at that time. He was
twice out campaigning for the Florentine state. He was also on an embassy, and afterward became one of the chief magistrates of Florence.

He had met, in his boyhood, a beautiful girl whom he greatly loved. But they were parted and she married another. In a short time she died. Dante afterward married, but not happily. His lost first love undoubtedly had a great influence upon his life and his poems as well.

If all had gone well with Dante, he might have been Prior Podesta, of Florence.

Later on, some trouble arose, and he was cast unexpectedly into exile. They would have let him return home, on condition that he would pay a sum, but he said that he would never return if he had to return as guilty.

For Dante, there was no home, in this world. He wandered from place to place. He was sometimes blamed for his gloom and taciturnity, but in answer he only gave the proverb: "Like to like." The great soul of Dante, homeless on Earth, made its home more and more in that awful other world. His heart long filled with this, and after brooding over it in speechless thought and awe, it at length burst forth into the mystic unfathomable song of the "Divine Comedia," which he wrote while in exile. It may be considered as a history of his while life; and is, in all senses, genuinely a song.

The poem is divided into three parts; the Inferno, the Purgatorio and the Paradiso. As he would walk along the street, people would say: "See! There is the man who was in hell."

Dante does not come before us with a large and catholic mind, but rather as a narrow and even sectarian mind. It is partly the fruit of his lineage and position but partly too of his own nature. His greatness has concentrated itself into fiery emphasis and depth. He is world-great, not because he is world-wide but because he is world-deep. He has great powers of vision. He is intense in all things and gets into the essence of all. Perhaps one would say that intensity, with the much that depends on it, is the prevailing characteristic of Dante's genius.

Dante is the spokesman of the Middle Ages; the thought they lived by stands here in everlasting music. He embodies to us the religion of the Middle Ages and the inner life of Europe. But after all his great and wonderful work, he died of a broken heart, at Ravenna.

President Blanton returned from his trip to the southern part of the state, last Wednesday. He reports that he was very cordially received by all classes of people with whom he came in contact, and that the interest manifested by these people, to know more of the University, was very gratifying.
FOOT BALL.

U. OF I. PREPS. VS. HIGH SCHOOL.

Ever since the Senior Preps. defeated the Sophomores in foot ball, the High School team has been practicing and preparing to overcome the victors. The football spirit having lulled at the U. of I., little was thought about the game until Saturday, Dec. 10, when it was to occur.

At 3:00 o'clock on that day, Umpire Martin called the game, which started with a "kick off" by Horton of the Prep team. In 2'1-2 minutes the Preps made the only "touch down" in the game. This was done by Thornton, who failed, however, to kick the goal. When time was called at the end of first half, the Preps were within three yards of another touchdown and would probably have made it if they could have had a minute longer.

The second half commenced with a "kick off" by Gilbreth of the High School. Again the Preps crowded the High School boys down to their goal, in fact, right under it, but, by a fumble of the ball, ground was lost, and the hope of another touchdown was destroyed by the short space of time remaining.

About this time, the enthusiasm of the High School boys was aroused and their team surged backward and forward like the tide against the beach.

Finally time was called and the decision rendered in favor of the Preparatory team, the score standing 5 to 0.

W. L. N.

The foot ball game between the preparatory classes and the high school resulted in a victory for the "preplings," the score being 4 to 0. Although there was no charge of professionalism, the attendance was small owing to other attractions, but the game was thoroughly enjoyed by all present. The work of the high school was very creditable, and reflects credit upon Mr. Bundy as a football coach. Several "grand stands" were made but we noticed lack of professionalism.

The foot ball team had their picture taken last Saturday. Among the members of the team are several apparently able bodied men. That signified their willingness to risk their lives on the gridiron in defense of the old U. of I. What has become of the girl, that last spring made the remark that all the boys went to war except the kids, cowards and cripples. We disagree with this young lady, and we rather think there are some left who could not be classified as "kids." Their activity proves that they are not cripples, and their conduct demonstrates that they are not cowards. Again we ask, where is that young lady?
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Our Relation to the Public.

We are pleased and gratified at the cordial reception of our first number of the ARGONAUT. As students we felt that we were embarking in a new line of work and we did not know just what the outcome would be. Our experience was—nothing; our ideas not very great. But perseverance did for us all that was done. 'Our welcome by the public has stimulated our ambition. If we gain the proper support we will yet make the ARGONAUT a state paper which every man will feel that he needs in his home.

We wish to make the University the home of every man, woman and child in the state. That is what we wish each and every one to know the University, feel an interest in its welfare, promote its ventures and realize that he owns and is a part of it. An educational institution like a university should be the means of teaching every citizen in its state something that will do him good. It can do this if the citizens will be loyal and help in every way to build its interests high.

We are not rhetoricians, grammarians nor literary critics. But to us, it seems that more attention should be given to study that will give to the student a better power of expressing himself than most men have today. There is a sympathy in human language—which even in written articles will diffuse itself into the reader and affect him in many ways. Even “slang” has a sort of sympathetic influence, probably because it presents to each hearer only a vague notion or idea of all the feelings which the word calls forth. He always likes to imagine the unexpressed meaning. It is a weak form of “reading between the lines.” Every man likes to have anything suggested to him so that he himself may draw his own conclusions. We think this is the reason why slang has such a general reception as it has. But it is not the highest form of language and should not be used.

A college journal is a part of the institution of which it is an organ. It should reflect the highest and best parts of college life. It should seek at the same time, to draw the attention of the general public to the advantages of its Alma Mater, and train its contributors, in the
highest forms of original literature.

When a college journal descends to the level of "newspaper roasts," it is failing to accomplish its ends. It is showing the influence of "chronickic kism." Instead of our noble aims we have noticed some of contemporaries indulging in these petty spites and our sympathies are with them—our fallen brothers. The man who can only justify his position by abusing the other side is standing on a very weak basis and his "house is built on drifting sands."

Whitman Victorious.

There is nothing which college students look forward to with more interest than to inter-collegiate contests. The University deems itself happy that it has the fortune to meet in friendly contest many times with the Whitman college at Walla Walla. The peculiarity of these contests has been that they all were mental and not physical. There was one base ball game, which is the exception.

Last week, three of Whitman's bright and alert young men came to Moscow to debate with the representatives of the U. of I. The particular societies represented were the Athenæum of Whitman, and the Websterian society, of the University. The debaters were: Wm. Proctor, Wm. Worthington and Robert Oleson, of the Athenæum; M. R. Hattabaugh, G. P. McKinley and G. W. Wolfe, of the Websterians. The question was: "Resolved that the late Hispáno-American war has been a general benefit to the United States."

Hon. R. V. Cozier was chairman of the meeting. He opened with an address and gave the rules of the debate. Miss A. Henry gave a delightful violin solo, accompanied by Miss Rosa Forney.

The question then went before the judges. Judge E. K. Hanna, of Colfax, Judge Norman Buck, of Spokane, and Judge J. T. Morgan, of Boise, acted in that capacity. All are men of the bench and have achieved honor in their profession. No better men could have been chosen to determine argument than these gentlemen.

Mr. Proctor opened for the affirmative. He said that it was necessary for the United States to declare war, because her business interests, the lives of her citizens in Cuba and their property was being destroyed. When the war was settled our shores were freed from the stench of tyranny.

Besides settling the Cuban question the war obliterated sectional feeling and alleviated class jealousy. It is evident that the North and South united in this struggle to fight a common enemy, and the old feeling has been entirely obliterated. And we have united the Anglo-Saxons in a solid bond—England and America, as the two great lib-
erty loving nations, have at last joined hands. Besides we have gained islands in both the Atlantic and the Pacific, which open to the United States a new era of commercial power and greatly raises us in the esteem of other nations.

M. R. Hattabaugh then opened the negative by saying that we do not in any way wish to detract from the glories of war, nor the brave deeds of our soldiers and sailors. We are just as proud of them as the other side. But we do claim that when we abrogate our principles of humanity for which they fought, and commence land grabbing, we are not doing an act beneficial to ourselves.

The Philippines and other colonies will be an enormous expense to fortify and develop. We have departed from the principles of our forefathers and have placed ourselves in an attackable position. Our army and navy must be increased to defend our possessions, all of which must be paid from our own pockets and be defrayed by us personally. England's friendship for us is a friendship of self interest.

Wm. Wortehton, the next speaker on behalf of the affirmative, said: "It is true that we have settled the Cuban question, United North and South and alleviated class jealousy. Besides we have advanced enough commercially to pay much more than the war will cost. We will allow that the war will cost $1,000,000. Our trade with Cuba amounts to $100,000,000 per year and counting all costs, that trade alone will pay them in at least twenty years. We are an 'over producing nation' and these islands when developed will make excellent markets for our produce. Besides with a coaling station we are able to defend our growing trade with China.'"

G. P. McKinley, for the negative said: "We have gained a number of colonies in the tropics, which are peopled with natives entirely combative to American institutions. Americans cannot live there. This is shown by the fact that we all are trying to have our volunteers brought back to save their lives. We have not settled the Cuban question. And we have yet to settle the Philippine question. Aguihado says we are not the possessors of these islands.'"

Robert Oleson, last speaker on the affirmative, said: "We have cleaned from our shores a tyranny which was destroying our commerce, killing our citizens and destroying their property; we have secured the immunity of our flag. There will be no more Maine affairs. We have raised ourselves in the eyes of other nations. We have opened a way for our produce. We are compelled to take coaling stations to protect our trade,
as Germany, England and France are doing. We have carried out the principles of humanity and have entered a new era as the protector of liberty."

G W. Wolf closed the main argument in behalf of the negative. He said: "In the settlement of the war, we have abrogated the principles of humanity for which our brothers died, and have lowered ourselves before other nations by our land-grabbing policy. The benefits at home are overbalanced by the fact that we have saddled ourselves with a billion-dollar debt which it will take a million years to pay. We have not united North and South, for they were already united as was shown by the unanimous vote for the $50,000,000 appropriation. We have stretched an arm out into the sea, which may be cut off by an enemy at any time. We must spend millions to defend our new possessions. Our trade will not increase, for these islands already export more to us than we export to them. Besides we have lost more than all else in the death of three thousand of our brave soldiers.

A spirited rebuttal followed the main argument, and the question was left for settlement. Miss Poe sang a beautiful "Lullaby Song," which was highly appreciated.

The decision of the judges was two for affirmative, one for the negative. Chairman Cozier adjourned the meeting.

The one thing to be especially noted in this contest was the entire absence of jealousy. The University boys were impartial in their yells and Whitman's yell has become almost as familiar as our own. We congratulate Whitman on its skillful representatives. We thank them for their kind and courteous treatment of us at all times.

The Philippines.

This great group of islands was named after King Philip II of Spain. For the last three centuries these islands have been almost without history; and nowhere on the earth's surface has civilization advanced as slowly as in this remote Spanish colony. But there is in these islands a rich storehouse of undeveloped wealth—only waiting to yield its treasures to the strong hand of modern enterprise.

Fernando de Magelhaes, better known as Magellan, discovered the Philippine Islands in 1519, when he circumnavigated the globe. The Spanish crossed the Pacific from Mexico to settle in the eastern isles in 1565. In 1571, Manila was founded and for over three hundred years has been the capital of Spain's colonial empire. Manila was nearly five years old when the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth Rock. While battles have been fought and triumphs have been won in America, in Asia, in Africa and in the islands...
of the sea, the Philippines are little changed from what they were when the King of Cebu came down to meet Magellan and to be baptised into the Christian church. In all the discreditable facts of Spain’s history as an imperial power, this is one of the least creditable.

It is testified by all observers of the islands, that the soil is of extraordinary fertility and that almost every tropical tree or fruit, plant or vegetable will flourish there.

The hemp production is very large. About a hundred thousand tons are exported annually, the United States alone taking nearly half that quantity. Besides hemp from Manila, sugar and tobacco are exported in great quantities from the other two Philippine commercial ports—IloIlo and Cebu.

In the New York Sun, Manley R. Sherman, a former American resident of Manila, stated: “I have known plantations that cleared three hundred dollars per acre in one year.” And he adds that Philippine agriculture is three hundred years behind the times.

It is claimed that the excellence of the Philippine tobacco has not yet been fully realized by the world at large. The manufacture of cigars and cigarettes is the chief industry of Manila, and here again, the methods are said to be very imperfect.

Coffee has been raised to advantage and rice is a crop that yields with extraordinary abundance. Indigo is another very profitable product, and cocoa another, but in both of these the islands are far outdone, as producers, by competitors whose natural advantages are less. The coconu tree is the native’s most valued possession; almost his staff of life; furnishing him with food, wine, oil, vinegar, fuel, vessels, ropes and fishing lines as well as with fiber to be woven into cloth.

Aside from agriculture, there are vast areas of almost virgin forest, full of thousands of trees of the most valuable species;—ebony, mahogany, logwood, and ironwood. If the problem of transportation could be solved, these alone would represent tens of millions of dollars. There is also a great abundance of cedar and other cheaper woods suitable for building.

Gold, copper and coal are certainly to be found in the islands, and probably there are other metals and minerals there. It is known that gold was found in Luzon and exported to China long before Magellan landed. Some experimental work has been done along the eastern coast of Luzon during the last few years, and quantities of alluvial gold and large deposits of ore have been found. Alluvial has also been exported from Cebu, Mindoro and Mindanao. Coal, copper and zinc have been found imbedded there.

Just as the spirit of adventure enticed so many to California in 49,
and later to the Yukon, it will impel not a few Americans to these rich islands of the tropic seas. And we might say that a new chapter of history began with Admiral Dewey's victory in the bay of Manila on the first of last May.

Senior Preparatory. These are all deserving students, and represent the highest standard of scholarship in their respective classes. We congratulate you, boys, and hope this reward for duty well performed will be an inspiration for you to seek the same reward next year.

Robert Barkwill, has always been a model young student. When the writer asked him how he managed to always have his lessons so well, he replied, "by close application." "Why," said he, "sometimes when I am studying chemistry I get so absorbed that I go into solution, and when Prof. McCurdy calls upon me a white precipitate forms upon my face."

The Watkins gold medal for oratory has arrived and is indeed a beauty. This medal should call forth the best talent in the college. Let all do their part now and this contest will be the most interesting one ever held.

The junior class is the first to appear with a strictly class badge. The badge is decidedly a classic affair. It consists of a label about an inch and a half in diameter, upon
which is arranged in a very artistic manner the likeness of each member of the class, eight in all. The design is a very clever one and speaks well for the originators. This class furnished nine of our Manila boys, among them Ole Hagberg. A button will be sent to each member.

Prof. Clement has improved the facilities of his recitation room by having a neat book-case placed in the room, and the books belonging to his department removed from the library to his recitation room.

The competitive drill contests are becoming a permanent feature in the daily drills. Major Huggins informs us that these drills will be utilized as a means of determining who is worthy of promotion in the military department.

Pres. Blanton announced in assembly that the annual encampment, of the cadets this year would possibly be held in Spokane. No better place could be selected than Spokane for this encampment. The people there are hospitable, and the encampment in that city would probably bring a large number of students to the institution next year.

Prof. Frink and family were Colfax visitors Thanksgiving. While there Prof. Frink met a representative of the Whitman college and W. A. C. to arrange rules for governing athletic contests between these three institutions. Prof. Frink informs us that nothing definite was agreed upon. At present the rules that were submitted are being considered by the faculties of these colleges. Until they act nothing definite can be known.

We heard a young lady remark a few days ago, as she entered the building, soon after daylight, that she did not have time between the evening and morning sessions of school to comb her hair. If our legislature knew our need for more room surely they would eliminate the need.

The new schedule which went into effect Dec. 1st, is an improvement over the old style in some respects, and in some it is not. We believe a good plan for laying our need for more room before the next legislature would be to draft a typical B. E. M. schedule for each member of the legislature and send it to Boise when that body meets.

V. W. Hasbrouck, of Lewiston, a former student of the University, spent a couple of weeks in the city during the month, the guest of Dr. Watkins and family. Before coming to Idaho Mr. Hasbrouck was for several years a student in the
law department of the University of Nebraska. He was admitted to the bar last spring and is now practicing law, with Hon. J. W. Reid, of Lewiston. While a student of the Varsity Mr. Hasbrouck made many warm friends all of whom join us in wishing him success in his chosen profession. While here Van renewed his allegiance to the Varsity by subscribing for the Argonaut.

Major Huggins announces that a gold medal will be awarded next spring, for the best drilled cadet. Right now is the time to commence "drilling" for this contest.

Most of the cadets have received their uniforms and the appearance of the companies is improving wonderfully. It is safe to predict that by Christmas every cadet in the battalion will have a full uniform.

Mr. P. L. Orcutt, a former University student, and Miss Gertrude Debolt were united in marriage, Dec. 4, at this place. Mr. Orcutt is now on the Commoner at Collax. He is a successful young man and his many friends in the University wish him a happy, happy married life.

At a meeting of the board of managers of the A. A. a committee was appointed to look into the matter of giving an athletic entertainment sometime soon after the holidays. There is no reason why such an entertainment could not be successful.

Our late war has demonstrated to our soldier boys that the camp may be more dangerous than the field.

It appears to us that some improvements could well be made in the library, in the placing of the State papers. We fail to see the necessity of these papers lying on the librarian's table two or three days, after arriving, before being placed in their proper place.

Paul Draper has recovered and is now with his company which is located at Huntsville, Ala.

Miles Reed, a former student of the Varsity, has returned to the institution.

Miss Rosa Armstrong, of Leland, a former student, attended the memorial exercises last Sunday.

Marcus Barnett class '98 and Miss Wickersham, both of Lewiston, visited friends in the city during Thanksgiving. Of course Marcus took advantage of the opportunity to "hear" the foot ball game.

Miss Poe took advantage of the Thanksgiving vacation, and visited relatives and friends in Lewiston.
Miss Lizzie Wardrobe, a former student of the University, paid the institution a visit during the month.

Misses Rose Coffey and Eva Nichols spent their Thanksgiving with Dr. Coffey of Colfax, brother of Miss Coffey. The young ladies report a very pleasant time, but regret having missed "hearing" the football game.

Miss Knepper '98, who is attending the University of California reports that she is progressing nicely in her work at that institution.

We are pleased to announce that Miss Olive McConnell, has returned to the Varsity and expects to remain with us through the year.

Prof. Clement and wife, and Prof. Cogswell were Colfax visitors during the Thanksgiving vacation.

The Freshman B. E. M. class lead all others in the display of red neckties, and a lack of interest in "mathematical freaks."

During the month the junior and senior Preps met and organized their classes. This completes the class organizations. Now let us get up some class spirit.

Commencing Dec. 12, 1898, Prof. French and other members of the station staff including Pres. Blanton, Prof. Huntley and Aldrich hold a series of Farmer's Institutes in the Southern part of the state. Under Prof. French's careful management the institutes promise to be a success and very instructive to the farmers of that section.

The Century Dictionary and Cyclopaedia has been added to the list of standard works in our library. The committee are to be complimented on their wise judgment in securing this valuable work.

Now why not have a debate with the Lewiston Normal and the W. A. C.?

It is rumored that one of our young ladies will complete her course in the 'Varsity soon and enter into a cooperative partnership with a gentleman in the city.

Lewis Peterson, a former University student but now a student of the Lewiston Normal, is visiting in the city. "He is well satisfied in Lewiston and intends to return to the Normal after vacation."

"The Choir Invincible," is one of the latest organizations of students. When asked what the object of this choir was, one of its foremost members informed us that they had no "object." This may be true, but we "object" to the
sweet (?) warbling of these masculine voices when we desire to whisper in the library without being heard by the librarian.

The competitive drills are arousing interest in the military department. It is to be hoped this interest may be kept up, and that the drill for the medal will be closely contested by the cadets.

Another important feature of the department is the target practice, which is carried on in the new Assembly hall.

What will the next report from Manila be? From the tendency of the latest reports, we would not be surprised if the next report were to the effect that Jesse Rains has shaved his whiskers.

Henry Sweet will spend his vacation at his home in Cheyenne.

Max Garret will pass his vacation with his aunt in the country.

Miss Lula Knepper, '98, and Miss Katherine Hanley, are attending the University of California.

The ladies of the Amphictyon society sent a challenge to the lady members of the Websterian society, for a debate to be held not later than Jan. 28. The challenge was promptly accepted by the Websterian girls, and a committee appointed to arrange for the debate. This promises to be the event of the season among the society members.

The stamp mill, which is being constructed by students of the Mining Department, is just nearing completion and will be sent to Boise.

The English department will be well represented in the Boise exhibit.

Miss Cora Coder expects to spend the holidays, in Kendrick, with Miss Edna Humes, a former student of the University.

Who ate the pickles at the Websterian reception?

"Nobody knows but Huggins."

Miss Winnifred Booth was confined to her room by illness several days last week; but we are pleased to report that she is able to be with us again.

Miss Cushman has been on the sick list for several days. We are pleased to note that she is again able to meet her classes and superintend the efficient work which is being done in her department, for the Boise exhibit.

Willard Hales and his sister Mabel, will spend their vacation at their home in Wardner. Miss
Hales will probably not return again this year. Jesse says that Willard is not going home until he has to.

Prof. Bones made his first appearance Wednesday during the noon hour. He was given a hearty reception by the students when he made his appearance in the telephone box, to which place he was escorted by a committee of the student body.

To meet the demand for cheaper board, a number of students have organized a boarding club, which offers well cooked, wholesome, substantial food at a cost of not more than two dollars per week, covering all expenses including house rent. This plan will be an improvement on the hurried manner in which many of our students have been accustomed to—that of boarding themselves. We understand that accommodations are provided for twenty students. Though this may be a small beginning it will ultimately result in reducing the cost of living, and thereby increase the attendance of the university. Prof. Bonebright, the prime mover of this project, is to be congratulated upon the success of this very important movement.

All the departments are busy making arrangements for the exhibit to be sent to Boise. The mechanical and industrial departments will be well represented, and the exhibit will exert a powerful influence.

The telephone, which has been located in the President's office, has been moved out of the office and placed in a booth at the right of the entrance to the Regents room.
Henry Lansdon was suddenly summoned home, the first of the month, by the news of his father's death. A large number of the students accompanied him to the depot and expressed their sympathies.

The money for the Kaufmann scholarship prize has been received and will probably be awarded before or soon after the holidays. This prize aggregates $250, which is to be equally divided into three prizes and awarded to students having a high scholarship and good conduct. As we understand it, it was the desire of Mr. and Mrs. Kaufmann that these prizes should be awarded to students who are working their way through the university. This year the prizes will be awarded as follows: One-third to be awarded to the most deserving Junior or Senior college student; one-third to

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the most deserving Freshman or Sophomore, and the remaining third to the preparatory classes.

The boys who are taking shop work are doing some very good work. It speaks well for the instructor, Mr. Anthony.

First Senior Prep:—Are all things myths?
Second Senior:—Everything except myths.

Olie Lines, a former student of the University is now in Spokane attending the Spokane Business College.

The Freshman B. E. M. mechanical observing class is busy preparing plates and prints to be sent to Boise.

The W. A. C. Glee Club will give an entertainment in the assembly hall on January 13, 1899. This will be the second of a series of programs to be rendered at Pullman, Moscow and Walla Walla. The club, consisting of twenty voices and several mandolins, violins and guitars, has never appeared in Moscow before, although their program in Lewiston last spring was spoken of very highly.

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