Why Do We Say

“From the back of the Sheep to the back of Man,”

BECAUSE

IT SHOWS SO PLAINLY how in selling our goods we are able to save you all middle-men’s profit at prices that cannot be excelled. SUITS FROM $15 UP. PANTS FROM $4 UP.

SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES NOW READY.

All designs original and made by our own expert designer. CUTTING by one of the ablest on the coast. Trimmings used, none but the best.

TACOMA WOOLEN MILL CO.

Mills: Tacoma.

BRANCHES:

TACOMA—952 Pacific Avenue.
SEATTLE—1007 Front Street.
EVERETT—Goldsby Block.
OLYMPIA—427 Main Street.

THE IRVING HOUSE,

Has been Newly Fitted Up. Tables Unsurpassed.
Especially Prepared to take Family or Single Boarders.

RATES REASONABLE.

553 South C Street, TACOMA.

SLAYDEN’S LUNG BALSAM.

Why Do So Many People Use It?

BECAUSE

It CURES all throat and lung trouble,
It cures Quickly,
It is Pleasant to take,
A 50c bottle holds Four Full Ounces.

Get in Line with the Majority and Cure that Cough.

WYNKOOP DRUG CO.,
9th and Pacific Ave., Tacoma.

SPRING SUITS 1897.

A Good Business Suit $6.50 to $10.00
Nobby Suits for Young Men $8.50 to $12
Fine Black or Gray Worsted Suits, $12.00 to $18.00

AN IMMENSE LINE OF
Boys and Children’s Suits.

We keep a good Tailor in the house and Guarantee a Fit.

DICKSON BROS.,
1120-1122 Pac. Ave., TACOMA.

BUY

Athletic and Gymnasium Goods

OF A

Sporting Goods Dealer,
The Largest Stock at the
Lowest Prices.

E. A. KIMBALL’S

GUNSTORE,
1303 Pacific Ave., Cor. 13th Street.
On Friday evening, February 11th, the local contest to choose the representative of the University at the Intercollegiate contest took place in the University chapel. An enthusiastic and appreciative audience of representative Tacoma people filled the room comfortably. Chancellor Thoburn presided. The following program was rendered:

Vocal Solo, "The Brook," Miss Opal Tillman
Oration, "Temperance," Mr. F. B. Teter
Oration, "James A. Garfield," Mr. A. W. Bagley
Piano Solo, Miss Edith Gilstrap
Oration, "American Citizenship," Mr. Geo. Arney
Oration, "Sunrise or Sunset," Mr. G. F. Johnson
Vocal Solo, "Goodbye, Sweet Day," Miss R. Kerr

Mr. Teter handled his subject in an able manner, displaying no little originality of thought and expression, and left upon his hearers the impression that he was very much in earnest and was not speaking for glory alone. Mr Bagley delivered his oration in a very effective manner, vividly portraying the character of one of the bravest and most prudent soldiers, wisest statesmen and noblest citizens whom it has ever been the fortune of our most fortunate country to possess. Mr. Arney, in his oration, successfully sought to reveal some of the most imminent dangers which threaten our national existence, and to point out a way of escape. The oration showed more than usual study of the social and political situation, and reflected a great of credit upon Mr. Arney from a literary standpoint. Mr. Johnson's oration, printed elsewhere in this issue, was a model of oratorical excellence, and the decision of the judges is a sufficient commentary upon its worth.

The judges, Hon. Thomas Carroll, Hon. J. A. Williamson and Hon. James Wickersham, awarded the first prize, a gold medal, to Mr. Johnson, and the second prize, a handsomely bound volume of Wordsworth's poems, to Mr. Bagley. The Chancellor, after presenting the prizes, made a few remarks touching the aims and accomplishments of the Oratorical Association, and emphasizing the importance of oratorical drill to those who contemplate a public career.

The State contest, in which representatives of The Puget Sound University, the University of Washington and Vashon College participated, occurred in the First Methodist Episcopal Church, Seattle, Friday evening, February 19th. A large body of P. S. U. students chartered a special boat and went over to "whoop 'er up for Johnson," the P. S. U. representative, with the old Spartan determination to return "with their shields or on them."

President Boyer, of the P. S. U., presided. The program was introduced by an organ voluntary by Miss Kellogg. Mr. Johnson, the first speaker, followed with his oration, "Sunrise or Sunset?" which carried off the honors in the local contest. Mr. Johnson had perfect control of himself and his oration, which he delivered in a manner of which the University may well be proud. Following Mr. Johnson came a song by the U. of W. male quartette and a vocal solo by Miss Wetler.

The second contestant was Mr. T. F. Murphine, of the University of Washington. In his oration, "The Cuban Revolution," after a brief reference to its historical features, he discussed the Cuban situation in its moral and political bearings, in a very comprehensive way concluding with an eloquent appeal to liberty-
loving America to interfere in behalf of this enslaved people.

Mr. Ralph Pierce, of Vashon College, followed immediately with his oration, "The Future of the Anglo-Saxon Race," in which he traced the relation between the rising supremacy of the Anglo-Saxon race and the progress of Christianity and civilization and predicted for the race the glory of the ultimate conquest of the world by the combined means of her language, religion and civilization.

While the judges, Hon. J. T. Ronald and Rev. Dr. W. H. G. Temple, of Seattle, and Hon. E. N. Parker, of Tacoma, were deciding the contest, the quartette rendered another song and responded to an enthusiastic encore. The first prize, a gold medal, was awarded to Mr. Johnson, and the second, a silver medal, to Mr. Pierce, having been presented by Dr. Temple.

Chancellor Thoburn was called upon and made a few pertinent remarks and was followed by Dr. Hamilton of the U. of W., and the most significant event of the college year closed with the P. S. U. "yell" and "what's the matter with Johnson?" ringing through the vestibules of the church and the streets of the Queen City, while the P. S. U. delegation, amply satisfied with the victory, turned their faces homeward with their hearts filled with a justifiable exultation, not unmingled with charity for the vanquished and appreciation of the merits of the opponents.

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SUNRISE OR SUNSET.

The Oration with which
G. F. JOHNSON
won the State Contest.

Sunrise or sunset? National prosperity and progress or national decay and ruin—which? We can judge of the future only by the record of the past and the indications of the present. We stand today in the great highway of life. As we look back over the ages, we catch glimpses of the events as they occurred, we behold the progressive steps by which the peoples and nations of the earth have risen to prominence, and then we see how they have perished and faded from our view. The great empires of antiquity, Babylonian, Persian, Grecian and Roman, have passed away. Yet we boast of our advancement and progress and think how much greater we are than they were. The little boy who stands upon his fond father's shoulders and announces that he is taller than papa, seems to speak a childish thing. Yet, we are but standing upon the shoulders of our fathers, upon the foundation which they laid we are building our superstructure. And from this vantage ground we look out upon the world and make our boasts of greatness and superiority. While in many ways we are no stronger than they were and have no greater assurance of success and continuity than they had.

Rome devoted several centuries to laying the foundation for her future greatness and to the solid establishment of the principles of government which were to bring ultimate victory and success. Then, having a strong senate of loyal men and many faithful rulers, she moved by mighty strides towards the zenith of her glory. She greatly enlarged the extent of her domain, which reached from the Atlantic on the West to Asia on the East and from the Danube and Rhine on the North to Carthage and Egypt on the South. Rome, the imperial city on the seven hills, was, as Pliny says, "Mistress of the world and the metropolis of the habitable earth, destined by the gods to unite, civilize and govern the scattered races of men." Rome was indeed the very personification of power and stability, conquering in many instances through the prestige of her name alone. The magnificence of her architecture and the marvelous accumulation of the works of art and spoils of war, the development of her great military highways which were constantly lined with caravans bearing the wealth of the far east, together with her recently developed commerce on the seas and her imperial and conquering armies returning from their victorious campaigns, made her the greatest and most awe-inspiring power which ever held sway over mankind. Yet, this majestic power has fallen. The last vestige of her greatness has passed away. Her immoderate wealth led to love of luxury, and luxury to vice and immorality. Sensualism and crime of the most hideous character were prevalent. Her stupendous greatness ripened the principle of decay. The virtue, equity and patriotism characteristic of her early rulers gave place to vice, injustice, pride and selfishness. Her senate became the
tool of ambitious emperors and the power of government was given more and more into the hands of a political clique. Her borders were overrun with the barbarian tribes of the north, and the mighty empire which had ruled the world, became the prey of the nations of the earth, and the world's scepter of power was given to another.

The progress of civilization has westward taken its way, and from the humble beginning made by our pilgrim fathers who crossed the stormy Atlantic in search of a land where they could enjoy freedom of thought and religious toleration, this great nation has been developed. In a little more than a century of national existence we have become one of the greatest nations of the world. Our domain, which extends from ocean to ocean—O, what a mighty confederation it is! Composed of forty-five states bound together by the hand of God without any intervening barrier either of seas or nations! So great is our country that if we could take six of the first powers of Europe, Great Britain and Ireland, France, Germany, Austria, Italy and Spain, and by some magic power mould them into a mighty nation we could lay it down in these United States once, and again, and again—three times.

Well did Mr. Gladstone say that we have a natural base for the greatest continuous empire ever established on earth. East of the Mississippi river we have forty thousand miles of river flow. The Mississippi and its tributaries afford thirty-five thousand miles of navigation. A steamboat may pass up the Mississippi and Missouri rivers thirty-nine hundred miles from the gulf, as far as from New York to Constantinople. Thus a great system of natural canals carries our seaboard into the heart of the continent. Then our great plains and fertile valleys are spanned by a perfect network of railways which bears our commerce to the chief waterways and thence to the seaports, where we have all the world for a market. Down our streams and over our railroads are being floated and transported to the coast the fir, spruce, cedar and redwood from our exhaustless mountain forests. Our agricultural products are sufficient to support one hundred millions of people and beneath the soil lies greater wealth. While England's coal is failing, we have only commenced to open our mines. In the west and Alaska, are vast stores of precious metals of unequaled richness and variety.

No nation of the earth ever had greater natural resources nor conditions more favorable to growth and development than have we. And today, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, our national ensign, the stars and stripes, emblem of liberty and equality, waves with imperial majesty, and in all the earth our name is recognized and revered. The star of the empire which rose in the east long centuries ago has, with the progress of the ages, been moving westward, until today it stands above us and sheds its divine rays of blessing and peace upon us. Yet, when we contemplate our national greatness and strength, we are reminded that Rome also was great; that she was called Eternal Rome; and that she has perished. Our stupendous greatness may be taken as an evidence that we have passed the meridian splendor and are approaching the sunset. Political optimism is becoming an American vice. Men are closing their eyes to the perils of the State and are crying peace, peace, when there is no peace. Thoughtful men see danger on our political horizon. We may talk as we choose, argue as we may, the fact of the matter is, trouble is here, it is in our midst, it is upon us. The splendor of our riches may dazzle the world, but our luxury is leading to extravagance, and extravagance begets recklessness, idleness and vice. As the trees of the forest begin to die at their topmost branch, so men and nations fall from their highest point.

The history of Egypt, Carthage and Rome show conclusively that wealth has no conserving power, but that it tends to enervate, corrupt and destroy. While we have not had an invasion of barbarians from the North, there has been emmied into this country a mighty army of Europeans. During the last hundred years more than twenty millions of foreigners have found their way into this land of the free. Which number is three times as great as that of the Huns and Vandais who overran and sacked Rome. These people have come to un-American ideas and they do not readily affiliate with our American government. Besides this, a vast number of them are of the criminal and pauper class and with them has been transmitted to this land of ours a spirit of dissension and strife.

Many of our chief offices are in the hands of ambitious Europeans and many of our American politicians have ceased to be actuated by national pride and patriotism, and are working largely for
their own selfish interests. Our legislative and Congressional assemblies are being contaminated by these influences. The corporations, trusts and monopolies wield altogether too great a power. The lobbyists are almost as numerous as our senators. The great American game, modern Commercialism, is becoming a vice. In their mad rush for wealth, men are climbing over and trampling their fellows beneath their feet. The darkening clouds of selfishness, contention, strife and anarchy are manifested by the secret assemblies, strikes and mobs. These things are but the symptoms of internal strife. The smoking, as it were, of a mighty volcanic fire. What means all the talk of "the classes" and "the masses?" Does it not reveal a spirit of unrest and dissatisfaction? The great capital and labor agitation is not settled. The monetary question is not a question of the past. We are in the midst of a great political crisis. The battle is on. Thoughtful men are disturbed as they behold the gathering storm. But, although Rome crumbled and fell before the onward march of Selfishness, Strife and Ambition, we are to remember that nothing is truly great that is not founded upon the eternal principles of truth and righteousness, nor by such men as our puritan fathers who recognized something of the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man.

Rome had no such educational advantages as have we. Our public school system is the best the world has ever known. In our common schools millions of boys and girls are receiving good, practical education; academies, seminaries, colleges and universities afford unsurpassed opportunities for those who wish to pursue the more advanced studies. From these higher institutions of learning an influence is going out which is to quicken the pulse of the nation and reach to the ends of the earth. The masses are being lifted to a higher plane of thought and action. Men are learning their responsibility and duty toward their country, their fellow men and their God. Already the sky of the east is being made radiant with the dawning of a better day, and before the advance of civilization and the onward tread of the principles of truth and righteousness given to this world by Jesus Christ nineteen hundred years ago, the dark pall of strife and selfishness shall be rolled back, a Washington shall come forth to lead his people and the brave

ATHLETICS.

To the average collegian the subject of Athletics is one which is always full of interest. Take the thoroughbred college-man of today and you will find that although he may have a particular fancy for some particular department of college work or college life yet by no means is he lacking in his interest towards and for Athletics.

The young collegian may not be an athlete himself, yet it is always an occasion for pride when he sees his own fellows carrying off the palm of victory. And even in old age the college bred man will look back with pleasure and with a merry twinkle in his eye will relate the achievements of his college fellows.

For together with our advancement in learning and in methods for developing the mind to its greatest possibilities we have learned that "to have a perfect man we must have a perfect animal." In other words we have learned the importance of developing the physical part of our beings as well as the intellectual. For of what use is a well trained and fully educated mind, except that it have a strong, robust body capable of sustaining it in the achievement of those things for which God intended it? If the physical being is a condition for the intellectual then why should the physical suffer neglect for the sake of the intellectual?

Among students the most common reason or excuse for not taking part in Athletics is the lack of time. But this is the weakest excuse that could possibly be given, for were a young man who is studying from ten to fourteen hours a day to be asked how much time...
he spent altogether in a day in physical recreation, he would probably answer from an hour and a half to two hours. Athletics is nothing more than systematic recreation. And two hours spent every day in judicious training of some kind would in the course of a few years result in an almost perfect human body. There is no time nor place in which this can be so readily and easily accomplished as in college.

But what of the prospect in our own University? This is not a tale of many words and yet if properly understood the outlook is most encouraging indeed. Athletics has never held any great prominence in our University. For some reason our students have never entered into this branch of college life with as much zeal and earnestness as is required to gain any marked distinction. And yet if the start which was so well made by our athletes on the football field this fall is continued it will not be the old, old story to tell at the end of the year. The football team did good work and is justly entitled to the glory which it so deservedly won. With pride we point out our's as superior to any college football team in the state.

Between the football season and the track season is an interim which is now being occupied with gymnasium work. This work is of the utmost importance for "Keeping in condition" or developing. In it, also, such a degree of excellence may be reached as to make the work very interesting to both gymnast and spectator. A most excellent class has been organized in the University, which, when placed in competition with classes from other colleges, will doubtless make a most creditable record.

But it is in out-door Athletics that the greatest interest centers, especially as it is now time to begin training for them. That which demands our attention most at present is the training for track sports. Our success in this depends very largely upon the number and kind of men we get to work at once. A greater quantity and better quality of material than we have in our midst cannot be asked for. But what we need is to get to work at once, and to work hard every day from now until Field Day.

The Intercollegiate Field Day is the climax in college Athletics, and every man should feel it his duty to work diligently and earnestly to the end that his college may win the honors of that day.

The trouble with our University in the past has been that we have never had a trained man in the field, with possibly one exception. This may seem strange but is nevertheless true. We never won a first prize until last year, and then only two. The reason has always been lack of training. Is it not time that the pride of our young men should begin to assert itself? There is no opportunity like the present for getting out of these old ruts and for wiping out this record which ought to be a cause for shame to every student in our University—ladies as well as others.

Work by the track team has begun. It now remains for the team to work faithfully and for the remainder of the students and the faculty to encourage in every possible way the efforts now being made.

There is before us a little over two months before Field Day, and there is not a moment to waste if we expect to win our laurels on that day. It is time that every man be up and at work. It is true that every man can not train, or rather will not, but for all that there is a part for every one to do, ladies and "All" included. This done, there will be a new leaf to write in our history and on the eve of May 15th we will come home with colors flying and victory perched on our staff.

TRAVEL AN EDUCATIONAL FORCE.

To the Puget Sound University belongs the honor of having introduced a new departure in educational work—the Department of Travel being a unique and far reaching movement, which is destined to attain very large proportions in the future.
So far as known, a Department of Travel has never before been introduced into the curriculum of any college or university in this country, or, indeed, in Europe, and the outcome of this latest advance in educational methods will be watched with interest by the leading scholars and educators of the world.

The Trustees of the Puget Sound University have shown both wisdom and enterprise in having definitely and permanently incorporated the feature of Travel into the regular University Courses, and the movement now passes from the experimental stage into that of a well considered and thoroughly organized department of college work.

It is the purpose of the Trustees and faculty to so formulate the Course of Travel as to render it of the greatest possible benefit to students; and the trips will be arranged and undertaken not for the mere excitement of travel only, but with the intention of making it truly educational in its effects; cultivating habits of intelligent observation, and broadening and strengthening the mind by actual contact with the world at large.

While the Course of Travel has not yet been definitely determined upon, pending negotiations with the railroad and steamship companies, it is desired that the course shall embrace trips to Alaska, the Hawaiian Islands, Mexico, China and Japan, and incidentally all of the Pacific Coast states and most of the states west of the Mississippi river. It is also intended, if possible, to arrange for a trip to Europe during the Paris Exposition of 1900.

The plans thus outlined for the Department of Travel are certainly projected on a broad and liberal basis, but at the same time they are eminently practicable and in harmony with the latest tendencies in educational work. Travel is in itself a liberal education, and the broadest culture can only be attained by an intimate knowledge of the world we live in, and of the various civilizations by which it is being influenced and governed.

The future of our country presents great and pressing problems for solution and it is therefore of the utmost importance that the rising generation should be prepared to do their part in the new era which is about to dawn upon us, and which will demand not only the best brain, but the most thorough preparation which it will be possible to secure.

The Puget Sound University is fortunate in its location and there is possibly no other point in the United States where the conditions are so favorable for the successful operation of this new feature of University work.

First, the most important of all, is the general healthfulness of this locality, it being second to no other portion of the country in that respect. There are absolutely no malignant diseases which are peculiar to it, and many which prevail elsewhere are here altogether unknown. Many forms of diseases, such as catarrh, rheumatism and even pulmonary diseases in their early stages are often cured altogether, or at least very greatly benefited by the healthful and bracing climate of the Pacific Northwest. Hay fever, from which many suffer throughout the months of July, August and September in the eastern states, does not exist here, and in every respect the climate is not only conducive to health but favorable to continued and unremitting mental exertion.

The scenery of Puget Sound is unequaled anywhere on this continent, and nowhere in the world can be found a combination of so many charming and delightful features. East of Tacoma lies the magnificent Cascade range of mountains with its giant peaks of glistening snow towering in all their sublimity and grandeur from 10,000 to 15,000 feet above the spectator; and westward, beyond the glossy surface of the Sound, the beautiful Olympics with their rugged outlines and kaleidoscopic changes form a perpetual delight. Emblems of purity and truth, they become an inspiration to lives of the highest and noblest ideals, object lessons of all that is greatest and most perfect in human character.

University Place, the location of the Uni-
versity, is a magnificent site for a great institution of learning, and has been planned and laid out with a view to making it a model college home. All the latest and most approved ideas in city building, have been embodied in the plans so skillfully prepared by the Landscape Architect, Mr. E. O. Schwagerl, and many new and original features have been introduced which will serve to enhance the natural beauty of the surroundings, and render more perfect the hygienic advantages of the location.

Operations have already been commenced on the ground for the first new building, and work will be carried on continuously until the contemplated improvements are completed.

The plans for the new buildings show that the Trustees of the University appreciate the magnitude of the enterprise upon which they have entered and the great responsibility imposed upon them in planning and providing for the future needs of what must become one of the great institutions of the country. The Department of Travel, will, within a very few years, add many hundreds of students to the large number which will come from the northwestern states, and tax to the utmost the most ample facilities that can be provided. It is fortunate, indeed, that the University possesses in the 1800 acres comprising University Place, an endowment which is amply sufficient to fully carry out the comprehensive plans now formulated for buildings and equipment. The Trustees have wisely set aside 60 per cent. of the proceeds of all land sales for that purpose, and also 10 per cent. for the improvement of parks and the creation of a magnificent arboretum. At the present scale of prices this would net over $700,000 for buildings and over $100,000 for the arboretum and parks, providing a plant not excelled anywhere on this continent for University purposes.

When it is remembered that property at University Place will very largely enhance in value by reason of the growing importance of Tacoma as a great sea-port, and the carry-

ing out of the plans above outlined, it will be seen that the Puget Sound University will be amply prepared to successfully maintain the magnificent enterprise upon which it has entered, and that it is destined to attain a prominence in the educational world second to none other institution in the United States.

THE BUILDERS.

All are architects of Fate,
Working in these walls of Time;
Some with massive deeds and great,
Some of ornaments of rhyme.
Nothing useless is, or low;
Each thing in its place is best;
And what seems idle show
Strengthens and supports the rest.
For the structure that we raise
Time is with materials filled;
Our to-days and yesterdays
Are the blocks with which we build.
Truly shape and fashion these;
Leave no yawning gaps between;
Think not because no man sees,
Such things will remain unseen.
In the elder days of art
Builders wrought with greatest care
Each minute and unseen part;
For the Gods see everywhere.
Let us do our work as well,
Both the seen and the unseen;
Make the house, where Gods may dwell,
Beautiful, entire and clean.
Else our lives are incomplete,
Standing in these walls of Time,
Broken stairways, where the feet
Stumble, as they seek to climb.
Build to-day, then, strong and sure,
With a firm and ample base;
And ascending and secure
Shall to-morrow find its place.
Thus alone can we attain
To those turrels, where the eye
Sees the world as one vast plain
And one boundless reach of plain.
—Longfellow.
The work done in the past month by the Orophelian Society has been very gratifying and advancement along all lines may be observed.

Lack of experience is an obstacle in the way of progress of any society. This is overcome by the determined efforts of the members.

The following officers for this term have been installed: Pres., Walker; Vice Pres., Corson; Sec., Lindsey; Cor. Sec., Bovey; First Censor, Cook; Second Censor, Le Sourd; First Critic, Chaplin; Musical Director, J. L. Brown.

A joint programme, in connection with the Clionian society, will be given in the near future.

DELPHIAN

The past term closed successfully in the society’s work. A marked improvement in the response of members to the literary programme was very noticeable and the last half of the term the programmes were well carried out.

We enjoyed the presence and kindly words of Principal S. W. Stryker, of the Goucher Academy. Our league will be greatly improved by following the suggestions thrown out by Prof. Stryker.

One of the most interesting papers read was one by Mr. Boyer on, “What Our Society Needs”. Mr. Boyer thoroughly understood his subject and we may profit greatly by making our society work second to none. A novel and interesting programme has been prepared for an evening in the near future, to which our Clionian sisters are invited to be present. Our numbers have been diminished by several members being out of school this term. Plans are already on foot for an open meeting of the society during commencement week. The committee in charge will see that a well prepared and interesting programme will be rendered.

The officers elect for the present term are:
Speaker, G. F. Johnson; Vice Speaker, L. V. Newcomb; Clerk, R. E. Chesnut; Asst. Clerk, E. O. Darling; Treasurer, W. B. Short; Chaplain, Geo. Arney; Chorister, J. F. Park; Critic, C. O. Boyer; Sergeant-at-arms, W. Little.

Y. M. C. A.

The noon day prayer meeting has been well attended and is a great help to all who attend. A class meeting has been organized with C. O. Boyer as class leader, and meets every Sunday morning at 9:30. These meetings are intended to be especially helpful to those who have recently started in the Christian life. Conversion is but the beginning of a Christian Life. To sustain this life we must exercise our faith and witness to our experiences.

A Students’ Mission Band is being organized for the purpose of studying the needs and methods of the foreign field. No student is compelled to promise to make this his life work in order to be a member of the organization. Those who desire to do so may take the pledge of the Student Volunteer Movement.

—Mrs. M. Fowler, the Milliner has moved her millinery stock from 947 to 941 C street, where she will be glad to meet all her old customers and any new ones that need good millinery.

—The Northern Pacific Railway Co., has just issued a large folder which is of great interest to all who wish to understand the mineral development of the Northwest. The folder is entitled, “The Spokane-Kootenai Mining Country” and contains on one side a splendid illustrated description of the region mentioned together with much valuable information for the intending prospector. On the adverse side a remarkably good relief map of the Spokane-Kootenai country on a large scale. These folders may be obtained at Northern Pacific offices or from Mr. A. D. Charlton, Asst. General Passenger Agent, 255 Morrison St., Portland, Oregon.
—Miss G-r-g has a strong will, so the Budget says.

—Prof. Tillman visited the State University at Seattle during vacation.

—We had an interesting local about Miss H-p-r, but refrained from publishing it, for it might be a chestnut.

—Spring Millinery at Church & Co., 906 Theatre Building. Hats and bonnets retrimmed in the latest styles.

—It comforts us to feel, in the touching words of Bro. Park, that Mr. Ar-y’s mustache is not lost but only gone before.

—It becomes our duty to chronicle the incredible fact that Mr. E. O. Darling spent a whole Sunday at the varsity buildings.

—The little black-and-white-doggie who tried to effect a collision with Prof. Mendenhall’s wheel is reported as convalescent.

—Mr. Culver has dropped Greek. He has acted very nervous and apprehensive ever since he discovered that all the ancient Greeks are dead.

—Our little article on mustaches in a recent issue is beginning to bear fruit. The whole school was electrified by Mr. Sharpe’s metamorphosis.

—“Blessed are the peace-makers.” Mr. F-r-d realized the truth of this passage recently while trying to separate two of the young ladies in the front hall. Sometimes virtue is its own reward.

—Science warns us with startling emphasis that steam boat boilers are a dangerous explosive. Students should therefore guard against anything in the way of matches in close proximity to them.

—A considerable party of Students visited the Steilacoom Asylum during vacation. We are glad to chronicle the fact that they returned with undiminished ranks. It was, however, a dangerous experiment.

—The ladies of the University were not forgotten during vacation, but were delightfully entertained by Mrs. Dodge, Mrs. Morphy and Miss Albertson on Thursday, Friday and Monday nights respectively.

—FOUND. On a recent afternoon in the vicinity of the Library, three ladies’ mittens. Any of the young gentlemen who lay claim to these articles can recover same by proving property and paying for this ad.

Within a week after Mr. Arney’s masterly oration advocating restricted emigration, Congress passed a law to that effect. Moral—We can seldom realize how far reaching may be the results of our slightest actions.

—Miss Kerr recently electrified the Junior Elocution class with the remarkable statement that final “R” usually comes at the end of a word. We commend this remarkable bit of personal research to every student of the language.

—Mr. T-t-r desires to render his sincere thanks to the young ladies for unmerited favors on the night of the Contest. There are times in a man’s life when he desires to be shielded from the gaze of an unfriendly public.

—Tention squad! Ladies forward! Double quick time! Gentlemen! Ground arms! Break ranks! Vamose!! And as the funeral procession disappeared in the distance, an aged sea-gull perched on the pilot-house of the “Glide,” winked, smiled sadly, and winged his way homeward.

—Mr. G. F. Johnson, a coming youth from Seattle, a pleasant suburb of Ballard, has been delighting the students with free exhibitions of track riding. We understand that he is touring the country advertising the non-breakable qualities of the Falcon wheel.

—Miss Mildred C. Page, one of our popular young ladies, and Mr. John C. Roth, of this city, were united in marriage by the Rev.
C. S. Revell at the Mason church. And now, in the magic language of our friend the barber, we softly murmur "Next."

—We greet for the first time Misses Mable M. Townley and Emma C. Gellerman, both of this city, Helen McFarland of Sumner, and Lena Johnson, of Port Stanley; also Messrs. Edw. O. Sutton, John Samuelson and A. B. L. Gellermann of this city, Chas. W. Jaynes, of Charlestown, Clifford Orr, of Sumner, Wm. Baird of Sidney, F. M. Heath of South Bend, and Wallace C. Miller formerly of the class of '99, who is with us once more. We assure them all of a very hearty welcome to our midst.

—E. G. Trommald, 1107 Tacoma Avenue, Tacoma, Wn., Dry goods. Making sweeping prices all over the store in order to make room for new spring stock. Come and see! come and see! Sole agent for Standard Patterns.

MAGAZINES.

President Thwing, of the Western Reserve University at Cleveland, writes in the April Review of Reviews on “How to Choose a College.” His article deals with the practical questions likely to present themselves to students about to select a college home for four years, or to the parents of such students, and is characterized by the fullness of information and general breadth of view which have made President Thwing an expert on this and allied subjects for many years past.

In the April Review of Reviews, Mr. Charles S. Bernheimer presents a rapid survey of the different agencies for “National Jewish Educational Work” in the United States. His article is illustrated.

The Ladies’ Home Journal in the March number keeps up to its usual high standard. Mr. Harrison’s article on “Social Life in the White House” and the description of Lafayette’s riding into Philadelphia are of especial merit. The article on the “Profession of Marriage, by Ruth Ashmore, is full of good advice.
our present day living and thinking is toward a certain superficiality, a willingness to take for gold all which glitters. This is an unfortunate condition and should be remedied through our college graduates. If superficial oratory is to be accepted, why not superficial education along every line? An inventor does not publish to the world some great invention upon the first indication that it may be true. He rather tests the principle underlying his invention until he has satisfied himself that it must be correct.

So let it be with our orators. Let them prepare their orations carefully, knowing that in their compositions there must be clear, distinct and logical thought, and true literary excellence, as well as beautiful figures of speech which are meant to catch the applause of the galleries. On any other basis, our college oratory will sink beneath the level of thoroughness, which, of all things, our college people should maintain.

We feel that our orator, Mr. Johnson, would have won the state contest by even a wider margin had the judgment been rendered on the basis of thought and composition.

To the rising generation the problem of how to secure the best education is a vital one. All agree that travel is one of the great means of education. The difficulty has been to combine travel with class-room work. This the Puget Sound University has done. The article in this issue on "Travel as Educational Force" tells how our Trustees have solved the problem.

We call special attention to Mr. Sines’ article on "Athletics." This is a department of college work which should not be neglected by either teachers or students. We need increased zeal in order that our athletes may win first honors in the coming contests.

We publish below a telegram which was received by Chancellor Thoburn and his answer the same. The fact that the World thus communicated with the Chancellor of our University is one which speaks for itself. We allow our readers to draw their own conclusions.

NEW YORK, March 26, 1897.
REV. C. R. THOBURN,
PUGET SOUND UNIVERSITY:
Fate of arbitration treaty depends on two or three votes in Senate next week. The World asks you to join in a great petition urging ratification on grounds of humanity, progress, civilization and national honor, as treaty was made on direct invitation of our congress by joint resolution. Telegraph answer at our expense.

THE WORLD.
ANSWER.
In the name of humanity, civilization and national honor, may our senators speedily ratify arbitration treaty. Any other course would stultify the nation, slacken the wheels of progress and blur with shame a closing century of glorious history.

CRAWFORD R. THOBURN.

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Address, CHANCELLOR CRAWFORD R. THOBURN,

The Puget Sound University, TACOMA, WASH.