

A. P. Amman

THE JAWWALKER



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DON'T WAIT FOR OPPORTUNITIES; MAKE THEM.

VOL. II.

NOVEMBER 1, 1903.

NO. 2

Smile.

The thing that goes the farthest
In making life worth while;
That costs the least; that does the most—
Is just a pleasant smile.

The smile that bubbles from the soul,
That loves his fellow men,
Will drive away the cloud of gloom,
And bring the sun again.

It's full of worth and goodness
With human kindness blent;
It's worth a million dollars,
But it doesn't cost a cent. —*Elc.*

A Friend Indeed.

It was at the Graymore Academy in the state metropolis the group of students boarding at Mrs. James' was the liveliest and best satisfied of any in the school. Boys and girls away from home for their initial experience, others of uncertain age, teachers from over the country, and one instructor in the academy made up the number. New arrivals soon found themselves at home and joined heartily in the life.

On one side of the table was a well-meaning young man, lately from the country. He was filled with great ambitions, and no doubt possessed some ability, but as yet the rough edges were too conspicuous for one to determine what was beneath. The ways of society, and especially of women, were still a mystery to him; but if green he was also growing.

A few days after he entered there joined the club and was seated next to him the choicest mite of a five-foot

girl that the whole state could produce. Kind and thoughtful of others, graceful and cultured as well; as much at home with this group as with children, she at once won the esteem of every one. Her attitude toward the tall, awkward fellow at her side was so natural that the first meal together made him feel quite at ease. By the second meal he was waiting on her to the best of his hampered ability, while she reciprocated with a tact and grace that would distinguish her in any company. In succeeding meals they became very friendly, anticipating each other's every wish, picking make-believe quarrels over trifles, "swapping" side dishes and jokes. She commissioned herself to secure an extra dish of breakfast food for him, while he saw that she was supplied with her favorite dish—sour pickles. By the third day he had almost unconsciously secured her company for an entertainment, and as every day saw something doing they were often together. If their actions aroused any interest in the other boarders, there was little said, probable for the reason applicable to all people who live in glass houses.

However, there was one person at the table who should not be overlooked, Miss Raymond, an assistant instructor at the academy who, desiring to secure relaxation from her work and escape from the society stunt that was

doing, had engaged board with Mrs. James, and now delighted all with her innocent wit and matchless humor. She was able to talk longer without saying a thing than the most versatile congressman and, furthermore, could speak volumes with a mere look or a gesture. She of all others could set a merry pace and make the stranger feel at home. If she took a special interest in our friend Newcomer and Miss Williams, it was not remarked.

Had not the boy's heart been securely sealed against just such approaches lest he lose it unawares and to his sorrow, and had not the girl presumably been interested in a friend elsewhere, there might have been a genuine love story to relate. As it was, they thought they understood each other, and several merry days sped quickly by.

But one morning there came a change. Things did not move off as well as usual. Instead of a wait at the door and the walk to school together, Miss Williams purposely found some girl for company. This caused the youth to wonder, and at the same time made him feel uneasy. At dinner he took especial notice, and could see it plainly enough. But why, he could not guess. His first impulse was to beg an explanation; but what right, he asked himself, had he of a week's acquaintance to claim special attention. Then he tried to solve the puzzle for himself. Not that he cared a straw for her regard! O, no! But just to satisfy himself, he would find out. He rapidly reviewed all the possible chances for dissatisfaction with his conduct. He had "jollied" her a little about her diminutive size; but she was equal to that. He had offered to carry her over a muddy street one dark night, and though this method of assistance was declined with thanks, she was still her same self. It surely was not that he was too serious in his attentions, for had he not made it plain that he was ambi-

tious to secure an education and had too much yet to learn to presume gaining anyone's affections?

At last a reasonable explanation was received. By a chance remark he learned, what he ought to have known, that some of the knowing ones were making fun at the expense of them both. Some of the motherly girls, commonly called "old maids," had volunteered to inform the girl, and she was more careful. Finally some particularly awkward and unexcusable break on the boy's part, though passed unnoticed at the time, had made her decide to go no further. All this the youth figured out partly by addition, but mostly by intuition.

He did not blame the girl or swear vengeance on the "swells." Having noticed the symptoms and analyzed the trouble, his next course was to apply the remedy. The natural method would be to guard his actions more carefully and gradually win his way back into the good graces of the lady. But there was an uncertain factor in the critics, and besides this method would take up precious time. More heroic treatment was needed.

Here he thought of the assistant instructor. Whatever the rest had said and thought, she for one had seemed to understand and had shown a kindly interest in him. Should he go to her for advice? No, that would be altogether too much and imply a serious case. He could do one thing, however—explain the situation and ask for her company, just for once. She would appreciate the circumstances and might grant that much to him. He could hardly lose his standing just for trying, and if he should succeed, why—it would knock the smart alecs clear off the Christmas tree and leave them unbalanced for another year. Then little Miss Williams could accept his company without the annoyance to which she had been subjected.

Did the plan work? Well, I guess

so. Newcomer never knew how it happened, but the chance came and his offer was accepted. But the strange thing was that he did not get to explain his object, it had all come so quickly. This drift of things now would indicate that it was a common thing for a country-jake to take the most popular lady to the greatest attraction of the season.

The success of the venture seemed in a fair way to turn the youngster's head. He must be somebody, for certain, to be favored in this way. Was it possible that the assistant was especially interested in him, that she should so willingly accept his company? Stranger things had happened. However, he would await developments and improve the opportunities.

The events of that evening were too great in the mind of Mr. Newcomer to be adequately described. That he nearly fell from the seat when the street-car started, and got lost from his new friend at the transfer station, and paid his fare twice, sufficiently shows that he was somewhat rattled. But gradually the superior ability of the woman brought him to himself and they began a long talk on a great variety of subjects—books, authors, college papers, religion, and then the entertainment itself. After this was over, Miss Raymond preferred to walk the mile and a half to her home rather than take a car. Of course their talk was continued and gradually became more personal. He was led to speak of his ambition, his difficulties, and determination to succeed. She in turn responded with something of the past in her life—trials, disappointments, and now the interest in her chosen work, and the good she could do. Their gait became slower and slower, and as they passed through a hilly woodland place near the suburbs of the city, the crossing of the brook and the climbing of the steepy sides, the fleeting shadows in the tim-

ber, and the twinkling of the stars over all, added much to their flow of thoughts.

At a late hour they reached her rooms and he must say good bye. His heart was in a flutter of rapture and confusion. Should he presume to follow up this apparent encouragement and join the score of devoted admirers at her feet, spurning if need be the little black-eyed girl at his side each meal? Not much. But how should he excuse himself? After such an evening as this it would be rude to thank her for the thing he was most thankful for—the standing it would give him. To do otherwise might make her misunderstand him and defeat his purpose.

But the youth was not long in suspense. The woman of a hundred love affairs and acquaintance with a thousand students could read his mind even better than he himself, and was equal to his case.

"How do you and Miss Williams get along now?" she asked.

"O, rather slowly the last few days," he replied. Tifen forgetful of the meaning, but thrilled with his success, he quickly added, "But I think she'll be all right now."

His companion looked at him a moment as if to be assured that he understood his part, and perhaps to wonder that such trifles should be uppermost in his mind in spite of the literary treat and the evening's stroll. Then she responded to his inmost thoughts: "Yes, she's all right. What made you think she wasn't? She will be her own self again, and don't you worry. I'll help you. Call and see me. Good night."

The next morning there was an air of subdued astonishment noticeable at the breakfast table. Not one of the swells had a smart word to say to the awkward fellow who had escorted the lady prof. to the lecture. There was no need for him to be puzzled

now as to Miss Williams' manner; it was more kind toward him than it ever had been before, and when breakfast was over and all were ready to leave, the little girl with the black eyes was noticed at the side of Newcomer as if it was the only thing to expect. In his heart the awkward youth was blessing Miss Raymond, who had helped him in time of need.

W. S. W.

A Sketch from Lake Geneva.

Each year the Young Women's Christian Associations from the central part of the United States send delegates to a summer conference at Lake Geneva. This conference is held at a camp owned by the Young Men's Christian Association, and this year the session lasted ten days, from the 15th to the 25th of August.

To one who has never been at Lake Geneva or at a similar place it must take an immense amount of imagination to form a right picture of the beauty of such a spot. Lake Geneva is one of the most charming lakes in Wisconsin. It is located in Walworth county, toward the southeastern part of the state. The lake is nine miles long, from one-half to two miles wide, and with twenty-four miles of beautiful shore line.

Many centuries ago, we are told by geologists, there was a deep valley where the lake now is, but glacial deposits finally formed it into the basin of a lake. The Indian name of the lake was Kishwauketoc, so called on account of the sparkling water. It is fed by numerous springs that gush forth at the water's edge or farther up the hill side, consequently the water is clear and very pure. There is only one lake in Wisconsin that is deeper than lake Geneva, as it is one hundred forty feet to the bottom in some places. The shore of the lake is quite irregular and slopes back from the water's edge to the hills which surround it. The hills are covered by

trees, grass, and wild flowers, making it a delightful place in which to wander off for a quiet hour.

On the northwestern shore is the Young Men's Christian Association camp. There are nineteen acres in the grounds which border on the lake. At the back of the camp, where the athletic field is situated, the ground is one hundred eighty feet above the level of the lake. The camp has a large number of tents for the guests; also a residence called the "Villa" and a number of small cottages. Then there is a reception hall, a large auditorium, a gymnasium, and a library. At the back of the camp, on the hill, stands the Yerkes Observatory, of the University of Chicago.

This is the place in which the Young Women's Christian Association held their summer conference. Education in spiritual subjects, rest and recreation for both mind and body occupied the time of the delegates. The conference was divided into two sections—the city section and the student section. There were one hundred fifty delegates to the city and five hundred twenty delegates to the student section. The delegates to the student conference represented one hundred twenty-three colleges and universities. Sixty associations sent exhibits to help and to suggest ideas to other associations.

The ten days spent by these five hundred twenty girls were valuable and important ones to them, and to those with whom they came in contact. An hour in the early morning was set apart by each girl, to spend in some quiet nook or shady place among the grand old trees to meditate, read her Bible and prepare herself for the day. Later in the morning came the college conferences, in which the girls gathered together to plan work, give suggestions and receive help from some of the leaders. Then the Bible study classes were attended by nearly all the girls. The

different classes were taught by Dr. Howard A. Johnson, of New York City, who has written a number of books on Bible study; Miss May N. Blodgett, of Detroit, and Miss Charlotte H. Adams. These Bible teachers joined their efforts in making the lessons helpful, interesting, and inspiring.

A mission-study class was held each morning, and the full attendance showed the interest of the girls in missions. A number of the delegates were girls who had volunteered to be missionaries. Some of the missionary guests were Miss Annie M. Reynolds, world's secretary; Miss Mary B. Hill, general secretary at Madras, India; and Miss Martha Berninger, who goes to China, under appointment by the world's committee of Young Women's Christian Association, this fall.

At five o'clock in the afternoon the whole camp gathered under the trees on the lake front for the vesper services. The waves washing over the shore, the boats and steamers far out on the water and the distant tree-covered shore line was a picture to soothe and calm the minds of the girls and make them more receptive of the good, uplifting thoughts given them by the leaders. In the evenings an address was always given by some of the speakers. This was followed by state delegation meetings, in which the delegations from every state met for a quiet talk at different tents. These meetings were always very impressive. There were twenty-four delegates sent from Kansas.

There are Young Women's Christian Associations in every country except Russia, showing its rapid growth since its organization a few years ago. The five hundred twenty delegates at this conference, going back to the colleges and universities represented, telling of what they learned to hundreds of other girls, will spread the influence still farther.

Each girl at Lake Geneva this

summer was deepened in thought, broadened in her Christian life, and brought to trust more fully in the One who does all things for the best.

"If thou art worn and hard beset
With burdens that thou wouldst forget,
If thou wouldst read a lesson that will keep
Thy heart from fainting and thy soul from
sleep,
Go to the woods and hills! No cares
Dim the sweet look that nature wears."

ELLA CRISS.

Music and Health.

By Edith Huntress, '01.

One writer has defined music as "The art of moving emotions by combinations of tone." But this is only half the truth. There is much music which has little or no effect upon the emotions, as that of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, in which the composer endeavored to appeal to the intellect, and which the listener had to study, with no small degree of care and mental effort, to catch the combinations presented to his mind. Therefore, we would consider it more proper to state that music is the art of moving the emotions or exciting the intellect by combinations of tone.

Congreve wrote, "Music hath charms to soothe the savage breast;" but it has been proven that the lower animals can be soothed as well.

The elements of music are found in nature, but their application is not as the simplest harmonic or melodic progression. The subdivision of the scale or the formation of a melody is called an artificial rather than a natural process.

Chord, tone and rhythm are all the natural foundation of the art. Animals are influenced by these elements rather than by any of the higher devices of the art. A spider will show interest in a tone. And even farther down the scale of creation one may find response to these simple vibrations. Almost all animate creation yields to the spell of rhythm—in fact it is rhythmic itself, pulsating in its

heart throbs and existing by its regular pulsations.

It has been proven, and we have all witnessed the fact, that an intelligent horse will readily learn to step to a definite rhythm, elephants and dogs doing the same to a surprising degree.

Rhythm exerts an especial influence, physically, upon mankind, and it can be employed to cure such ailments as find their root in the interruption of that regular rhythm which is implanted in the human species. Stuttering is not often present if the victim sings his remarks, the regular vibration of tone and pulsations of rhythm seeming to exert instantly a beneficial influence. Continual practice tends to ameliorate this disease and might, under favorable circumstances, effect an entire cure. St. Vitus dance, another nerve disease, or as in stuttering an interruption of rhythm, is susceptible to tone and rhythm. One suffering from this disease is often tranquil when singing. Vocal music exerts the greatest influence, as the patient is then engrossed in producing actual sounds, and their vibrations are felt throughout his system.

It is only in recent times that physicians have turned their attention toward the practical, physical or psychological effects of music; but some progress has been made and it is not unlikely that music will become as definite a medicine as quinine. Psychologically, music works directly upon the emotions; physically, its regularity of vibration exerts a soothing effect upon the mind. Music was employed for this purpose in ancient times, as we read of David soothing the insane king, Saul, and also of Orlando Di Lasso using the art to soothe Charles IX, the conscience-stricken murderer. Many tribes of savages used what we would call the hideous and unattractive music, but it was generally rhythmic and of regular vibration.

The universality of music ought to

prove that it is not mere quackery and humbug. Sir Samuel Baker, in his book of African travels, says a man would be safer in going through the heart of Africa with a hand-organ than with a band of soldiers. He says that he was often annoyed by excessive demonstrations of delight by the negroes when his band played.

Different races show different degrees of musical power, the more civilized showing a greater appreciation for the intellectual side of music. The savage will be content with the rhythmic impulse, though occasionally the emotional will also be appreciated. A missionary tried to convert some of his Chinese friends by playing the best European music to them, but after repeated efforts one of them said frankly, "Your European music is full of ingenuity and is of very complicated construction, but it cannot go to the heart and move the feelings as our Chinese music does." We have all heard examples of the Chinese music and we can readily understand that the musical meat of one nation would be the poison of another.

A peculiar and an especially medical use of music exists in some parts of Italy in connection with the bite of the poisonous spider called tarantula. When a peasant is bitten and the rigor of tetanus (a persistent spasm of the voluntary muscles) has set in, his comrades play lively rhythms and excite him to dancing. In 1841 such a patient was so treated, as was told in a medical journal. At first he was unable to stand, but a lively dance tune caused him to leap from his bed and caper to the rhythm for two hours, after which he fell down, exhausted, in a profuse perspiration. He was put to bed again, where he slept quietly. After several such treatments there was a complete cure. The dance called the "Tarantula" takes its name from the fact that rapid music was played in medieval times to cure such illness.

It has been proven that music exerts a direct influence on homesickness. All of us have had personal experiences, either pleasant or sad, in the thoughts that will spring up in our minds when we hear familiar strains of music. During the different wars, the playing of many national airs was prohibited because it seemed to cause homesickness rather than to appease it, and many a man deserted his country's duty on that account. Disease and death have been brought on by music, the arousing of the emotions being to such a great extent as to cause insanity, and the nervous strain finally ending in death. Some of our greatest composers were compelled to go to asylums and others died just at the completion of some well-written composition.

Hygiene of the voice should be studied by every one with weak lungs, or who is subject to troubles of the nose and throat. Nasal breathing in itself will cure more illness than many people imagine. All persons having diseases of the lungs or throat are benefited by singing or by the playing of wind instruments, the benefit, of course, being purely physical. A tribute to the health of brass instrument playing is found in certain Italian statistics, which show that in twenty years not one trombone player in that country died of lung disease.

Heat-producing food is generally healthy for the singer if, as is usually the case, he has a good digestion. A singer can generally eat more in quantity, and more of the fatty foods, without ill results than any other mortal.

So we may discern both a menace and a blessing to physical well-being in the art of music. Properly used, music is a noble medicine, a divine stimulant, and we can most truthfully apply to it the words of the poet who said: "Music, the companion of pleasure and the medicine of sorrow."

What to Read.

(Rev. Eugenia F. St. John, Salina, Kan.)

Do not hasten too rapidly, for the discipline of the mind, although it begins early in youth, lies within your own hands. Newton at eighty-five years was still at work on chronology; Waller at eighty-two was still busy at his poetry, and Gladstone was writing his strongest production. These men claimed the foundations of their characters had been builded from the books they had read. Lady Huntington made the Bible and religious books her daily study. She claimed that these had helped to make her career. Queen Victoria was a steady reader of biography, history, and science. Frances Willard read only such books as would strengthen the beautiful in character. Thus she read works of poetry that best witness of the world of English literature, histories of nations and of the strong lives of men and women of all centuries.

Johnson says, "To be master of the English language, one must study Addison for months." If we take time for other things we should take time for reading. We do not all read the same books, because different minds choose different books. One should read books helpful to the work he expects to take up. Too much light reading decreases the appetite for the useful and necessary in practical life. One may be a great reader, but some one has said, "Mind culture is not all;" he may be a cruel, cold, subtle craze. Another has written: "A well-read fool is a pestilential blockhead. His learning, like a flail, he knows not how to handle, but manages at last to break his neighbor's shins as well as his own. Keep him at arm's length if you value your lives."

A book sometimes moulds a character. "Gertrude, the Lamplighter's Daughter," was read by me when but eleven years old and was kept in mind for forty years as a model for a young girl to follow. Abraham Lincoln's

anecdotes partook sharply of Esop's Fables, Arabian Nights, and Robinson Crusoe—books which he absorbed when a boy.

Careless reading is much like mixing onions and pie in the same dish. Do not read every thing that comes to hand. A few choice books well absorbed and put into practice is better than to read without choice. Never read books that are unsavory or silly. It means the loss of valuable time.

Religious books should be read by all, whether they be Christians or not. The highest aim of the reader should lead him to be a power against the evil, and to extend the good.

Character—Its Building.

It is a prevalent notion that a man's character is determined mainly by his surroundings. Make his surroundings good, they say, and the man will be good; that is, his heart is right if the right influences are made to bear upon him. It would be more truthful to turn this thought around. Make his heart right and you need have no fear of his behavior. It is a man's attitude toward his surroundings and the habitual tendency of his thoughts that make his character.

From his attitude toward the world of influence about him, you can infer the trend of a man's life. Standing on the seashore you may see two vessels moving in opposite directions, yet driven by the same wind. The conditions are identical, the motion being wrought by the same power; but having their sails set at different angles, each is helped onward in its appointed course, because each receives the pressure of the wind indirectly through the slant of its sails. So in the moral world: The influence of truth upon a person depends directly upon the power of its appeal and the direction of its pressure, but it is modified by the angle he presents to it; that is, upon his soul's attitude.

From the direction in which his thoughts are habitually turned, you can also infer the tendency of a person's character, whether upward to greater nobility or downward to dishonor. Look at a canal boat passing through a lock. The level of its onward course, whether higher or lower, is known by the direction in which it is headed. If the upper gate is opened, the boat rises and floats off on higher water, and if the lower gate is opened it passes to a lower level. Character, too, has such gates leading to levels that are exalted or degraded. Open the higher gates leading to principles of truth, right and unselfishness, and be uplifted, exalted to a higher place of living. Turn your nature towards selfishness, greed and dishonor, and you open the lower gates and are dragged into degradation.

The same series of locks that conducts from the lowest to the highest levels, conducts just as truly from the highest to the lowest; the same surroundings are there for every man to use. It is a man's thoughts that make or mar his character, for they are more potent than deeds and work both good and evil.

* * *

The Value of Bible Reading.

Chancellor MacCracken, of the New York University, has proposed an entrance requirement for college students that would puzzle most of the applicants for admission and also the upper classmen and graduates, including a pretty long list of professors. It is that they should know by heart the Ten Commandments, the Sermon on the Mount, a church catechism of some kind, and a score of the Scripture psalms and best classic hymns.

That such a requirement will be generally enforced is doubtful, but there can be no question about the immense value of biblical study and particularly of the passages in both the Old and the New Testaments.

To say nothing of the question of faith and religious conviction, the loss is fatal to any proper enjoyment of the best writing in our language outside the Bible. Not only is Milton unintelligible without the Bible groundwork, but most of the great poets, orators and essayists who have contributed to the glories of the English tongue have owed an incalculable debt to the same source. But it is more apparent now than ever that of making many books there is no end, and in the deluge of print the noble is neglected for the ignoble, and attentive, assimilative reading seems likely to become a lost art.

Every young man, whether he is going to college or not, could certainly profit by the hint which Chancellor MacCracken gives.—*Chicago Record-Herald*.

Summer Observations.

Men who know it all are few.

Better be silent than talk nothings.

To have an aim in life is better than riches.

Work brings health as well as wealth.

There is no other life to live beside the Christian life.

In work, "how well" counts more than "how much."

Loafing too often brings other than honorable returns.

Some men are known for what they do after six o'clock.

A pure, simple life is the only one that leads to influence.

To work counts but little, if we spend the proceeds thereof.

Liquor may have saved lives, but it has damned a great many more.

To have but little to say often causes others to esteem one more highly.

The man who constantly watches time is not greatly interested in his work.

Great as were the achievements of yesterday, those of to-day far transcend them.

Pity for the man whose shortcomings are too many to be covered by the good he does.

The man who is always looking for entertainment will not compare with the man who can entertain.

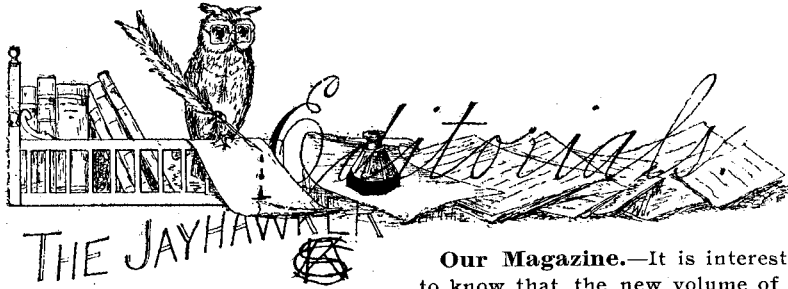
A piece of work, however well it may be done, is not good enough until it represents one's best endeavor.

Prepare yourself for a work and there is no hesitancy in doing. One cannot chop until he has first procured an ax.

Illiteracy is to be deplored; genius honored; but when genius and education go hand in hand the world must move.

It is often possible to accomplish a given purpose in more than one way. It is individuality to choose the way best adapted to one's needs and capabilities.

One feature of our College work here has always appealed very strongly to us. It is the "practical" which pervades every phase of our great institution. All thing must bow before it. All lines of study are subject to its influence. No matter what the course chosen, or what the line of work selected, the student must not only learn the theory, but must get down and do the actual work. It has in it the making of men and women, as opposed to mere intellectual monstrosities. To know something is one thing—to be able to apply that knowledge is of far greater import. Our graduates leave here as well balanced, really practical people, and we are proud that their record of good works, as shown in the latter part of the catalogue, is having its effect upon the world. K. S. A. C. is a great power for good, and it is our duty to extend her influence to the utmost. Are we doing it?—*Herald*.



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for Progressive People.**

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NOVEMBER 1, 1903.

Welcome Students.

Welcome, students, one and all,
To the halls where wisdom calls,
To the joys that she employs,
Yes, welcome, welcome, each and all.

Welcome, students, list the peal
Of the bell that rings to tell
Of the wealth and of the health
Thy hands in honor shall reveal.

Welcome here where duty asks
For the heart that wants a part
In the plan of aiding man
To see and know his noblest tasks.

Welcome, ye who heed the call
To a life wherein the strife
For the things with fleeting wings
Shall cease to hold thee in their thrall.

Welcome, may thy sojourn here
Be a time for duties prime,
Be a key thy soul to free,
That thou mayest live without a fear.

Our Magazine.—It is interesting to know that the new volume of the JAYHAWKER has been received with a most kindly appreciation. It has sought to become a magazine for the alumni of the K. S. A. C., and many of its plans have already been realized. There is much to hope for yet. It has passed through trying times. It is before you in its second volume, bidding that you, the alumni of this College, take advantage of the privilege herewith tendered, that of writing for its columns. Herein is surely another opportunity of forming other strong ties to bind together the many hearts that have had training in this College. It is not enough to know that this or that classmate is here or there—to have a chance now and then to read after and think through his thought is far more satisfying. And this is what the JAYHAWKER would encourage, knowing that many of our graduates leave here for places of influence and that much of their work would be of interest to their friends. And so, beside those who already know our paper, we would have many more alumni become subscribers and contributors to the JAYHAWKER, that they may help satisfy that longing on the part of their friends, to know something of what one and the other are doing.

Keeping Still.—It has occurred to us that many a person talks too much. A close observation of the lives of those who do things will almost invariably reveal persons of few words. Adverse remarks, however slight, are often misconstrued and finally result

in evil. If good has little or no place in a man's character, why magnify the evil, since it lives without a herald. There are too many good things about men's lives to be spoken of to permit oneself to indulge in that despicable habit of fault-finding and back-biting.

College.—Now that another college year is with us, it devolves upon every student to do his best in doing the most for himself, and in doing this to help make this year at K. S. A. C. the most successful year of work the College has ever known. Much may be done by the College authorities, but unless each student does his part the College cannot accomplish all that is desired. But be that as it may, let every one do his part.

Have an Aim.—What is to be more commended than for one to have an aim in life? This it is that gives buoyancy to life and enables one to make his way through the difficulties that beset him. Without an aim there is always an uncertainty of action—nothing to pilot one toward higher living. To have espoused a high aim and to have lived to some noble purpose ought to be the pride of every heart. To see the result of purposeless lives ought to be sufficient to lead one to choose some higher aim. And there is no better time to make such choice than now, when we are students seeking after those things which will do us good. Let no student cease this search until he has purposed in his life to do something and to be somebody.

The Student and His Work.—At no time in one's life is it more important to look after the perfecting of accomplishments than when a student, for then it is our especial business to add such principles, methods and conveniences that will make us a better workman. And since much in one's life is to depend upon this train-

ing, how necessary it is that every detail be satisfied. A half-hearted adherence to requirements can never count as many accomplishments as the one that is prompted by a real interest in some work. This is a false idea, that one works to earn a certain wage; rather let him work that his mind may be employed. No man has ever earned his money by doing just what was set for his doing, nor need he ever expect to until he works for self-improvement as well as for wages. Nor is service, rendered for self or others, paid for in full until self-improvement is realized.

Work.—Work was purposely ordained that through it man might find reason to live a pure, holy life. And according to the interest taken in it, work furnishes a partial means of determining character. Other factors have their bearing, but generally when one sees a person fast becoming an emissary of dissipation it will be noticed that he gradually relinquishes his appreciation of work. Many of this class may be seen to-day, proclaiming there is no work; that machines have removed the demand. The fact is, they have been disinclined to work or the preparation for work, and have thus lost one of the greatest influences in character making. As a rule, men of action are men of strong character. And such men are in great demand; the supply is short and much work is yet undone. Prepare to help do it.

Choosing a Vocation.—This is an important question, "What work shall I choose for avocation?" And it has been answered in many ways, satisfactorily to some, but to many more, unsatisfactorily. Some are content to work, be the work what it may; some season their labors with interest; they acquire great skill and therein are satisfied; and still others, imbued with progress, do a certain kind of

work only as a preparation for other of a higher class. It is best to choose a work that possesses this upward tendency because its problems and difficulties afford just the development that the student and progressive worker needs. To chop wood all one's life is to be simply a wood-chopper, a man who gleans not one ray of light from his work; but to take up almost any of the mechanical trades, agriculture, or some of the professions, you are constantly reminded that there is this or that which has not been learned. When a man's work becomes his teacher he is bound to bear away some laurels. Choose a work which will lead to something higher.

Fit to Amplify.—Here are some possibilities for our contributors:

A Christmas Story.

A Christmas Gift.

How the Knowledge Gained at K. S. A. C. Prepared me for my Work.

Scenes in a Drafting-room (Physical Laboratory or Shop, etc.).

The Relation Between the K. S. A. C. and Scientific Work.

The Field Scientist.

The Dietitian.

The Graduate in the Home.

Culture Compared with Riches.

In What Does Education Consist?

Now, these are a few. Won't you try your pen?

Suggestion as a Factor in Progression.

What is suggestion? It is simply the power to give ideas to one's self or to others with such force that the person grows toward the thought presented. We call the person giving the thought the operator; the one receiving it, the subject. When one person is both operator and subject the power is called autosuggestion.

As yet we know comparatively little of this subject. It has been brought to the eyes of the scientists but recently and, as expected in such cases, people are afraid of it because it is

new. But already some of the wonderful results brought about by this power are understood. When it becomes a universal truth the flood-gates of light shall have been opened and the world will stand in amazement that it has existed so long without it.

It is an agent that will solve many of the perplexing problems of to-day. Let us first consider some of the benefits to be derived from suggestion from others. We know when once a person has received benefit from the suggestion of another it is easier for the operator to again benefit the subject. No one can be helped in this way if he is antagonistic to it. He must be willing and submissive to the operator. Hence we see that evil thoughts cannot be given to a subject unless he is evil in a like degree. Neither can an operator compel the subject to commit theft or murder or to be cruel in a greater extent than he is naturally. This fact should banish the fear held in regard to this power.

But on the other hand good, true, noble ideas may be suggested until the subject's nature will expand and grow from one height of spirituality to another, on, ever upward toward the light. A slumbering talent or a latent ambition may be awakened; a capacity for work never before dreamed of may be revealed; studies may be mastered with the greatest ease; health may be recovered and kept by this great power. In fact there is hardly a limit to the good that one may derive, as a subject, if he will but put himself in the right condition of receptivity.

Someone may question the statement that health may be restored by suggestion, but if he will investigate he will find numerous examples of proof for that statement. The familiar case of the man who was bled to death by the suggested idea that the water being poured on a tiny wound

was blood, is an example. The writer knows of a lady, who for many years was a sufferer from acute stomach trouble. Terrible periods of cramping and gasping for breath were of frequent occurrence. At one time, and the last time such an attack occurred, she was entirely relieved of the pain in fifteen minutes by this wonderful power. And we might go on giving one example after another (for they are numerous), but it is needless. The law works as well in one case as in another under the proper conditions.

Not only may disease be cured by this power but it may be prevented if the "no-sickness" idea is suggested.

Here we come close to the power of autosuggestion. The person who most often tells himself he will not be sick is the one who is sick least.

Those who fear disease and run from it are sure to catch it. It is true in other directions, but it is harder and slower to gain benefit from autosuggestion, at first, than from thoughts sent to one by the operator. When a person has gained control of himself his power is far greater than that of the operator. He may cure himself and stay well; he will master difficulties with ease; he will fit himself to meet every emergency in life with a reserve strength, with a power that can come in no other way. He will climb on and on, each day adding to his blessings until at last he will reach a point where he will fear nothing, for he knows that within himself is the ability to meet everything calmly and surely.

"Know thyself" is the greatest command in the world to-day, for in so doing man conquers himself, and all difficulties in the way of progression vanish.

M. A., '04.

No work is too arduous, if it but lead to the development of some talent, and no man ought to be satisfied until he can bless the world with the production of some talent.

A Picture.

Some pictures, as you look at them, will turn your thoughts at once to the artist; you think of his name and reputation, and admire his skill in drawing or coloring. Then there are others that by their appearance seem to make you forgetful of the desire to know who painted them or the circumstances connected with them, while you trace with interest the stories told by them. A striking example of this latter kind is a painting by a Munich artist, entitled "Adagio Consolate."

It represents a scene in one of the high-vaulted cells of an old monastery. In the center of the picture, by a large double window, sits an aged monk, playing a violin. Only the side of his face appears as he looks out through the open casement; but his long white hair and flowing beard betoken a man of experience and ripe wisdom. In front of him, against the wall, stands his writing desk, and lying upon and beside it are the old books that he has been reading. On the floor by his side is a basket containing his simple meal of fruits and bread. Floor and walls and even his window seat are of stone. The room is plainly furnished and unadorned save for the crucifix on the wall and some potted plants in the window. All these surroundings are forgotten, however, as the old man seems to draw forth the soft tune from his beloved instrument, and a deep holy light comes over his face. This quiet season of music and meditation is a source of rest and peace to him.

Nor is the blessing of it his alone; he is doing a gentle office of which he is unaware. In the open door behind him stands a tall lady in deep mourning. This, together with the cypress trees, revealed behind her through the door, suggests that she has just come from the grave of some dear one, a husband, perhaps, or a son. The meaning of her presence here is evi-

dent; she has come with a burdened heart to the spiritual father for consolation. And it is enough for her to have come as far as the door. The peaceful look that steals into her face, the clasped hands, and her restful attitude as she leans against the door-post, tell us that she is having her consolation in the music, which imparts a comfort beyond the power of words.

~~~~~ A. B. C.

### *Y. M. C. A.*

The employment bureau has received many calls for student labor and has in most cases met the demands.

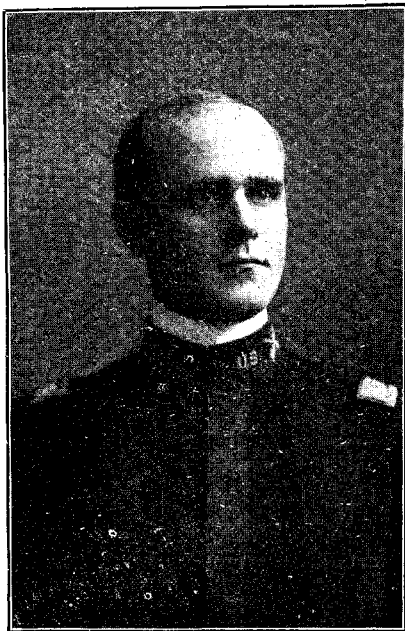
Nearly one hundred twenty men have been enrolled in the Bible study department. Most of the classes thus formed will meet in the Y. M. C. A. parlors.

The missionary committee will have a study class, in conjunction with the Y. W. C. A., led by Miss Rice. This class will meet on Friday evenings, and gives promise of being helpful.

The financial committee has met with good success in raising the \$1200 needed to carry on the work, the students and faculty responding heartily. There are indications that the alumni and business men will also.

The first Sunday afternoon meeting, at which Mr. Lerrigo of the Topeka City Association gave a very helpful talk, was held at the Baptist church. These meetings are now held in the parlors. A half-hour prayer meeting on Wednesday night is a new feature of the work.

During the opening days of College, the new headquarters aided very materially in making the new student work more of a success than ever. Every evening the parlors were filled with young men who were becoming acquainted and otherwise enjoying themselves. Reception were well attended, the Y. M.-Y. W. C. A. reception being especially noteworthy in this regard.



The above is a likeness of Lieutenant Shaffer, who is now at the head of the Department of Military Science and Tactics. Mr. Shaffer graduated at the Iowa State Normal School with the class of '97, he being an honor graduate of the military department and receiving his appointment as a direct result of his work in the school.

He is the only man from Iowa who enjoys this distinction. Following his graduation he had charge of the military department of the State Industrial School at El Dorado, Iowa, which position he resigned to accept the appointment of second lieutenant in the United States Army. He was promoted to first lieutenant March 2, 1899. He saw much active service in the Philippines, where he served for three years with the Thirteenth Infantry. He was under General Lawton in the fight at Guadalupe Ridge. He served in the trenches south of Manila during the awful hot season of '99. In action at Cavitede Veho, his captain was killed at his side, and com-



mand of the company fell to him. After having crossed the Pacific five times, during his service in the Philippines, he returned in July, 1902, to take charge of a military prison at Acatroz Island, off the coast of California, where about 400 prisoners were confined. He was serving there as battalion adjutant at the time he was detailed to this College.

Lieutenant Shaffer being a gentleman, a college man, and an experienced officer, the battalion ought to feel proud of the certain progress that is before it. If the goodly interest and kindly feeling already apparent is only an earnest of such progress, we may expect to see the best drilled battalion the College has ever known. To this end may the lieutenant's genial nature meet with a hearty response from every cadet, and may each fully appreciate the opportunities of the year.

#### *The Franklins up in Front.*

The Franklin Literary Society, though the youngest of the kind connected with the College, sets the pace this year in the way of a high-class public entertainment. "The Last Loaf" rendered by them in the College chapel, September 26, pleased their audience, did credit to the members impersonating the characters of the play, and made a splendid showing of the talent of the society. It was not a dress parade of costly costumes, but an interesting and entertaining play with each part well acted out.

#### THE CAST.

Mark Ashton, a silversmith.....John Griffing  
Kate Ashton, his wife.....Nora Hayes  
Lilly Ashton, their daughter.....Olga George  
Caleb Hanson, a baker.....Will Campbell  
Harry Hanson, Lilly's lover.....Roy Seaton  
Patty Jones, a servant.....Mary Bolton  
Tom Chubbs, a butcher.....Orville Scott  
Dick Bustle, a baker.....Albert Gasser

We can pick no one out for special mention, for all deserve praise for the manner in which they carried out their parts.

The program was started promptly on time and was carried forward with

no delays or periods of waiting, in a manner that would have done credit to professionals.

The society accepted the invitation of the W. C. T. U. and repeated their play at the opera-house.

Supt. J. D. Rickman, as director of the play, comes in for no small mention for his part in the success of the entertainment. When "things move" you will always find some one man responsible for the "motion." Mr. Rickman gave them efficient training and plainly shows that he can do more than one thing and do it well. And what is still more to his credit, he refused payment in money; but appreciation is a commodity that wears better than coin.

Best wishes and success to the Franklins.

~~~~~  
"Take thou no thought for aught save truth
and right;
Content, if such thy fate, to die obscure.
Youth fails, and honors; fame may not
endure,
And lofty souls soon weary of delight.
Keep innocence; be all a true man ought,
Let neither pleasure tempt nor pain appall.
Who hath this, he hath all things having
naught;
Who hath it not, hath nothing, having all."

Laura Davidson-Scott.

The sad experiences of a lifetime sometimes occur when least expected. It is with great sorrow that we report the death of Mrs. Laura Davidson-Scott, sophomore '99. Until August 8 Laura enjoyed her usual good health. At that time she suffered an attack of hemorrhage that caused some alarm, but was not considered serious. On September 9, she was united in marriage to Chas. A. Scott, of the class of '01. Immediately after their wedding they went, accompanied by Mrs. Scott's sister, Miss Lucy Davidson, to Colorado Springs, Colo., where they took a cottage with the intention of spending a few weeks before going to house-keeping. The change of climate seemed to agree with her, as her general health improved and she gained strength rapidly until Sunday, Sep-

tember 27, when a relapse occurred. About four o'clock Monday morning she suffered a severe attack of hemorrhage and sank rapidly until 6:30 o'clock A. M., when the end came.

Her remains were brought to Hall's Summit, Kan., her former home, for burial.

Laura was a member of the Waverly Baptist Church and had always lived a consistent Christian life. Her sweet and gentle disposition won the love of all.

Her bereaved husband has the heartfelt sympathy of classmates and College friends in his hour of sad distress.

RESOLUTIONS.

WHEREAS, God, in His infinite mercy has called to her heavenly home Laura Davidson-Scott, the wife of our friend and classmate, be it

Resolved, That we, the class of 1901, extend to the sorrowing husband our heartfelt sympathy in his great loss; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to our bereaved classmate, and be printed in home and College papers.

KATHERINE WINTER,
FLORENCE VAIL,
W. E. MATHEWSON.

—Herald

A True Friend Gone.

On October 14, Homer A. Smith, of Logan, Phillips county, Kansas, died here of typhoid fever. He had been ill but a few weeks, and it is thought he contracted the disease before coming to College. During his illness the senior boys were his constant attendants. His mother was ill at home with the fever, and so the burial took place at the Manhattan cemetery under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. Friday afternoon the entire senior class marched to the church to pay its last tribute to their classmate.

Mr. Smith was an Alpha Beta, one of the officers, and his pleasant face will be sadly missed from among them. He was also vice-president of

the JAYHAWKER company. In character Mr. Smith was beyond reproach, a good student, and in society and religious work faithful to the end.

Death comes to us all soon or late, and it is one of life's lessons to bear up bravely when sorrows oppress us. Let us grieve not, then, that a friend has been taken from us, but rather rejoice to know that now he is happy and free from earthly cares.

RESOLUTIONS.

WHEREAS, Death has removed from our midst Homer A. Smith, a beloved and esteemed member of the Alpha Beta society; and

WHEREAS, We found in him an enthusiastic worker, one whose character we admired and whose loss we deeply feel; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the Alpha Beta society, extend to the bereaved relatives our heartfelt sympathy in their great loss; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the society, be sent to the home folks of the deceased and be printed in the College papers. JENNIE RIDENOUR,
H. V. HARLAN,
A. N. H. BEEMAN.

WHEREAS, God, in His infinite wisdom and mercy, has seen fit to remove from this earthly life our dear friend and classmate, Homer A. Smith, be it

Resolved, That we, the class of 1904, extend to the sorrowing family our heartfelt sympathy in their great loss; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, and that they be published in the home and College papers.

JESSIE L. FITZ,
R. A. SEATON,
RAY FELTON.

After all, we are only apprentices in a great world of work. We complete one task only to begin another.

ALUMNI NOTES

OR

SKETCHES OF THE "GONERS"

BY
ONE OF THEM

The new treasurer of Riley county is J. C. Christensen '94.

H. C. Haffner, '00, is among the Digger Indians at Keams Canon, Ariz.

R. G. Lawry, '03, has a position with the American Wire and Steel Co., of Joliet, Ill.

Eugene Emerick, '00, is traveling for an implement concern, and has headquarters at Joplin, Mo.

Born, on August 23, to Mr. ('96) and Mrs. ('97) Buck, of Marceline, Mo., a son, Alfred Houghton Buck.

W. H. Edelblute, '92, is surveyor for Kootenai county, Idaho, of which Rathdrum is the county seat.

J. A. Conover, '98, recently won a \$300 scholarship in animal husbandry at Iowa State College.—*Herald*.

L. S. Edwards has accepted a position under Prof. D. H. Otis, at Oswego. Mr. Edwards has charge of the live stock.

P. H. Ross, '02, has been tendered the position of Superintendent of the United States Experiment Station, located at Kenai, Alaska.—*Herald*.

Prof. F. A. Waugh, '91, has recently written a book, entitled "Systematic Pomology," dedicating it to Prof. E. A. Popenoe, of this College.

Mr. Fred J. Smith and Mrs. Laura McKeen-Smith, both of the class of '95, are rejoicing over the arrival of twins, a boy and a girl, on September 22, 1903.—*Herald*.

Adelle Blachly, '01, and Ella Criss, of the senior class, will make some demonstrations in cooking at Chicago, November 11 to 17, before the National Equal Suffrage Association.

A good position is one where money paid in wages to the right man is no object. Such a position is now held by H. M. Chandler, with the Norton Machine Company of San Francisco.

G. W. Hanson, '00, is the proprietor and manager of a concern called the Hanson Novelty Co., at Marquette, Kan. The products of this establishment are largely Mr. Hanson's own inventions.—*Herald*.

In a letter from Crow Agency, Mont., John F. Ross, '02, writes: "I am stationed here as an additional farmer. I like my work among the Indians and am finding out a few new things for myself. Best wishes to my friends, the JAYHAWKER and K. S. A. C."

The marriage of Mr. Frederick E. Rader, '95, to Miss Gertrude Hughes Spiers, took place in Seattle, Wash., September 15. The happy couple will be at home at Sitka, Alaska, after October 1, where Mr. Rader is in the employ of the United States Experiment Station.—*Herald*.

Mr. George O. Greene, '00, who has been the assistant in the Horticultural Department, left recently to accept a similar position in the agricultural school at Amherst, Mass. Mr. Greene's many friends wish him great success, and all regret his departure.—*Herald*.

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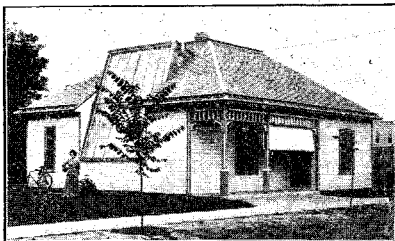
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Spring term begins March 29, 1904.

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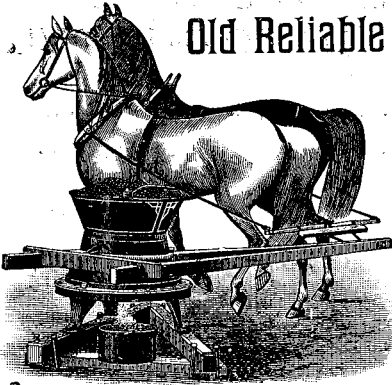
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