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2



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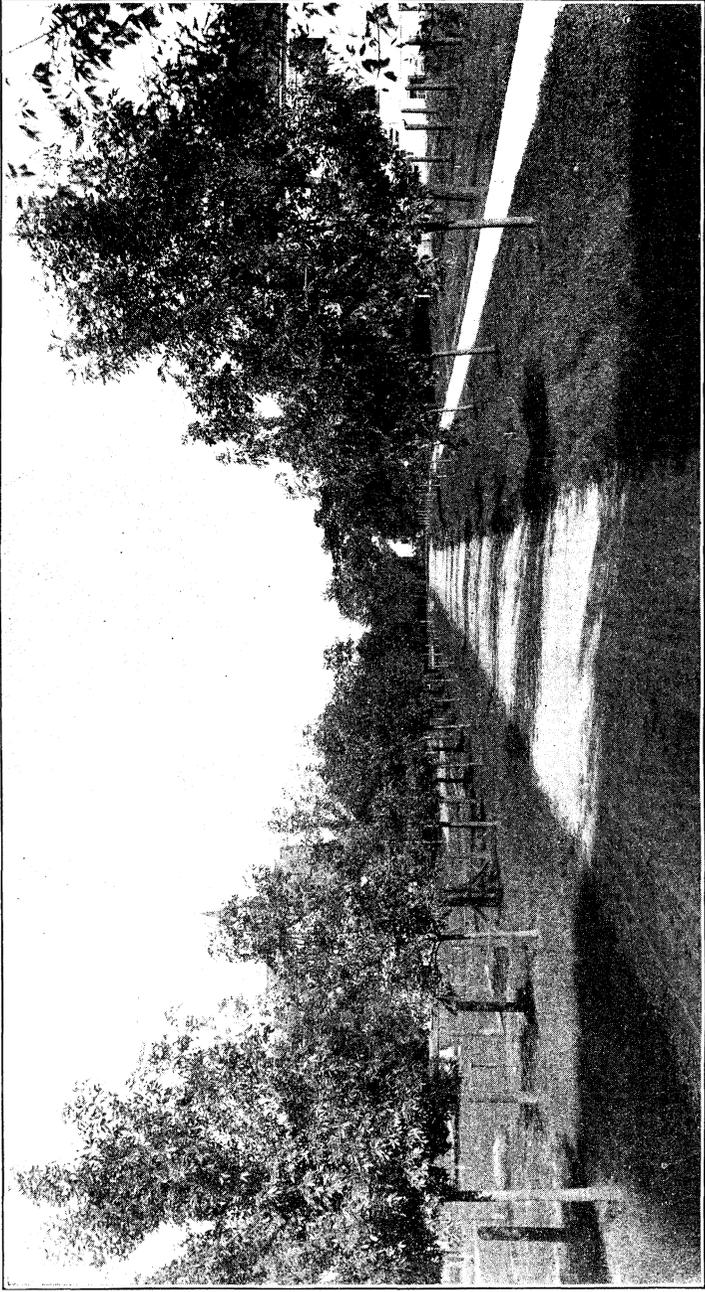
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One of the drives of the Madison Park and Pleasure Drive Association. (On page 92.)

THE JAYHAWKER

Don't Wait For Opportunities: Make Them.

VOL. V.

DECEMBER, 1906.

NO. 4

Nome.

By Fred G. Kimball, '87.

Late in the summer of 1898 a party of men left the Swedish Mission on Golovin Bay, Alaska, in a sail boat, on a prospecting trip. They sailed westward along the coast toward Cape Prince of Wales, until a storm came up and they ran into the mouth of a river for shelter. While waiting for the weather to moderate they went up the river five or six miles to the foot hills, and in a tributary creek found good prospects. This creek has since become famous in the annals of placer mining as Anvil Creek, so named from the shape of a rock on the very top of an adjacent mountain. This creek, although only three miles in length from Discovery Claim to its head, has already produced many millions of gold, and under improved methods of mining will turn out a good many millions more before it is worked out.

Running short of provisions the prospectors returned to the Mission for supplies, getting back to Anvil Creek in time to take out \$1800 with a crude rocker before the winter set in. The news spread to St. Michael and Yukon River points, and during the winter several hundred men "mushed" over the ice to the new strike. A town was layed out on the beach at the mouth of Snake River and called Anvil City. A mining district was organized called the Cape Nome Mining District, taking its name from Cape Nome, a point of land about twelve miles east of the mouth of Snake River. During the winter the news filtered out to the States and to the attention of the Post-office Department,

and the result was the establishment of a post-office called Nome, and a postmaster was appointed who reached St. Michael the latter part of June, 1899, from the states. He had his canceling stamp, commission, and a supply of postage stamps. At St. Michael he had a case made, consisting of one hundred forty-four pigeon holes. He landed in Nome July 3, secured a corner about four feet by six in a tent restuarant, and began business. Within thirteen months that post-office was employing twenty-four men, had free delivery, and was doing a money-order business of \$5000 per day. The following winter the name of the town was changed to conform with the post-office.

During the early part of the summer of 1899 the fate of the town seemed to hang in the balance. Three creeks were known to contain gold, but beyond that all was doubt and uncertainty. Hundreds of men had come in from Kotzebue Sound, "broke," and were living on the beach in tents.

About August 1, some one found gold in paying quantities in the ruby sands of the beach. In a few days a most wonderful transformation took place, a spirit of intense activity displaced the doubt and uncertainty. Every unemployed man went to work on the beach as soon as he could make a rocker. Many who had jobs paying them \$6, \$7, and \$8 a day, and board, left them to go to rocking on the beach, and they didn't go back to the jobs. During September from two thousand to three thousand men were working on the beach. As it was the seashore between high and low tide no man could

locate the ground, so it was a "free for all" "go as you please," and it is remarkable that there was no trouble or serious disputes among all this crowd of men. As long as a man worked in a particular spot, his rights were respected, and no one else would try to work there until he had removed his tools. The pay extended along the coast for twenty miles. How much was taken out will never be known. Many a man who, August 1, hadn't the price of a four-bit meal, went home the last of October with \$4000, \$5000 and in some cases \$10,000, or more, in his poke.

The natural result of this was the great stampede in the spring of 1900, when twenty-five thousand people were landed on the Nome beach inside of thirty days. The schemes that were evolved to get possession of the gold and the ground that contained it would take a volume to describe. The most notable was the attempt to steal the output of a number of the richest claims by means of a puppet on the bench of the United States district court. This famous crime is graphically described by Mr. Rex E. Beach in his "Spoilers" and "The Looting of Alaska."

It was late in the summer of '99 before the people in the vicinity of Dawson became really convinced that Nome was destined to become a mining camp. When they did they started down the river in droves, but winter soon came on and closed navigation for eight months. But a little thing like an Arctic winter cannot stop a stamper when he once decides to go anywhere. During the winter of '99 and 1900 some twelve hundred people, including thirty or forty women, went from Dawson to Nome, about fourteen hundred miles, over the ice. Many of these people secured good mining ground or valuable town lots as a recompense for their long sled journey.

Of the crowds who came in from the States many returned, disgusted, on

the same boats which had brought them up, while thousands only stayed a few weeks and then went home and loudly proclaimed that Nome was a fake because they had not been able to find the gold in sight on the beach or pick it off the bushes.

In 1901 began the era of ditch building. At first it was supposed that a ditch could not be built through the muck and tundra that would carry a large body of water for any distance. One company, in 1901, demonstrated the fallacy of this idea by successfully building a ditch thirty miles long, that brought water to numerous rich claims that could not otherwise be worked. This ditch has made independent fortunes for its builders. Every summer since has seen new ditches built, not only around Nome but all over the Seward Peninsula.

Shortly after the richer parts of the beach were worked out some one discovered, back in the tundra, from one-fourth to one-half a mile, and at a depth of from ten to twenty-five feet, a second or older buried beach line, which has been worked every winter since by sinking holes and drifting by means of steam thawers.

In September, 1904, about four miles back from the present beach line and almost at the foot-hills, a famous strike was made which, it has since been demonstrated, was on a third beach line. This strike was made by Mr. J. C. Brown, formerly of Kansas City, Kan. Brown was prospecting a claim on what is called Little Creek but which is nothing more than a swale in the tundra. He sank six holes to bed-rock, a depth of forty-five feet, without finding pay. It must be understood that to sink a hole through forty-five feet of frozen muck and gravel, where a steam thawer must be used all the time except in the two or three feet on top which the sun has thawed, is a very arduous and expensive job. It was late in September when Brown started his seventh hole.

Winter was coming on and his finances were very low, but with the clear grit and faith of the true prospector he went ahead. In the seventh hole he struck pay so rich that in the few days before the freeze up he was able to hoist and wash out \$35,000.

Since Brown's discovery the third beach line, which he struck, has been tapped along the foot-hills for nearly two miles, and probably will be traced much farther. It has already produced millions, and no man dares hazard a guess at what it will eventually turn out.

It is certain now that Nome will be a permanent town. Long before the placers are worked out quartz mines will be developed. There are numerous promising quartz prospects in evidence now and one twenty-stamp mill in successful operation. The faith of its citizens is shown by the permanent character of the new buildings that have been erected the past summer. A third bank has been opened, and a beautiful Masonic Temple has been erected. A railroad fifty miles long extends from Nome back over the Sawtooth Range to the valley of the Kougarok, which is destined to be a great gold producer. This road will eventually be extended to the Immachuck and Candle, two rich young camps on the Arctic slope of Seward Peninsula.

The city of Nome has planked streets, a paid fire department, water-works, and electric lights; it has not only local telephone service, but is connected by long-distance lines with every camp on Seward Peninsula, by wireless telegraph with the government land line extending through the center of Alaska to Valdes, and by cable to Seattle. Among its inhabitants may be found representatives from every State in the Union and every country on the civilized globe. During the summer it is a great meeting place for the various tribes of natives who come from St. Lawrence Is-

land, King Island and the Diomedes, Cape Prince of Wales, Kotzebue Sound and Siberia to trade with the white man and with other natives from Golovin Bay, Norton Bay and Unalakleet. The past season a numerous fleet of boats from Nome have been engaged in a lucrative trade with Siberia, getting furs, whalebone, and ivory.

Under present conditions Nome must get her year's supply of merchandise from the States in the few months of summer. It is to be hoped that before many years ice-breakers similar to those in use at Sault Ste Marie and in the Baltic Sea will be operated through the ice fields of Bering Sea during the winter, so that merchandise may be landed at Nome every month in the year. Then will this young giant of the North feel that she is really in touch with the rest of the world.

Letters and Notes from the Class of '99.

(Concluded.)

Edited by Mary (Waugh) Smith, Class Secy.

"What am I doing?" The duties and cares of a farmer's wife occupy my time with an occasional lapse into the old literary habit.

My future ambitions are centered in the development of my little son now three and one-half years old.

I am still loyal to the dear old class of ninety-nine and hope to see in their own words what each one is doing.—*June (Needham) Carter, Ran-toul, Kan.*

"So far as my past, present and future are concerned, my past, since leaving College, has been about like my shadow—not much to it; my present surroundings are a lot of cattle, horses, hogs, and chickens; and my future outlook is through the door of a little mud shanty in New Mexico, out over the sage brush and across a desert country that has been scorched by the sun for ages and cursed by man for over a century. Promising? Yes, I think so.

"This is perhaps too brief an account for the satisfaction of my classmates, so I will add a little more by way of explanation.

"The first few years after graduation were spent in milking cows for a living (and that was about all I got, too); so I abandoned that, and with my father started to raising Poland China hogs on my father's farm.

"There being a little of the spirit of adventure in me, however, I decided to go West and 'grow up with the country.' Last February I started for New Mexico on a rather general trip through the Territory, and finally staked out a claim in the south central portion, eighty-five miles from El Paso, Tex. Since then I have been dividing my time between there and the home place, trying to look after both at the same time. Just now I have sold out the home place and will move down to the claim.

"I can stand at night in the doorway of my cabin and see the headlights of the passenger trains both north and south of me, a distance of fifty miles. And every day I can look out across a valley thirty-five miles wide and a hundred or more miles in length that needs only a little H₂O to make it as productive as any country in the world.

"Sticking up over the tops of the mesquit and sage brush can be seen the roofs of other cabins, built by people who, like myself, are trying to solve the problem of reclaiming a part of God's country.

"I think I have had my share of good fortune since graduation, and I have no kick coming.

"I am not yet married, and I have had no proposals, but I have not worried over this enough to think seriously of suicide or to advertise in a matrimonial paper.

"The happiest days of my life, so far, are the days I spent at old K. S. A. C., and I still maintain a great deal of interest there.

"If any '99-ers ever find themselves so far out of the world as Alamo-gordo, New Mex., and will take the trouble to dodge around among the mesquit brush, four and a half miles southwest of that town, they will find my door open to them, and will receive all the hospitality I am capable of giving."—*A. B. Dille, Jr.*

"After leaving Manhattan, I had undefined ideas of just what I was to do. I expected to be a farmer, but had a strong desire to see the west; so, after helping my father harvest, and doing some other manual labor, to get a little cash, I left for Colorado, where I stored away a lot of scenery and got rid of my 'chink.' This was all good, but openings in my line of business were few, so, after about two months' work and travel, I struck Bushton and commenced farming, raising wheat, corn, cattle, and hogs, and also some things in the horticultural lines.

"In May, 1904, Gertrude Kliesen changed her name to Habiger, so that we might share life's joys and sorrows together; and in April, 1905, our little daughter Helen came, so that now we count three in the family.

"On April 12, 1906, at 5 P. M., a funnel-shaped cloud appeared south of us. We left our all (as to dollars) behind and fled for life through rain and mud, to return later and find *no home*. Earnings of years were destroyed in a few seconds. However, there remained a strong body, trained mind and honest will, so that now we again have a home, three hundred seventy acres of land to till, sixty-five acres of corn in field, two hundred forty acres in wheat, and stock of various kinds.

"At present I am happy and contented, have a good appetite for three square meals a day, sleep as the innocent, and am into mischief the rest of the time."—*F. J. Habiger, Bushton, Kan.*

I do not see how what I have been doing could be of any interest to the rest of the class, but I am so anxious to hear about the rest that I'll tell my story, too.

After the Commencement of '99, I went as straight as I could and as quick as I could back to my country home. These seven years I have spent teaching in the winter and helping mother with the cooking in the summer. I have not "grown" as many of my classmates have, for I was contented to stay quietly at home and never see anything. I have taken lessons on the piano every opportunity that I had, but have made little progress.

Last winter I decided that I could stand the routine of a country school-teacher no longer, so I came to Sherman to visit my oldest brother and found good opportunities for studying music. I am taking private lessons now and expect to enter the North Texas Female College this fall, where I hope to stay till I graduate.—*Ella E. Peck, Sherman, Tex.*

"Since leaving K. S. A. C. in '99, I have thoroughly learned one very essential truth, and that is that I do not know very much. I had a faint suspicion, during my senior year, that such might be the case. Two years at the Barnes Medical School, St Louis, and one at the Northwestern University Medical School, Chicago, convinced me that my suspicion was well founded.

"Shortly after graduating from N. W. U. M. S., in '02, I formed a partnership with my brother, Dr. Schuyler Nichols, '98, and began to 'kill or cure' to the best of my ability. I am pleased to state that I have been fairly successful at both.

"In May, 1903, I took unto myself a wife and, like 'Doc' Kinsley in his 'yellow backed' letter in the November JAYHAWKER, I am living very happily.

"This summer I went to see my father at Fairbanks, Alaska. While there I contracted what is known as 'gold fever.' I am pleased to state that I was completely cured by a rather unique treatment. I was given three weeks at hard labor in one of the mines there.

"Since returning home I am doing my best to make people well and to keep them from getting sick."—*R. T. Nichols, Liberal, Kan.*

I have never been very good at composing, but perhaps some few of the class will be interested in my experience. Seven years since we assembled in the old chapel and received our sheep skins! It hardly seems possible, yet a great many things have happened since then.

For a year and a half I made my headquarters on the old farm where I was born, four miles southwest of Wabaunsee. The following six months I spent in Topeka at the Topeka Business College with the idea of becoming a stenographer, remaining until the fall of 1901. On returning to Wabaunsee I again kept house for my brother until the fall of 1904.

In 1904, the last of August, I turned my face toward the East and found myself in my father's native state, Ohio, in that delightful, beautiful, historical little town of Oberlin. Of that year spent there I can tell you only a little, but it will remain in my memory as a good year in my life.

Among others I had the privilege of hearing Charles Wagner, Bryan and other celebrities, of hearing the Messiah and other concerts, of listening to President King, Sunday after Sunday as he talked to his Bible class of the Life of Christ, or more particularly of His teaching—the Sermon on the Mount.

During my stay there I visited Cleveland and Lakeside Hospital, talked with the principal, Miss Ellis, and later sent in an application for

entering the training school here. Thanksgiving week (Is that significant?) I received a letter telling me there was a vacancy the following fall. So, October 10, 1905, I left Oberlin and entered the probationary class of twenty-six girls. After serving six months probation, during which time we were getting acquainted with the wards, learning how to care for the patients, becoming familiar with the hospital as a whole and too many details to write here, I was accepted as a nurse, given my cap and uniform, and put on an eight-hour duty. Sixteen others were capped at the same time. There are eight wards in the house, beside smaller ones in connection with them. We are really a small world by ourselves. There is the nurses' home in the same building, and doctors' quarters where the young doctors stay. We have our own laundry and sewing room and make our own ice. Just as I write, we are trying to live through a spell of exceedingly hot weather, and those of us who have not gone are hoping and longing for the three-weeks' vacation we all expect to have.

With best wishes to the rest of the class and to the little people who have come to some of our number, I remain most sincerely—*Fanny G. Noyes. Lakeside Hospital, Cleveland, Ohio.*

To show that I am willing to "take my own medicine" I will try to give, briefly, a record of the past seven years of my career.

A few days after Commencement, '99, I entered the Agricultural Department at K. S. A. C. as office assistant. I was with the "Farm Department" until November of the next year, when I resigned, to the great joy of everyone, even the janitor force. For in the department I copied the bulletins written by Cottrell, Otis and Haney, making enough mistakes so that Rickman, of the Printing Department, could always show he had followed copy,

when things were wrong; I worried the Hort. Department by eating so much fruit; and as for Janitor Lewis, he is never through telling what times he had when "Miss Waugh" was around to bother.

I was married the first day of the new century to Alfred C. Smith, of the class of '97. We have since lived in Seattle, Wash., with the exception of thirteen months spent in St. Louis and vicinity before and during the big fair. During my first year in Seattle I helped two other graduates of K. S. A. C. in organizing a domestic science department in the City Young Women's Christian Association. The association hired a regular teacher the following year, and have always kept up the work begun by Sadie (Moore) Foster, '94, Nellie (Little) Dobbs, '90, and myself.

I have seen considerable of the United States since leaving Manhattan, and have also visited in Canada for a time. On the first trip out to this beautiful Northwest I saw the Grand Canon in Colorado, Salt Lake City with all of its interests, Sacramento, Cal., and a number of other places quite as interesting. I came North over the "Road of a Thousand Wonders," the Shasta route—beautiful beyond words. It was during the month of January and just after a heavy snow fall that I saw the Shasta route. The conductor on our train said that he had never, in years of experience, seen it such a "wonder trip," for eight feet of snow had converted it into fairyland.

The summer of 1904 I visited the East in company with my husband and small daughter. We spent some little time at Boston, taking in one or two excursions on the Atlantic to see how it compared with our Pacific. We saw a number of famous beaches along the Atlantic coast and, of course, many historical points in and about Boston.

Ten days were spent in and near Amherst, Mass., where "the woods

are full" of famous colleges, schools for girls, and all that sort of thing.

A week in New York City was spent in visiting Central Park [including the Zoo, the American Natural History Museum, the beautiful Metropolitan Museum of Art], Castle Garden, the Gateway to the United States, Coney Island and a number of other resorts, John Wannamaker's big store, Tiffanys', and the interesting shop windows along Fifth avenue.

After spending a day at Niagra and a day in St. Louis, to say good-by to friends there and have one more glass of bad water, we went to Quincy, Ill., for a few days and later to St. Paul and Minneapolis, where we spent a day (were forced to) while waiting to get a train to Menomonie, Wis., for a ten-days' visit with a couple of K. S. A. C. graduates. We came home as directly as possible by way of Yellowstone park, and were glad to be in Seattle once more.

We have two children, Isabel, aged four and one-half, and Alfred C. Smith, Jr., a year and a half old, who answers to the name of Curtis. Both are thriving on balanced rations as prepared by their mother according to Kedzie and Stoner—"with variations." Photographs of these two will be sent on application, if accompanied by the photo of the babies of any other ninety-niner. In other words we'll "swap."

In the future we expect to soon be in a permanent home here in Seattle in easy reach of the city schools and the State University. If, during the coming Exposition or at any other time a ninety-niner should come our way, we hope he or she will find our place, and we will "do the rest."—*Mary (Waugh) Smith, Seattle, Wash.*

WHAT WE KNOW OF OTHER 99-ERS.

We promised the JAYHAWKER editor that we would find out what we could about the '99-ers who did not write their own account of themselves, and what

we have found follows. If there are any mistakes we trust we will be forgiven, since it has been very hard to find out anything about some of the class.

J. C. Bolton has been listed as farmer with post-office address at Zeandale, Kan., ever since graduation.

J. A. Butterfield has been mentioned in two of the letters which came from others of the class. He is at home in Kansas City, Mo., and is in railway employ as postal clerk. Some few years ago he was married to Miss Ary Johnson, of the class of '98.

J. G. Haney was assistant in the Farm Department at the College for some time after graduation, after which he was at the head of the branch Experiment Station at Hays City, Kan. During this time he married the nicest girl in the class of '99, Miss Anna Streeter. After some time spent as both teacher and student in the college at Ames, Iowa, the Haney's went to Oswego, Kan., where Mr. Haney is manager of the Deming ranch. Mr. and Mrs. Haney have a son, John Philip, who is in his second year. We have it from a classmate who saw the child that it is "the cutest, sweetest baby she ever saw." We were asked not to tell, as the parents seemed stuck up enough about it anyway. The writer has a photograph of the baby and expected, if the class sent enough letters to publish in circular form, to make a frontispiece of this picture, as John Philip Haney should be twice as interesting to the '99-ers as any of the other children of the class.

J. A. Harvey is a farmer near Ogden, Kan.

Grace Hill was a teacher, unless we are mistaken, for some while after graduation. Several years ago she married Floyd Champlin, who was a student at K. S. A. C., and since then her home has been at Phillipsburg, Kan.

H. A. Holzer we know nothing of beyond the fact that he is listed at Pittsburg, Kan., as superintendent of the United Iron Works. We think Mr. Randall said he was one of the married ones, but are not sure at this writing.

C. C. Jackson, it will be remembered, went East before we got our sheepskins to teach in a school with Professor Faville. He returned to Kansas soon after and was married to Miss Emma O'Daniel, who was a student in K. S. A. C. After spending some time in Pennsylvania, they returned to Kansas and have since been living at Westmoreland, where Mr. Jackson is engaged in farming. They have a son aged three, or more, or less.

L. P. Keeler has been in Portland, Ore., almost or quite all the time since we all graduated. He is a carpenter. He was married some time ago and is living in his own home, judging from a letter from Mr. Blair. As carpenters out West are almost as busy as the real estate men, we feel he may have had quite an excuse for not writing.

J. M. Kessler has been listed in every catalogue, we think, as florist, at Topeka, Kan.

F. E. LaShelle is catalogued as a printer at Clay Center, Kan.

C. D. Lechner is a carpenter at Russell, Kan. Mr. Kellogg, of the class of '96, now in the employ of the Government, spent a few hours at the home of the writer a week ago. Mr. Kellogg is authority for the statement that Mr. Lechner is doing very well in his work and that he is not married.

Ross Long is a lawyer in Denver, Colo. He is married and has a little daughter.

Louise Mealzer, now Mrs. Haise, of Russell, Kan., attended some eastern cooking school after graduation, but instead of teaching, as we all thought she intended doing, she did as many

others have done before and since, married a K. S. A. C.-ite. The writer spent a day with her in the fall of '03, at which time the number of teeth possessed by her small son and the writer's small daughter was one of the chief topics discussed. Through Mr. Kellogg we learned that Mrs. Haise has had very poor health for a number of months.

Miss Kate Manly has taught the greater part of the time since '99 and is now employed in the city schools at Manhattan.

Claud Masters is now at Sulphur, Ind. Ter., according to the catalog, which gives him as "abstracter and insurance agent."

Robert Mitchell died the summer of 1904. After graduation he was elected assistant in veterinary science at the College, with the understanding that he would still be in charge of the Military Department. During the summer of '99, however, he was commissioned by Governor Stanley as second lieutenant, Company E, 40th U. S. Volunteers, and left in October for the Philippines. Immediately after his honorable discharge he was appointed second lieutenant in the United States Artillery Corps, and later was made first lieutenant. He died in the Government hospital at Washington a few days after an operation for injuries received years before at a College football game. Lieutenant Mitchell was buried in Ohio, though in a number of papers at the time announcement was made that he was buried in Arlington cemetery. It may interest the class further to know that his K. S. A. C. diploma and his sword, of which he was very proud, were bequeathed to his nephew, Robert Burtice Mitchell, of Seattle, Wash.

Dr. H. D. Orr is a physician in Alexian Brothers' Hospital in Chicago. He wrote us that his letter to the class would follow in a few days, but we have looked for it in vain. He has spent the greater part of his time

since graduation in the study and practice of medicine. As to the future, he announces that he expects to locate in the West, possibly at Seattle, for the practice of medicine.

George W. Owens went to Tuskegee, Ala., soon after we graduated, and has been there ever since. He is professor of animal husbandry in the splendid school of which Booker T. Washington is president.

Carrie Painter is now Mrs. Desmarais and is catalogued each year as "housewife" at Lakeland, Kan.

Anna Pfuetze has been for a number of years teacher of household economy at the School for the Deaf at Olathe, Kan. She has been very successful, we know. Some one told us that she had taken up vocal music and that her singing was very much enjoyed. She attended the St. Louis Fair, but of her other travels we are unable to tell.

Andrew Pottorf has been a farmer at Riley, Kan., ever since graduation. He married Miss Lucy Cottrell, of the class of '98, some six years ago.

Mary Pritner taught domestic science at K. S. A. C. for a few years, after which she was married to Prof. Frank Lockwood, for some time at the head of the Department of English at K. S. A. C. Her home is in Meadville, Pa. Frank Shelton told of a very pleasant visit at the Lockwood's, and is authority for the statement that they have a very nice home and that "Prit" makes a good housekeeper."

Otto Purdy is catalogued as being "field-man for the *Daily Drivers' Journal Stockman*" with his home at Omaha, Neb. He was married in Oklahoma, I believe Mr. Randall said, under quite romantic circumstances—irate parents, elopement, etc.

D. W. Randall ought to be hung by the neck till—well, till he would be taller and thinner anyway, for not writing his own history. He spent the summer in Seattle in the employ of the

Government and came to the secretary's house to dinner every time he was invited. He was greatly enthused with the idea of getting out a circular concerning the class and spent a dollar for postage stamps to encourage us to write the first letters. All summer he promised to write his part and finally left in the fall for Pendleton, Ore., with the promise that his letter to the class would be here in a few days. Words fail us with which to write our opinion of him, as we know he has time to burn. He is with the Good Roads Department of Washington and is some larger than when we graduated in '99.

W. H. Roberts is teacher and farmer at Vernon, Kan. He was married about six years ago to Miss Myra Shannon, a student at K. S. A. C.

Frank Shelton is at Ketchikan, Alaska. We have Professor E. M. Shelton's word for it that Frank enjoys his work there very much and is doing well. For a couple of years Mr. Shelton traveled for a furniture company in the East, but, like everyone else who has once lived in the West, he returned to the Pacific Northwest, and the future will undoubtedly find him somewhere in Washington or Alaska.

Louise Spohr has spent her time since graduation in training for a nurse and later in nursing. For some years she was at Christ's Hospital, Topeka, but now has charge of a hospital at Manhattan.

Nellie Towers married a Mr. Brooks, of Manhattan, several years ago and has been keeping house in Kansas City. She was not, however, at the address given by the catalogue, as the letter sent her came back.

O. S. True is a farmer of Paxico, Kan. He married a Miss Turner several years ago, one of the former K. S. A. C. girls, I believe. Mr. and Mrs. True visited the World's Fair at St. Louis in 1904.

J. O. Tulloss is a merchant at Sedan, Kan., and is one of the Regents of the College. He is married.

W. G. Tulloss is catalogued as cashier in a bank at Rantoul.

G. F. Wagner was married some years ago and has been engaged in farming and stock raising near Enterprise, Kan., ever since graduation.

C. B. White was not at Canton, Kan., when our letter reached there, and the postmaster failed to locate him.

Nannie Williams wrote us in reply to the letter sent out. She did not, however, write a letter to the class. She has spent most of the time since graduation in St. Louis as a stenographer. Last summer she spent at the home of her parents in Kansas and this fall returned to her work in St. Louis, again, after visiting with Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Butterfield, in Kansas City.

A. G. Wilson died during the winter of 1901.

F. O. Woestemeyer studied in a school of oratory for some time after graduation, and later in a theological school. At present writing he is a minister in Bethel, Kan. They say "all's well that ends well," and a minister ought to be a good ending for any class. And we understand from a classmate who has heard Reverend Woestemeyer preach that he is a very good minister.—*Mary (Waugh) Smith, Class Secy.*

A Commendable Enterprise.

By D. H. Otis. '92.

In 1892 there was started in Madison, Wis., a voluntary organization known as the "Madison Park and Pleasure Drive Association." The object of this association is to build parks and pleasure drives in and about Madison. Annual contributors of \$5.00 or more become members of the association.

At the close of fourteen years of its existence this association owns or controls one hundred twenty-five acres

of land situated outside of the city limits. It has constructed fourteen miles of road, of which eight and one-half are macadam. During the last four years it has planted 38,375 trees and shrubs. This association has raised, by private subscription, \$169,557. Of this amount, thirty-three per cent was subscribed in sums of \$5.00 or less—a remarkable showing for a city that, at the time the association was organized, had a population of only 13,000. This has since been increased to 25,000.

The good effect of the association upon the city is shown by the fact that prior to 1899 Madison spent nothing in securing land for parks, nor was there any land or money given to the city for this purpose. Since this date, the city has expended \$60,158 for parks, and it has received, through donations from her citizens, money and lands for park purposes that amount to \$104,270, additional.

This work has grown to such an extent that the city decided, during the past year, to employ a park superintendent at \$1200 per year to supervise the planting and caring for play grounds, school grounds, and street ends in the city. He will supervise the planting, thinning and pruning of trees and shrubs along the drives, and will make suggestions for the beautifying of the city cemetery. He also advises with individual citizens as to what to plant on their lawns.

The work of the Madison Park and Pleasure Drive Association is of interest and value and stands as an object lesson, not only to the city of Madison and the state of Wisconsin, but to the entire country. People who travel say that Madison is known far and wide for its beautiful parks and pleasure drives.

The business men of Madison claim that the investment has been a paying one, even from a financial standpoint; that the improvements have raised the value of property and have brought



In one of the parks of the Madison Park and Pleasure Drive Association.

citizens to the city sufficient to more than offset every dollar expended.

This is viewing the results from the low level of dollars and cents. The citizens of Madison look at it from a higher level. They are expending their energy and money in order to make their homes, their city and the surrounding country more beautiful, attractive, and homelike.

How was this enterprising work started? It was through the efforts of one man, Mr. John M. Olin, a lawyer with a large practice, who had a love for nature and who gave of his valuable time to make his town a more beautiful place in which to live. He interested his neighbors and, by persistent, hard work and good example, secured their enthusiastic support, until now the association numbers over 1000 members.

Why is this article written? With the hope that some Jayhawker, living in Kansas or elsewhere, may see an opportunity in the example set by the Madison Park and Pleasure Drive Association to help his fellows, by showing the beauty there exists in a tree or a shrub and by working along similar lines and organizing a similar association, which shall give of its time and means to make the world more beautiful and bring its citizens in closer touch with nature. In this effort he will not only erect a monument to himself but reflect credit on our Alma Mater, which has given so many of us a good start in life.

Benefits of Art Study.

By M. C. L., '89.

The study of art may be considered, first, in its relation to the artist—the maker, or practiser of art, the amateur, or the lover of art; and second, in the general effect on a community or society of a diffused influence of art.

Of the benefits of art study to the artist, the practiser of art, I shall not attempt to say anything. I remember

once reading, somewhere, a saying somewhat to this effect: that the aspiring youth could tell whether he possessed the artist's natural genius in this way: when he saw a work of art, if he could admire and enjoy it, be able to point out its qualities and tell how the effects were produced, understand the language of the artist and appreciate his message, he might then be a true art lover and a good critic. But if he had the nature of an artist in any degree he would not stop to consider these things when the work of art was presented to him, but would at once feel the desire and power to do the thing himself, not in rivalry or imitation, but to satisfy his own instinct of how to do it. The artist's joy in art is of a different kind from that of the amateur—it is the joy of expression, of creation, not of recognition and appreciation.

Though but a humble amateur, my experience has brought me far enough to see that there are very real benefits to be derived from the study of art. First, there is the simple esthetic pleasure felt in some degree by most people. Those who say they do not care for pictures or any form of art are to be pitied, for they are missing a great deal of pleasure in life. The more one sees beautiful pictures, sculpture, architecture, the more one cares for them. They exert an influence by association, even when not studied systematically, and ones enjoyment and appreciation grow. As the poet who was so sensitive to beauty said, "A thing of beauty is a joy forever; its loveliness increases." So, by giving our artistic tastes an opportunity, we may come in time to enjoy, for instance, at a World's Fair, the Fine Arts Building more than the Pike: or, at home, to prefer the art exhibit in the library to the attractions of the Street Fair.

Without an art education we may accept the judgment of those who speak with authority, and look at the

best until we feel its appeal for ourselves. Then, by study, if one wish, he may come to know why a picture is beautiful, to know what the critic means when he talks about chiaroscuro, values, and tone; to understand the artist's message and his means of expression; and learn to discriminate.

Most of us, perhaps, enjoy pictures as we do music, for their emotional appeal, without much understanding of them intellectually. To have the artist's understanding is, I fancy, something of what is meant by the phrase "art for art's sake." But the emotional element is necessary for the production as well as for the enjoyment of the highest art. What Hamerton says, speaking of the student of etching, may have a wider application; "that unless he really likes the process that he uses and heartily enjoys the work whilst he is doing it, there is not the faintest chance, whatever his knowledge and ability as an artist, that he will produce a good etching or anything resembling a good etching."

A further interest comes in the study and comparison of different artists and schools of art. It is said that pictures are a universal language, but their speech is various with different times and countries, as well as with different individuals.

The spiritual and moral influence of art is not so much an object with the artist now as in medieval times. This was the aim of the early Christian painters, who prepared for their work with prayer and esteemed it a religious service. They are justified by the spiritual uplift felt by countless beholders of the work of such artists as Fra Angelico, Raphael, and Da Vinci; while comparable to them in their influence in modern times, we have Burne-Jones, Hofmann, and Holman Hunt.

An incidental benefit of art study comes in the increased appreciation of literature, as conversely the study of literature conduces to the enjoyment

of art. As a single instance, some knowledge of the painter is necessary to an understanding of Browning's *Andrea del Sarto*, as a knowledge of music is essential to the full appreciation of his *Abt Vogler*.

An appreciation of art, increased by study, provides something that will be a life-long possession and joy. In another sense than by the growing influence and association, if I may again quote those lines of Keats, "a thing of beauty is a joy forever." It is true that its loveliness increases the more you gaze upon it, but if you have not the opportunity for continued seeing, to have seen and held in your memory something noble is an abiding pleasure. The time one is able to spend in art galleries may be limited, so that necessarily much is forgotten; but certain pictures and works of sculpture may stand out in the memory—a Corot, a Burne-Jones, a wonderful *groupe* in marble at the St. Louis Fair, called the *Solitude of the Soul*—and give an emotion of exaltation. I feel a thrill of joy yet whenever I think of the buildings at the Columbian Exposition—not the exhibits, but the buildings themselves, that marvelously beautiful harmony of architecture. "It will never pass into nothingness."

It is encouraging that more attention than formerly is being paid to the art education of children. The best in art as well as in literature should be given them, for to attain the highest culture it is necessary to begin in youth. The scope of Matthew Arnold's dictum, that to be cultured is to know the best that has been thought and said in the world, may include the expression of the best in the various forms of art as well as literature. The esthetic faculties can be cultivated or they can be allowed to atrophy, to the permanent crippling of the unfortunate who permits this to happen. Science has its own value, but it is not a substitute for

art, as Darwin recognized when regretting in his later years that he had lost the power of appreciating the beautiful in pictures, music and poetry.

The benefits of art study to the individual are the broadening of his mind, deepening of his sympathies, elevating of his soul, intensifying of his love of the beautiful, the true, and the good, and providing him with a never-failing source of delight. May we not add a little to Browning's conception expressed in his "Amphibian" and believe that we may "substitute," in a fashion, "for Heaven," not only "poetry," but all art?

I am not going to take up any historical considerations. But the influence of art study on society is notably instanced by the medieval Christian art. When the Bible was not read by the people, even when ignorance was densest, the historic life of Christ was made vividly real and the Christian faith impressed on the popular mind through the medium of art. The age of cathedral building involved mural paintings, frescoes, mosaics, stained windows, bas-reliefs, and other decorations. The vital points of the faith were treated in series, showing the significant acts of Jesus, thus presenting the Gospel in a language all could read. These series are found in churches and cathedrals in Italy, France, and Germany. Ruskin says, in his "Bible of Amient," "No man can in any large sense understand the Bible itself until he has learned also to read these national commentaries upon it, and has been made aware of their collective weight."

As to the influence of art in a modern community, it is reasonable to expect that when children are trained to appreciate the worthy, when works of art are made accessibly in public art galleries and in the private collections of the public-spirited, and are admitted into the country duty free, while by inexpensive means of repro-

duction they may be had in every home, that among other things the colored Sunday supplement will die a natural death from lack of sustentation; that gaudy, disfiguring billboards will not be tolerated, and that a developed art sense will express itself in a simpler and worthier mode of life, and "still will keep a bower quiet for us and a sleep full of sweet dreams, and health, and quiet breathing."

Here, too, come in the arts of landscape gardening and architecture, where there are great possibilities for the cultivation of public and private taste. The great cities of our country, Washington, San Francisco, New York, and others, have under way colossal schemes for the remaking and beautifying of themselves. This impulse is spreading all over the land. As the nineteenth century was largely devoted to subduing material forces and putting them to our service, enabling us to live in material ease, may the twentieth century give more opportunity for those graces and spiritual forces, with "the sweeter manners, purer laws" that really make this earthly life worth living.

Alumni Association at Seattle.

At a meeting of graduates and former students, at the home of Alfred C. Smith, '97, and Mary (Waugh) Smith, '99, in Seattle, the "Northwestern Alumni Association" of K. S. A. C. came into being the evening of December first. Graduates and former students of K. S. A. C. are considered members, while wives, husbands, children, etc., are honorary members. The club will meet twice a year regularly for picnics, banquets, and that sort of thing, while between times it will get together as often as possible, as it did December first, at the home of some of the members.

O. E. Sisson, of the class of '86, now a professor in the University of Washington at Seattle, called the

meeting to order. F. M. Jeffery, '81, the first of the party to graduate, was chosen president and will make a splendid one, for he is a natural rustler and is very greatly interested in his Alma Mater. Mary (Waugh) Smith, '99, the last of the club to graduate, was chosen secretary, as it was understood she had a stand in with the editor of the JAYHAWKER and could get plenty of free advertizing for the new Association.

After the club was properly organized it ate its supper in the form of sandwiches, salad, pickles, coffee, and cake. There was much general discussion, and considerable not so general. Nellie (Little) Dobbs, '90, brought along a very sweet photograph of Anna (Fairchild) White, '91, that was taken recently, which interested nearly every one present. Mr. Jeffery brought a copy of the JAYHAWKER and got two new subscriptions during the evening. Some of us got the idea that we had more Ionians present than members of any other society, and a vote was taken which showed four Ionians, four Alpha Betas, two Hamiltons, and one lonesome Webster. There was quite a heated discussion going on in one of the other rooms at the time the count was made, so there were undoubtedly some others present who had been society workers.

Then came the usual "You remember so-and-so," and "Did you know somebody-else was married?" until going-home time.

The following were present at the meeting: F. M. Jeffery, '81, and wife, Prof. O. E. Sisson, '86, and wife, Charles Dobbs, '90, and Nellie (Little) Dobbs, '90, with their two beautiful daughters, H. E. Moore, '91, and wife, John A. Roakes, '93, and wife, Sadie (Moore) Foster, '94, and husband, C. C. Smith, '94, and Florence (Beverly) Smith, Alfred C. Smith, '97, and Mary (Waugh) Smith, '99, Chas. H. Jeffery, student in '72-'74, Walter E. Mitchell,

student in the eighties, Mrs. Mitchell and two sons and a daughter, Prof. E. M. Shelton, eighteen years professor of agriculture at the College, Mrs. E. M. Shelton, Elizabeth Burnham, student in the nineties, Mrs. R. W. Duffy, and Miss Gertrude Duffy. Regrets came from Walter Duffy, student in the nineties, R. W. Duffy, and Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Shelton. Mr. Shelton was for some time farm superintendent at the College. A number sent letters and promised to be present, if possible, at the next meeting. These were: Marie B. (Senn) Heath, '90, Dr. E. C. Joss, '94, and Miriam (Swingle) Joss, '96, R. A. McIlvaine, '92, Mattie (Farley) Carr, '89, and Mrs. Mina J. Mead, student in the eighties and wife of the present governor of this state.

We expect to have a great many more present at the next meeting, as we learned of a number of former students too late to invite them. We also expect a number of other graduates who have written in regard to locating here. And right here we might say that we hope whenever a graduate or former student of K. S. A. C. comes to this city to make his or her home we would be only too glad to be hunted up, and will consider it a part of our duty to assist the new comers, from our College, in any friendly way.—*Mary (Waugh) Smith, Sec'y Northwestern Alumni, 207 Harvard Avenue, North, Seattle, Wash.*

In the demonstrations in chapel the morning after the K. U. game, when we were cheering for the man who carried the ball over K. U.'s goal line and won us the game, Professor Hamilton reminded us of the day four years ago when Henry Sidorfsky, '03, sent the ball over the west fence at Athletic Park and won our first baseball victory over K. U. Three cheers were proposed for Sidorfsky, and they were given with as much enthusiasm as were those for Mallon and others of the team.

Practical Domestic Science at Oak Glenn.

By Alice Loomis, '04.

Some time ago President Crabtree, of the Nebraska State Normal, conceived the idea of offering to the girls who are boarding themselves a course in domestic science, in which the preparation of their meals would constitute the laboratory work. As there was no suitable building available in which to try the experiment under favorable conditions, he erected a modern house, fitted to accommodate about twenty-five girls. When the house was ready to be occupied this fall, there were twice as many applications as places, and there is a long waiting list for places here or in the new house that is soon to be built.

Despite numerous visitors, including several reporters, there were and probably still are many ridiculous notions concerning the place. The most common question is as to how many "rules" there are, and very often we are asked if all the girls have to eat the same things, prepared in the same way at the same time; but the visitors appear to be pleasantly surprised.

The house is thoroughly modern, and the woodwork is stained differently in the various suites. Each suite consists of a living-room, furnished with a sanitary couch and other articles of heavy furniture, a closet, and a kitchen in which there is a gasoline stove, with an oven, and various cooking utensils. There are seven kitchens, each of which is used by one set of girls, and two double ones which are situated between two living-rooms. The walls are finished in a gray tint that makes an excellent background for the various decorations so popular among girls.

The girls plan their own menus and have entire freedom in the choice and preparation of foods. This cooking constitutes the laboratory work in this course, which includes two lec-

tures a week, in which are discussed the buying, preparation and serving of food, planning menus, care of a kitchen, and any question that may come up in their practical "practice work." The girls who take this course are those who want to learn all they can of cooking. Although there is no exaction as to what is cooked in general, each girl is expected, some time during the semester, to show the ability to properly prepare steak, coffee, bread, pie and such common articles of food that are not uncommonly poorly prepared.

Some of the girls have had considerable experience in cooking, but few have had the responsibility of buying, planning, and caring for the kitchen. At first, there was the novelty that always attends the discovery that rice swells upon cooking and apples in a pie decrease in volume but, as the novelty wears off, a realization of the knowledge necessary to manage a kitchen well is furnishing a better motive for work.

The girls frequently compare their expense accounts, and all are endeavoring to live well at a moderate cost. One day when the class was discussing the relative food value and cost of milk and oysters, one girl remarked that "it takes lots of brains, after all, to choose food well and economically."

I have tried to write about this phase of the domestic science work here impartially, but it is difficult to do so, for we are all very enthusiastic about it. One of the most pleasant parts of my work as preceptress of this dormitory is the personal contact I have with the girls. We have all the usual types of girls that are to be found in a group: those that through diffidence appear below their face value, those who have had few social advantages and who will suffer for this some day, perhaps, those whose social life has been untrained and who may appear bold, the selfish girl, and the brightest and dearest girls of all, whose very

energy is often the source of their trouble. All these girls are benefited by their association with one another.

We have been nutting and serenading, have spent an evening making Craftsman pillows for the parlor, have rented a piano which, by common consent, is not used after 7:30 in the evening, and on Hallowe'en we entertained nearly a hundred guests.

(While I am writing this, a girl has come in to ask if postum could be used instead of coffee in making coffee cake. She says she is growing more interested all the time in this work.)

The domestic science work was begun here this fall, and there are only two courses offered this semester, but we shall have a well-equipped laboratory next semester, and other courses will be offered. However, I do not expect any of them to be any more interesting than the one I have tried to describe.

If any of the K. S. A. C. people should visit this section of Nebraska, they will find a warm welcome in Oak Glenn.

K. S. A. C. at the International.

The Animal Husbandry Department of the College secured many coveted honors and a generous portion of the prize money with the ten head of fat steers exhibited at the International Stock Show held in Chicago, December 1-8. Of this herd, the white Shorthorn two-year-old, "Tim," bred by S. C. Hanna, of Howard, Kan., was the most successful winner. He was first in a large class of two-year-old Shorthorns and champion two-year-old of the show, all breeds, cross-breeds and grades competing. His total cash winnings were \$180, individually, and he was one of a herd of three head winning \$125. At the Royal Stock Show in Kansas City, he won first in class sweepstakes and championship over all breeds. He was also a winner at the St. Joseph Show in September. His total cash winnings at the three shows amount to \$415.

The grade Angus two-year-old, "Kansas Laddie," won first place in grades and cross-breeds. The pure bred Angus calf, "Ideal," was a heavy winner, taking first prize in class, first prize in special for experiment station calves, and was reserve champion calf of the show. His cash winnings amounted to \$150.

The herd won, in all, one championship, six first prizes, four seconds, two thirds, and three fourths, and cash amounting to \$795.

The results of this exhibition have fully demonstrated that the Kansas State Agricultural College takes a high rank in selecting, developing and fitting fat cattle for show.

The student stock-judging team, consisting of Messrs. W. B. Gernert, C. Lambert, J. O. Olson, E. G. Shafer, and R. E. Williams, succeeded in winning fourth place in the judging of all classes of stock. Ontario took first place, Iowa second, and Ohio third. The Kansas team took first place in swine judging. J. O. Olson, of the Kansas team, took second place in the contest, winning a cash prize of \$60, this being the highest cash prize going to a student from the United States. A. H. Homer, of Ontario, was first man in the contest, winning \$75, or having 980 points to his credit, Olson receiving 975.

In the students' corn-judging contest, the Kansas team won second place, being beaten by Iowa.

On Friday evening, Dec. 7, Carter, the magician, entertained a large and appreciative audience in the College Auditorium. This was the third number on our unusually attractive lecture course.

Have a purpose in life, and, having it, throw into your work such strength of mind and muscle as God has given you.—*Carlyle*.

"The moment passed is no longer; the future may never be; the present is all of which man is master."

EDITORIAL

Merry Christmas, everybody, and a Happy New Year! May 1907 be the best year in the history of our College and a bright and happy one for all of her children.

The month just past has been, without exception, the most prosperous and encouraging one in the brief history of our alumni magazine. Renewals of subscription have been sent in promptly and cheerfully, accompanied by words of appreciation and good will, and each day shows the addition of some new name to the subscription list, as a result of a little rustling on the part of alumni friends of the magazine. Good-natured contributors have put forth special efforts to make their articles reach us in time for publication. And more encouraging than anything else is the manifestation of an awakening of personal interest of the alumni in the magazine and a sense of individual responsibility for its success. The ultimate success of our undertaking to establish a permanent alumni magazine depends largely upon the personal support of a large number of alumni, and present indications point to a speedy realization of our hopes.

In the resignation of Mr. Coxen as editor-in-chief, the *Students' Herald* has lost one of its best men—not only the best of the present efficient force, but one of the best editors-in-chief the publication has had for years. Nor is Mr. Coxen's work on the *Herald* all that is to his credit. In his quiet, unassuming way he has made his influence a strong factor in the athletic success of the College. When others have felt discouraged and were inclined to "give up the ship," Mr. Coxen has taken hold, quietly but

firmly, and furnished the hard work that has been responsible for the successful outcome of a number of unpromising undertakings.

Too often we give all our praise to the person who achieves some brilliant success, and overlook the less spectacular but oftentimes more important and more influential achievements of the quiet worker. Mr. Coxen's name has seldom been mentioned in connection with student enterprises; he is one of those fellows who is always willing to do the work and let "the other fellow" have the credit. This does not mean, however, that his work has not been appreciated.

We predict for Mr. Coxen a bright future, and hope that he may meet with the success he deserves.

The alumni will be interested to learn that Harry C. Rushmore, '79, has filed his application for appointment as a member of the Board of Regents of K. S. A. C. In doing this, Mr. Rushmore is not seeking honor for himself, and he does it only after considerable urging on the part of his friends, who are also friends of the College. Mr. Rushmore has always been a worker for the College, and there is perhaps no other alumnus who has kept more closely in touch with the school and who has retained a keener interest in its welfare.

Through the courtesy of the publishers, we are in possession of a copy of a new, enlarged edition of "The Most Popular College Songs." The book is neatly gotten up and contains all the old favorites, including typical songs of a number of colleges. We fail to find our own "Alma Mater," but that is probably because the publishers didn't know we had one. This

collection of songs would be of interest to all alumni, and perhaps especially so to those who are fortunate enough to be members of any of the local alumni organizations. Nothing will recall the good, old college days more vividly and more pleasantly to mind than to sing together the old songs. Let us suggest that you try it. Copies of the book can be secured by sending to Hinds, Noble & Eldredge, of 31-35 West Fifteenth street, New York City.

“Modern Poets and Christian Teaching. Robert Browning.”

This is the title of a new book by Dr. Frank C. Lockwood, who was professor of English at K. S. A. C. in 1899-1901. The book is inscribed to Dr. Lockwood's wife, Mary (Pritner) Lockwood, '99. We quote from the preface: “The writer's aim in the preparation of this book has been a modest one. It has not been his purpose to enter into a technical and exhaustive study of Browning's poetry from either a philosophical or an artistic point of view. It has been his desire, rather, in as simple and lucid a manner as possible, to present to serious readers a connected account of things fundamental that lie deeply bedded in Browning's life and poetry. The need of such a work is to be found in the undeniable fact that Browning is frequently difficult to understand and in the equally undeniable fact that there is much in him that is vastly worthy of being understood. It is the author's hope that he may, in some small measure, be instrumental in revealing to uninitiated or discouraged readers the rich veins of spiritual truth that are everywhere to be found in Browning's poetry at its best, and thus to impart to others what has been of inestimable value to himself.”

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“If a thousand plans fail, be not disheartened. As long as your purposes are right, you have not failed.”

**When We Beat K. U.**

It is doubtful if there is an alumnus, even in the remotest corner of the country, who has not heard of and rejoiced in our wonderful football victory over K. U. It was a glorious day for the College. The game was, without exception, the greatest one ever played by K. S. A. C., and the score of 6 to 4, by which the victory was won, was the result of the most brilliant playing ever done by a K. S. A. C. team. It would be hard to say enough in praise of the work done by the team that day. Of the players, individually, the *Herald* says:

“Mallon certainly ended his football career here in a blaze of glory. He played a splendid game both on defense and offense, and did all the scoring for us. Scholz was a little slow at first, but as he warmed up his old spirit returned and his work was startling. Cave was our most consistent ground gainer. Not once did he lose ground, and usually he made a good gain. Graves certainly redeemed himself. He used his head, kept his eyes open, and showed that he is the man we have been looking for. At end, Walker was a wonder. He stopped play after play, and his work in getting down on punts was a sight to see. Haggman on the other end was not quite as fast, but he played rings around his opponent.”

What has seemed the impossible has been accomplished, and our boys are now the champions of the Missouri Valley. Here's to them! and may their record be unbroken.

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Special Football Herald.

The next number of the *Students' Herald* will be a special football edition, containing a lot of good reading matter for anyone interested in our College athletics. Five hundred extra copies will be printed, and you can secure one by sending ten cents to the management.



ALUMNI



W. P. Schroeder, '06, is located at Enid, Okla.

Geo. C. Peck, '84, has moved from Junction City to Jewell, Kan.

Mamie Cunningham, '05, is teaching in Fairview, Okla., again this year.

"Squire" Watkins, '06, is superintendent of a creamery in Butte, Mont.

John B. Griffing, '04, is located at 2832 University avenue, Des Moines, Iowa.

Frank Shelton, '99, is in the general merchandise business at Ketchikan, Alaska.

W. K. Evans, '05, better known as "Rube," has been elected county surveyor for Sherman county.

G. O. Kramer, '05, writes to have his paper sent to Springbrook Farm, R. R. 6, North Topeka, Kan.

Mamie (Alexander) Boyd, '02, came from Phillipsburg to spend Thanksgiving with her parents in Manhattan.

The home address of J. M. Westgate, '97, and Inez (Wheeler) Westgate, '95, is Tanglewood, Lanham, Md.

Clara Pancake, '03, who is spending the winter in the East, is located at 21 south Front street, Philadelphia, Pa.

F. W. Reed, '92, and Marietta (Smith) Reed, '95, are the parents of a daughter, whom they have named Mary.

J. A. Butterfield, '99, railway postal clerk in Kansas City, Mo., has changed his address from 437 Hardesty avenue, to 3205 east Fifteenth street.

F. A. Dawley, '95, has attracted much attention by paying three thousand dollars for the Poland China hog, "Grand Chief." He has recently made a very successful sale of fine stock from his yards.—*Industrialist*.

A. N. H. Beeman, '05, is attending the Inland Technical School in Chicago, Ill. His address is 130 Sherman street.

C. F. Kinman, '04, has written to have his address changed to Ithaca, N. Y., care of the Forcing Houses, Cornell Campus.

Gladys Hill was born, November 19, to Mr. and Mrs. Ben Hill, of Fayette, Mo. Mrs. Hill will be remembered as Alice Perry, of the '03 class.

W. O. Peterson, '97, visited the College the last of November, on his way to Kansas City. Mr. Peterson has rented his farm near Randolph, and was taking a short vacation before making definite plans for future work.

A. E. Oman, '00, who attended the Yale Forest School in New Haven, Conn., last year, is now located at Eugene, Ore., where he will be employed through the winter in a forest service timber testing laboratory. His address is 387 E. Eleventh street.

Dr. Charles Eastman, '02, is now located at 445 Golden Gate avenue, San Francisco, Cal. He writes: "I believe that the *Jayhawker* has a great mission to fill, and hope for its success. Through its columns I wish to invite any members of the Alumni Association or students of K. S. A. C., who might be in my city, to call on me for any favor that I can render."

Among the graduates who were endorsed by reelection recently were Judge Sam Kimble, '73; Judge Rollin R. Rees, '85; M. W. Sanderson, '98, county surveyor of Marshall county; F. J. Smith, '95, third term as county clerk of Russell county; J. O. Morse, '91, county attorney of Linn county; J. C. Christensen, '94, county treasurer of Riley county.—*Industrialist*.

W. E. Watkins, '06, is superintendent of a creamery in Butte, Mont.

T. F. White, '06, has changed his address from Augusta, Kan., to Tecumseh, Okla.

C. C. Smith, '94, and family are located at 4718 Eleventh Avenue, N. E., Seattle, Wash.

Thomas Wood, '06, is installing motors and dynamos for an electric company in Wichita.

S. E. Morlan, '04, of Kansas City, Mo., is now residing at 2727 Bales street, Kansas City, Mo.

F. W. Haselwood, '01, is resident engineer in charge of construction for the Western Pacific Railway.

Harriet M. Esdon, '06, will attend the Platt Business College in St. Joseph, Mo., after Christmas.

W. J. Lightfoot, '81, has changed his home address from 732 to 706 Fifth Avenue, Spokane, Wash.

Mrs. Belle (Selby) Curtice, '82, asks to have her paper addressed to "Hotel Washington," Kansas City, Mo.

Geo. F. Bean, '02, is located at Dawson, N. Mex., where he is employed by Frank Stites, contractor, of Trinidad, Colo.

W. B. Thurston, '06, has gone to College Park, Md., where he has been appointed assistant in dairying in the Maryland Agricultural College.

Laura Lyman, '06, who spent the summer with her sister, Gertrude (Lyman) Hall, '97, in Hyattsville, Md., is visiting now in Madison, Wis., with the other sister, Mary (Lyman) Otis, '94.

Barton R. Thompson, '00, was married, November 14, to Miss Helen Nudson, of Garrison. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson spent a few days in Kansas City, then went to their home in Columbia, Mo., where Mr. Thompson is assistant in the dairy department of the University of Missouri.

Leslie E. Hazen, '06, will be employed, during January, February and March, in the office of dry-land agriculture, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. In the spring he will return to Hays, Kan.

"I feel that I must express my appreciation of the JAYHAWKER. To receive it is like meeting one of the old College students, and I always read it from cover to cover before doing anything else."—*R. W. Clothier, Gainesville, Fla.*

Dr. J. W. Joss, a former student, and Emily (Wiest) Joss, '04, have moved from Fairview to Kansas City. Mr. Joss has been appointed a veterinary inspector in the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry, and has been stationed at Kansas City.

While attending the International Stock Show in Chicago, Geo. C. Wheeler, '95, spent a very pleasant Sunday afternoon with his classmates, John V. Patten and Hortensia (Harman) Patten, and reports that he helped them "clean up" their Thanksgiving turkey. He also ran across E. C. Gardner, '04, and Amos Cottrell, '03.

Amos Cottrell, '03, is specialty salesman for the animal food department of the American Serial Company located at Chicago. He has been traveling in the East the last few months, but will be located in the South during the winter, with headquarters at Macon, Ga. Mr. Cottrell reports that he is not married and has no prospects in that direction.

J. A. Johnson, '04, is located at Elk, Spokane county, Wash., where he is employed in a lumber yard. After February 1, he writes, he will be junior partner and manager of the Edwards, Bradford and Johnson fruit ranch, located between Elk and Spokane. Mr. Johnson's friends will be glad to know that his health is improving rapidly, and that he is much pleased with his new location.

V. L. Cory, '04, made a short visit at the College, recently. He has completed his season's work at the coöperative station at McPherson and returned for the winter to the office of Grain Investigations, Bureau of Plant Industry, Washington, D. C.

J. D. Needham, '83, made a flying visit last Sunday and mystified his classmates by his complete change in appearance. A bald head and a bearded face constitute an effective disguise. Mr. Needham had not visited the College since his graduation, and probably could not have been dragged away from home this time had it not been that he was serving on the federal jury at Topeka. He still resides at Lane, Kan., his old home.—*Industrialist*.

The Smiths received a business letter recently from George A. Gale ['76], of West Palm Beach, Fla., in which it was stated that Wm. H. Sanders ['90] arrived at his home in Miami, Fla., on October 20, after being shipwrecked and floating adrift on a piece of wreckage for sixteen hours. Mr. Sanders' wife was formerly Miss Hattie L. Gale ['89], of this city, a daughter of Professor Gale, who lived at the east College gate. She will be well remembered here by a great many of our older residents.—*Mercury*.

F. C. Burtis, '91, has resigned his position as professor of animal and dairy husbandry in the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College and has located at Muskogee, I. T. He is general manager, secretary and treasurer of the Arkansas Valley Shipping Association, in which he has purchased a controlling interest. The company does business in car-load lots for the most part, but expects to develop the seed branch as much as possible, dealing only in improved strains. Professor Burtis's energy, experience and common sense should insure him success in this enterprise.—*Industrialist*.

Henry Thomas, '04, who is with the Bullock Electrical Manufacturing Company in Cincinnati, Ohio, has changed his address from 5014 Linden Avenue, to 2275 Norwood Avenue, Station H.

Jeanette (Perry) Thomas, '98, and little son have come from Harrisburg Pa., for a visit with Mrs. Thomas' parents in Manhattan. Jeanette probably has more alumni friends than any of the rest of us, for her position as executive clerk and postmistress at the College for a number of years brought her in touch with all the students and all alumni who visited the College. JAYHAWKER readers who did not know her personally will remember her as alumni editor of this publication, in days gone by.

Alumni visitors at the College and in the city, the past month, whose names have not been mentioned elsewhere in this paper, are as follows: Edna Brenner, '05, who is teaching near Keats; J. E. Payne, '87, in charge of the experiment station at Garden City; E. W. Doane, '01, who is a civil engineer with the Monterey county waterworks, of Monterey, Cal.; A. H. Leidigh, '02, of Amarillo, Tex.; V. M. Emmert, '01, recently of Marysville, who has sold his farm and was on his way to Oklahoma; V. L. Cory, '04, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture; Archie Robertson, '96, of Alma, Kan.; E. F. Swanson, '06; and Helen Inskeep, '06.

"It is just past the year mark since I came to Schenectady and started working for the General Electric Co. Since that time all has been going well. There may be better places for acquiring a knowledge of, and becoming acquainted with electrical apparatus, but the experience one gets here is surely good for a young man to feed upon for at least a year or more.

While this is not college life it seems to border on it, as nearly all those in the testing department with whom we

associate are college men. This makes it very interesting, especially since these students are from all parts of the world.

With the usual increasing interest in work, I shall, for some time yet, be glad to receive the JAYHAWKER, also letters from College friends, at 133 Front street, Schenectady, N. Y.—*F. E. Hodgson, '05.*

“Ten years ago ended four very happy years in College. Since then my time has been spent mostly in the schoolroom, endeavoring to help young people and inspiring them to go to College. It is quite a pleasure to know that I have persuaded a goodly number to seek the education offered by our Alma Mater. I am proud of the fact that K. S. A. C. is doing for the young people of Kansas more than any other state school. I was the first pupil from the old district school in Marshall county to enter K. S. A. C., since which time about twenty students have enrolled from that country school. Pretty good record.

“During these ten years, good health, plenty to eat and wear, a good wife and plenty of work have all come to me, so contentment is mine.

“If any of our class come near Osborne, they will find a welcome in our home. I shall be here, at least another year, busy with the work in the city schools.”—*R. K. Farrar, '96, Osborne, Kan.*

“I have seen but little of the College people since I left K. S. A. C., for I have never been back to Manhattan; and I can tell but little about the changes in the class, except in myself. My hair is getting quite gray; I was taken for my husband's mother, not long ago.

“I have a variety of occupations at present. Of course, housekeeping comes first, for I think every woman's first duty is to home and family. To make life less monotonous and also

from natural liking, I work in my garden and with my chickens. When my husband's mercantile business needs an extra clerk, I step into that place. Like every other woman, I have, by inheritance or some other way, a desire to talk; and when no other audience presents itself I step into the post-office and become postmistress for days or weeks, as the talking spell lasts.

“I suppose I should have the first medal when it comes to family—mine, I suppose, is the largest in the class. I have five children, one girl and four boys, all strong and healthy, and I think, like all mothers, naturally smart.

“We came into this ‘the great American desert’ eight years ago, to build up a home, and have now, despite the difficulties in a new country, one and three-fourths sections of land, fairly comfortable buildings, and about sixty head of cattle, horses, hogs, etc.

“There is never a day goes by when my College training does not help me out of difficulties. I don't know, if it came to the test, how much I would remember of that training, but I have realized more than once that I might have learned more if I had gone at the work right.”—*Mary (Painter) Rogers '96, Ballaire, Okla.*

“How our class must have changed in the last ten years! How eagerly I read the alumni notes in the College papers, and look through the lists of names in each new catalogue to find the addresses and occupations of our College friends, especially those of '96. And not only do we find changes in the addresses, but also in the names of some of our girls.

“The years have flown rapidly, but memory still remains fresh, so that at times I imagine I am treading the old familiar halls and lanes, or seeking my favorite alcove in the Library; that I am again listening to the music in chapel or attending a class party.

"Then, too, comes the sad thought that some of those we knew and loved are now resting in early graves. Ah yes, how true the thought that was expressed in our midst ten years ago, that we should never all meet together again.

"As to class prophecies fulfilled, this is certainly too early a date to hear from the one who intended to become a millionaire, or the one who is to be president of the United States, but we are glad that the aim of the majority, that of doing all the good possible in the world, is probably now in process of fulfilment, and that the remainder of the class has been working along the same line.

"As you all know, I changed my name and occupation a few days after graduation, so that it is now nearing the tenth anniversary of both of these events, and from an Alpha Beta old maid I have advanced to the *head* of a family of six members—a husband, four children and myself. My oldest boys, aged eight and six, and the little girl, aged five, are all in school. My baby bears the name of Dana Fairchild.

"My present address is Washington, Kan., where we have lived ever since we were married, excepting four years which we spent on a farm in Clay county."—*Inez (Palmer) Barrows, '96, Washington, Kan.*

ALUMNI IOS.

Monday evening, December 10, sixteen alumni Ios, wended their way to the home of the Misses Minis. Promptly at eight o'clock President Rice called the society to order, and after the business was disposed of the program was taken up.

The subject for the evening was the study of Holland. The topics for discussion were: People and their customs, industries of the country, modes of travel in Holland, education, art and literature. Interesting and instructive papers were given on each

subject, and at the close of the program a general discussion of Holland was in order. After we had become thoroughly acquainted with Holland we resumed our journey and, with Miss Minis as guide, landed safely in Germany, which country will be the subject of discussion at our next meeting.

At ten o'clock the society adjourned to meet January 13 at the home of Lena Finley, '05.

HOFFER-JOHNSON.

On Wednesday afternoon, November 28, at 3:30 o'clock, occurred the marriage of Christine D. Hofer, '02, of Brielle, N. J., and William Johnson, of New York City. The wedding took place at the home of the bride's mother, and was witnessed by relatives and intimate friends, only. The house was decorated in native holly and holly ribbon. The bride was attended by her cousin, Miss Marie Branning, of New York City, and R. D. Robertson, also of New York City, attended the groom. The wedding march was played by Miss Bernice Branning, and the sweet strains of "Annie Laurie" mingled with the voices that spoke the solemn marriage vows.

The bride's gown was of white embroidery, and she carried a beautiful bouquet of violets.

Immediately following the ceremony a sumptuous repast was served, after which the happy couple took the train for their home in Newark, N. J., where a six-roomed flat had been furnished throughout for them by the groom's parents and sisters.

The groom's gift to the bride was a beautiful piano, and among other treasured gifts was a music cabinet presented by friends of the groom in the Prudential Life Insurance Company, with which Mr. Johnson has been associated for five years.

Mr. and Mrs. Johnson are at home to their friends at 271 Littleton Avenue, Newark, N. J.

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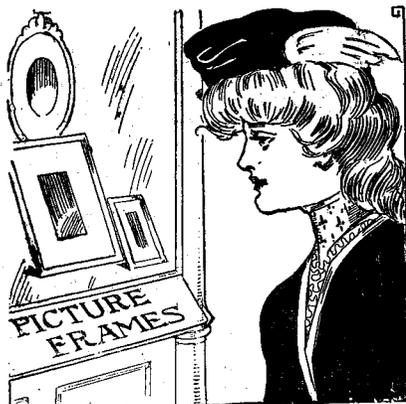
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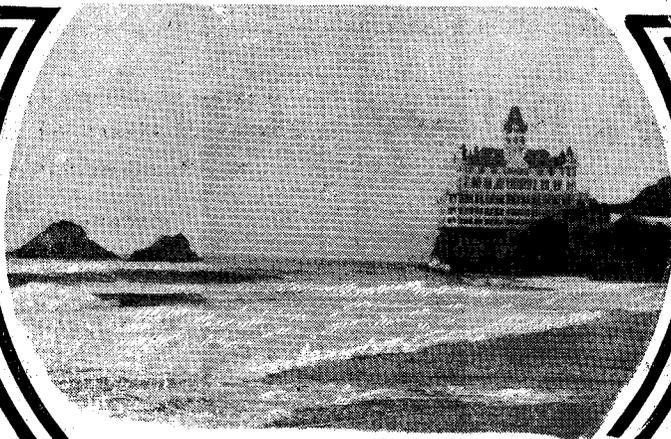
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